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Radstone PMC-ATMF Manual

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Chapter 1 - Introduction

Radstone's PMC-ATMF is a 155 Mbits/sec ATM adapter for use in OC-3 fiber networks. PMC-based, the PMC-ATMF is a fourth-generation adapter that has been developed to address the need for reliable, high performance ATM in embedded systems.

Applications for the PMC-ATMF range from low cost LANs, through enterprise level ATM backbones, to edge devices for WANs providing added value services.

The PMC-ATMF forms part of an expansion board range complementing Radstone's latest generation of PMC compatible, PowerPC-based single board processors, adding industry-leading price/performance ATM functionality in a single VME slot.

Like all Radstone's VME products, the PMC-ATMF is available in a compatible range of increasingly more rugged build styles. In this case Level 1 (Standard), suitable for a benign office-like environment, right through to Level 4 (Rugged Conduction Cooled), capable of withstanding the harshest of environments. All products are COTS/NDI, and make maximum use of low cost plastic packaged integrated circuits to ensure the most cost effective solution, whatever the market. In its air-cooled build levels, the PMC-ATMF conform with the IEEE P1386.1 PMC standard, and in the conduction-cooled build level, it conforms with the latest Draft standard for Conduction Cooled PMCs. Radstone is a key member of the VITA standards committee, setting the standards for rugged conduction-cooled PMCs.

On build levels 1 and 2, fiber optic connections are made using an industry standard SC connector through the front panel. On level 3 and 4 build standards, the fiber optic connections are provided on an optics module via Diamond DIN connectors.

The PMC-ATMF's form factor (approximately 149 x 74 mm) uses only one PMC slot on the host and can easily be plugged onto any host processor (VME or otherwise) that supports PMC and has appropriate drivers, for example, Radstone's PPC1A or the rugged PPC2A.

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Documentation Objectives

This manual provides the user with sufficient information to configure, install and use the Radstone PMC-ATMF expansion board.

Documentation Audience

This manual is written to cover, as far as possible, the range of people who will handle or use the PMC-ATMF, from unpackers/inspectors, through system managers and installation technicians to hardware and software engineers. Most chapters assume a certain amount of knowledge on the subjects of single board computer architecture, interfaces, peripherals, systems, cabling, grounding and PCI. There is a glossary provided at the back of this manual that explains some of the terms used and expands all abbreviations.

Documentation Scope

This manual describes all variants and build standards of the PMC-ATMF. Application software, operating systems and drivers are described in separate manuals. The Radstone host processor is also described in a separate manual.

Documentation Structure

This manual is structured in a way that will reflect the sequence of operations from receipt of the PMC-ATMF up to getting it working with your host processor. Each topic is covered in a separate chapter and each chapter begins with a brief introduction that tells you what the chapter contains. In this way, you can skip any chapters that are not applicable or with which you are already familiar.

The chapters are:

Chapter 1 (this chapter) - gives a brief introduction, this manual's objectives, audience and scope, the structure, some warnings, conventions and related documentation.

Chapter 2 - is a slightly more detailed, but still general product description.

Chapter 3 - contains unpacking and inspection instructions.

Chapter 4 - describes the PMC-ATMF's connectors and signals used.

Chapter 5 - describes fitting the module to a host.

Chapter 6 - is a functional description.

Chapter 7 - gives technical assistance details.

Appendix A - is a board specification.

There are also a glossary and an index provided.

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Warnings

Do not exceed the maximum rated input voltages or apply reversed bias to the assembly. If such conditions occur, ***toxic fumes*** may be produced due to the destruction of components.



Documentation Conventions

All numbers are expressed in decimal, except addresses and memory or register data, which are expressed in hexadecimal. Where confusion may occur, decimal numbers have a 'D' subscript and binary numbers have a 'B' subscript. The prefix '0x' shows a hexadecimal number, following the 'C' programming language convention.

'**Note:**' highlights information of particular importance.

The multipliers 'k', 'M' and 'G' have their conventional scientific and engineering meanings of $*10^3$, $*10^6$ and $*10^9$ respectively. The only exception to this is in the description of the size of memory areas, when 'K', 'M' and 'G' mean $*2^{10}$, $*2^{20}$ and $*2^{30}$ respectively.

Note: When describing transfer rates, 'k' 'M' and 'G' mean $*10^3$, $*10^6$ and $*10^9$ not $*2^{10}$ $*2^{20}$ and $*2^{30}$.

Bits are numbered from 0 to n, where 0 is the LSB and n is the MSB.

Signal names follow the IEEE P1386.1. Signal names ending with a tilde (~) denote active low signals; all other signals are active high.

PCI (PMC) is a little-endian environment, i.e. data is stored with the least significant byte at the lowest address.

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Related Documents

IEEE P1386.1, Draft Standard Physical and Environmental Layers for PCI Mezzanine Cards: PMC, Draft 2.0 4-Apr-95

IEEE P1386, Draft Standard for a Common Mezzanine Card Family: CMC, Draft 2.0 4-Apr-95

Draft Standard for Conduction-cooled PMC Modules

PCI Local Bus Specification, Revision 2.1 1-Jun-95

IDT77211 NICStAR User Manual, Version 1.0 26-Feb-97

Radstone PPC1A Manual, publication number PPC1A-0HH

Radstone PPC2A Manual, publication number PPC2A-0HH

World Wide Web Sites

Radstone on the world-wide-web is available at:

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Chapter 2 - General Description

This chapter contains a general description of the PMC-ATMF. Chapter 6 describes the board in more detail.

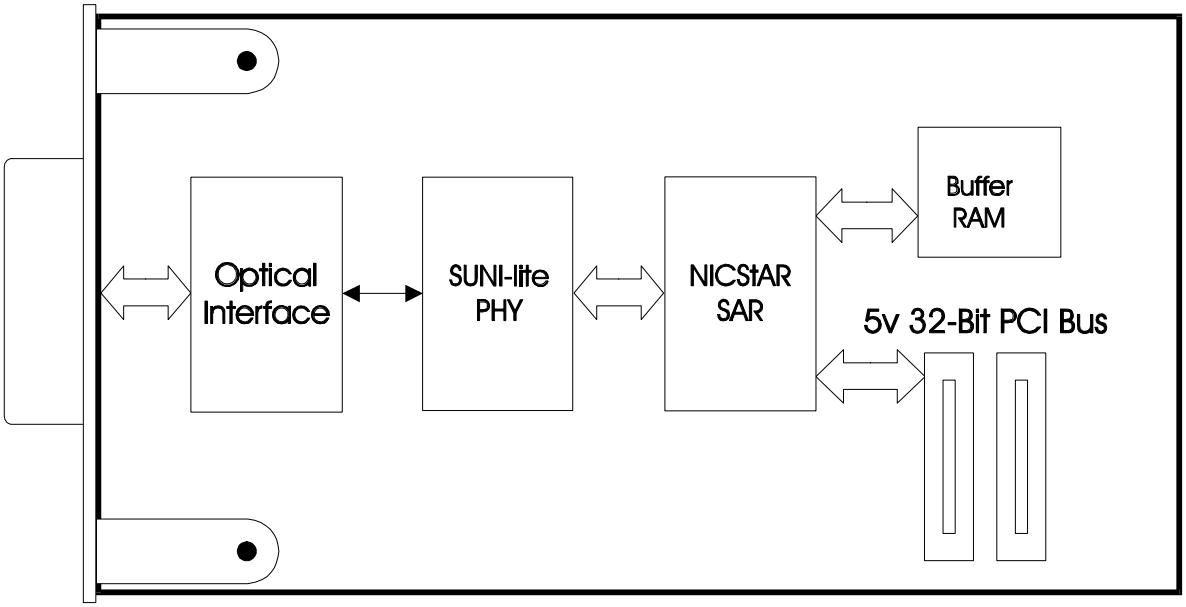
The PMC-ATMF provides a 32-bit PCI interface. Fibre optic connections are made using an SC connection on the front panel on build levels 1 and 2 and via Diamond DIN connectors on an optics module on build levels 3 and 4.

Features

- Complete 155 Mbps ATM network interface card
- Multimode fiber optical interface
- Supports up to 16,384 receive connections
- Supports more than 20,000 transmit connections
- Serial EEPROM for system information storage
- Build options: Level 1 (S), Level 2 (X), Level 3 (RA) and Level 4 (RC)
- VxWorks driver from End to End Systems
- SC connectors on build levels 1 and 2
- Diamond DIN connectors via optics module on build levels 3 and 4
- 32-bit, 33 MHz PCI 2.0 interface
- 32-bit scatter-gather DMA support
- Highly integrated design
- Single slot PMC IEEE P1386 form factor
- ForeThought 4 ATM internetworking software for Tornado
- UNI 3.0/3.1 SVCs

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Figure 2-1. PMC-ATMF Block Diagram



Functional Overview

The highly integrated design of the PMC-ATMF comprises a 32-bit, 33 MHz PCI 2.0 compliant NIC with on-board SAR and PCI bus support, and 128 Kbytes of on-board buffer RAM. The PMC-ATMF supports 32-bit burst mode, bus master scatter-gather DMA and block transfers up to 12 words to achieve unprecedented performance levels.

AAL0, AAL 3/4 and AAL 5 are supported in hardware, as are 'Raw Cell' formats. ATM cell processing conforms to ANSI T1S1 5/92-002R3, ITU I.361 and the ATM Forum UNI 3.0/3.1 specifications.

Architecture

The PMC-ATMF is based on the NICStAR, which has a 33 MHz PCI 2.0 compliant bus interface that supports bus master DMA. ATM SAR functions are provided, together with support for 128 Kbytes of buffer RAM. PHY functions are contained in the PM5346. OC-3 connectivity is contained within the SC connectors for levels 1 and 2, and by custom designed optical circuits for levels 3 and 4.

Fiber and Connectors

The PMC-ATMF is designed to operate with duplex 62.5/125µ multimode fiber (2,000 metres maximum, 10 dB loss).

Connection to the PMC-ATMF on build levels 1 and 2 is by an industry standard SC optical connector. Build levels 3 and 4 provide Diamond DIN connectors on an optics module that attaches to the PMC-ATMF board by an edge connector.

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Performance

Capable of transmitting over 11,000 512 byte UDP packets per second when used with a Radstone PowerPC 603 CPU, the PMC-ATMF brings new levels of performance to embedded ATM solutions. With larger messages the full ATM line rate is virtually sustained (149 Mbits per second). These performance levels represent a fivefold performance increase over existing embedded ATM products.

Software Support

ForeThought 4 ATM Internetworking Software is available for the PMC-ATMF. Developed by industry leader FORE Systems, ForeThought 4 is a layered software solution that provides high-performance, scaleable networking services for applications in both LAN and WAN environments.

Radstone Technology, as a FORE development partner, has ported ForeThought 4 to VxWorks 5.3/Tornado, bringing unparalleled levels of networking application development and support to real-time embedded systems.

ForeThought 4 from FORE is today's leading ATM internetworking software. Licensed by over 140 of FORE's vendors and partners, it has become the industry de-facto standard, and wide deployment of ForeThought 4 solutions mean that the developer is assured that their system will integrate seamlessly onto the network. ForeThought 4 presents a layered architecture to the programmer that allows the development of networking services that take advantage of the benefits of ATM in LAN and WAN environments.

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Build Styles

PMC cards use both single and double sided component mounting, depending on the product. Where the application requires only a single side, larger components, e.g. PGA devices or DIL packages are used. For more complex applications that require greater board space, surface mount devices are used, allowing components to be mounted on both sides of the board, yet still keep within the specified profile.

The PMC-ATMF is available in four electrically compatible build styles. Each style is carefully tailored to a particular set of requirements and environments. All four styles fully support the power and versatility of PMC, so no matter how large or diversified your project, absolute compatibility is assured at all stages of development. The four build styles have two basic mechanical configurations: convection-cooled in accordance with IEEE P1386, and conduction-cooled in accordance with the proposed CCPMC standard being prepared by VITA.

Convection-cooled boards include:

- Level 1/Standard (S-style)
- Level 2/Extended Temperature (X-style)
- Level 3/Rugged Air-Cooled (RA-style)

Conduction-cooled boards include:

- Level 4/Rugged Conduction-cooled (RC-style)

A brief description of each build style follows. See the Environmental Specifications section in Appendix A for more details.

Level 1/Standard (S-style)

Intended for use in benign environments, the S-style also provides the ideal cost effective method of complete system development. The S-style assembly comprises IEEE P1386 size assembly with high quality commercial grade (plastic encapsulated) components. As software compatibility throughout the build styles is absolute, a system intended for final implementation in a severe tactical environment can be developed and debugged at low cost, switching over to the target style only in the final stages of system integration.

Level 2/Extended Temperature (X-style)

As S-style, but conformally coated and 100% tested in manufacture to provide an extended operating range.

Level 3/Rugged Air-cooled (RA-style)

RA-style boards are intended for applications that have extended temperature, shock and vibration requirements, but can be served by conventional, forced-air cooled, racking systems. These rugged boards comprise IEEE P1386 size assembly fitted with wide temperature range, industrial grade components and are conformally coated as standard.

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Level 4/Rugged Conduction-cooled (RC-style)

Designed primarily for use in sealed ATR chassis and other conduction-cooled environments the RC-style board features wide temperature range, industrial grade devices, an integral thermal management layer and incorporates a central stiffening bar for additional strength. Cooling is achieved through conduction of heat from the thermal management layer to the cold wall of the rack to which the boards are secured by screw driven wedgelocks. RC-style boards are 100% temperature characterised and conformally coated during manufacture. RC-style is mechanically compliant with the proposed CCPMC standard.

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Chapter 3 - Unpacking and Inspection

This chapter gives guidelines on unpacking and inspecting the PMC-ATMF.

Unpacking

Radstone boards are protected by an antistatic envelope. **Observe antistatic precautions and work at an approved antistatic work station when unpacking the board.**

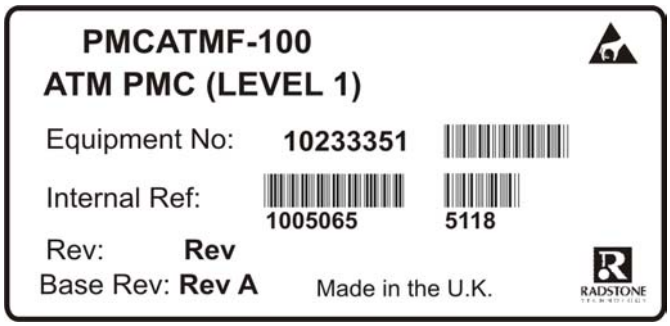
The PMC-ATMF is shipped in an individual, reusable shipping box. When you receive the shipping container, inspect it for any evidence of physical damage. If the container is damaged, request that the carrier's agent is present when the carton is opened. Keep the contents and packing materials for the agent's inspection and notify Radstone's customer service department of the incident. Retain the packing list for reference.

Assuming that there is no obvious damage, you may still want to keep the shipping carton in case you want to ship the PMC-ATMF on elsewhere.



Board Identification

The PMC-ATMF has labels on the outside of the shipping box, on the antistatic bag, and attached to the solder side of the PCB (i.e. the side of the PCB visible when the PMC-ATMF is fitted to the host). These labels give the Equipment Number, the Order Number and the Base Revision state (e.g. Rev A) as shown below.



MADE IN UK	PMCATMF-100	Base Rev
10233351	Rev	Rev A

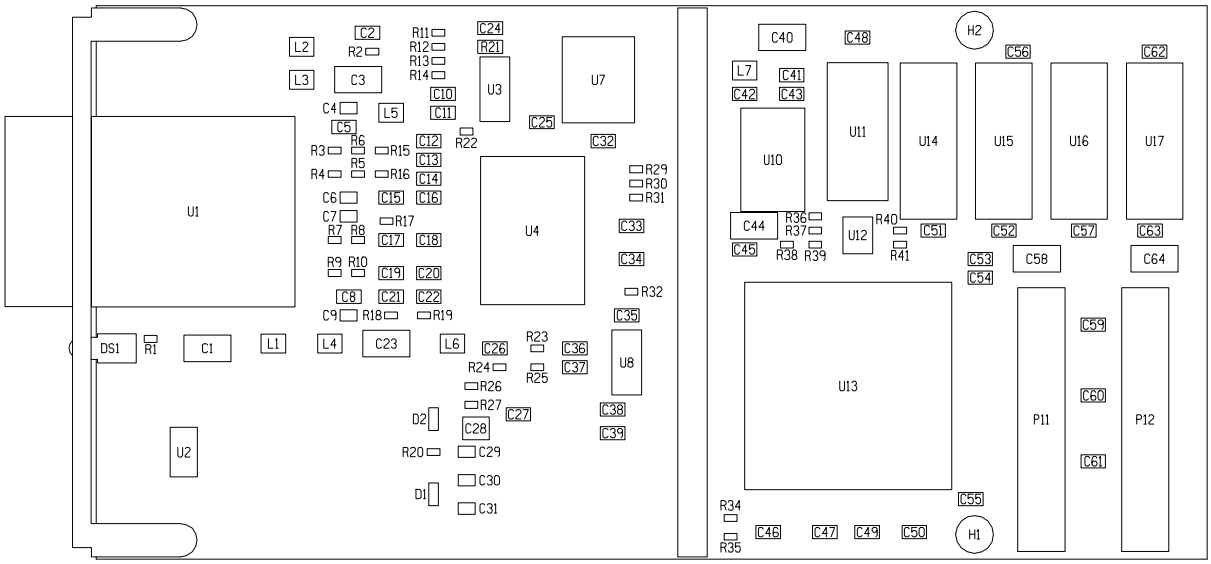
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Inspection

Assuming that the PMC-ATMF is not obviously damaged, you can now go on to inspect it. It is possible for components (connectors, links, socketed chips etc.) to work loose or be dislodged in transit or in the process of unpacking, although this is extremely unlikely. A quick visual inspection should reveal any obviously loose components. Report any defects you detect to Radstone.

There are no user-selectable links or socketed components on the PMC-ATMF.

The following diagrams show the approximate top side component layouts of both air and conduction-cooled versions of the PMC-ATMF respectively. The conduction cooled version shows a ‘left-hand’ optics module. A ‘right-hand’ version is also available.



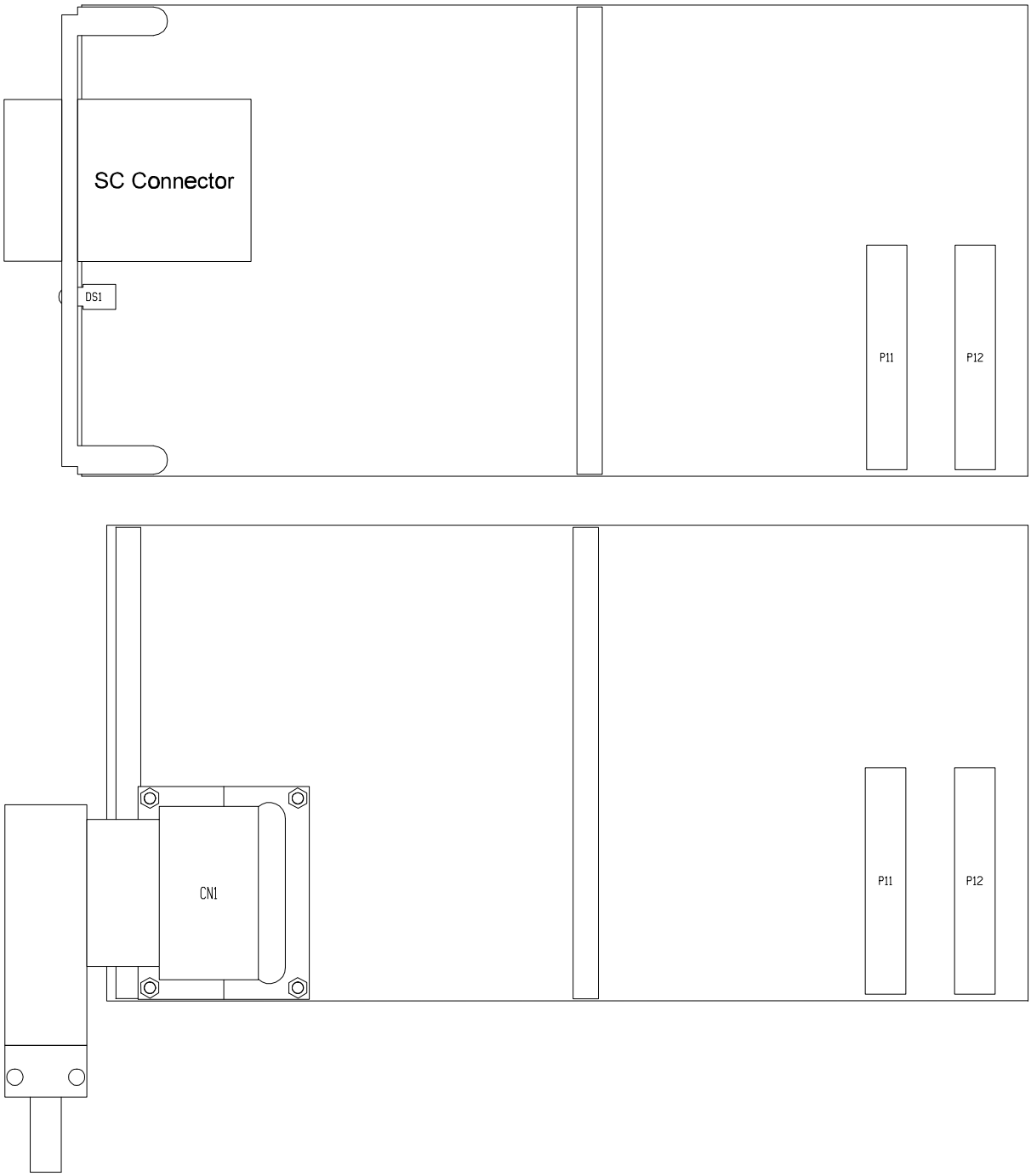
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Chapter 4 - Connectors

The PMC-ATMF connects directly to the host through two connectors designated P11 and P12. These connectors contain signals for the 32-bit PCI bus.

Optical connection is via an SC connector on build levels 1 and 2 and via Diamond DIN connectors on an optics module that connects to the PMC-ATMF board through the CN1 connector on build levels 3 and 4.

Figure 4-1. Connector Positions



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P11 Connector

Pin	Signal Name	Signal Name	Pin
1	TCK	-12V	2
3	Ground	INTA~	4
5	INTB~	INTC~	6
7	BUSMODE1~	+5V	8
9	INTD~	PCI-RSVD	10
11	Ground	PCI-RSVD	12
13	CLK	Ground	14
15	Ground	GNT~	16
17	REQ~	+5V	18
19	V (I/O)	AD[31]	20
21	AD[28]	AD[27]	22
23	AD[25]	Ground	24
25	Ground	C/BE3~	26
27	AD[22]	AD[21]	28
29	AD[19]	+5V	30
31	V (I/O)	AD[17]	32
33	FRAME~	Ground	34
35	Ground	IRDY~	36
37	DEVSEL~	+5V	38
39	Ground	LOCK~	40
41	SDONE~	SBO~	42
43	PAR	Ground	44
45	V (I/O)	AD[15]	46
47	AD[12]	AD[11]	48
49	AD[09]	+5V	50
51	Ground	C/BE~	52
53	AD[06]	AD[05]	54
55	AD[04]	Ground	56
57	V (I/O)	AD[03]	58
59	AD[02]	AD[01]	60
61	AD[00]	+5V	62
63	Ground	REQ64~	64

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P12 Connector

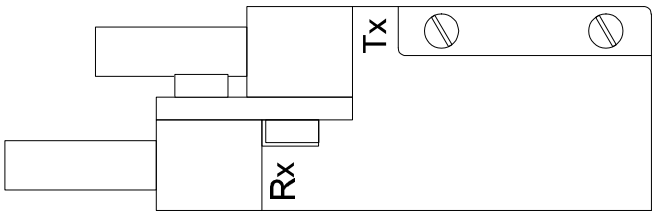
Pin	Signal Name	Signal Name	Pin
1	+12V	TRST~	2
3	TMS	TDO	4
5	TDI	Ground	6
7	Ground	PCI-RSVD	8
9	PCI-RSVD	PCI-RSVD	10
11	BUSMODE2~	+3.3V	12
13	RST~	BUSMODE3~	14
15	+3.3V	BUSMODE4~	16
17	PCI-RSVD	Ground	18
19	AD[30]	AD[29]	20
21	Ground	AD[26]	22
23	AD[24]	+3.3V	24
25	IDSEL	AD[23]	26
27	+3.3V	AD[20]	28
29	AD[18]	Ground	30
31	AD[16]	C/BE[2]~	32
33	Ground	PMC-RSVD	34
35	TRDY~	+3.3V	36
37	Ground	STOP~	38
39	PERR~	Ground	40
41	+3.3V	SERR~	42
43	C/BE[1]~	Ground	44
45	AD[14]	AD[13]	46
47	Ground	AD[10]	48
49	AD[08]	+3.3V	50
51	AD[07]	PMC-RSVD	52
53	+3.3V	PMC-RSVD	54
55	PMC-RSVD	Ground	56
57	PMC-RSVD	PMC-RSVD	58
59	Ground	PMC-RSVD	60
61	ACK64~	+3.3V	62
63	Ground	PMC-RSVD	64

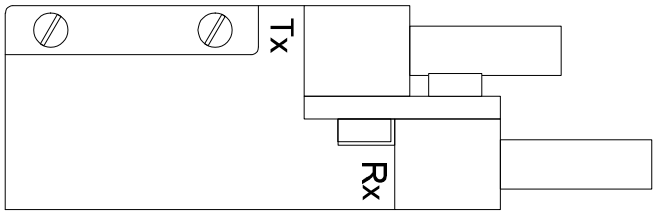
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Optical Connection

On build levels 1 and 2, fiber optic connections are made using an industry standard SC connector through the front panel.

On build levels 3 and 4, fiber optic connections are made using Diamond DIN connectors on an optics module that connects to the PMC-ATMF board by an edge connector.





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Chapter 5 - Configuration and Installation

This chapter describes the configuration of the PMC-ATMF and its connection to a PowerPC-based host board, e.g. Radstone's PPC1A or PPC2A.

Configuration

There are no user configurable links on the PMC-ATMF. All configuration is defined via software.

Installation

The connection of the PMC-ATMF to an air-cooled PowerPC host board (e.g. the PPC1A) conforms to the IEEE P1386.1 standard. To connect the PMC-ATMF to an air-cooled host:

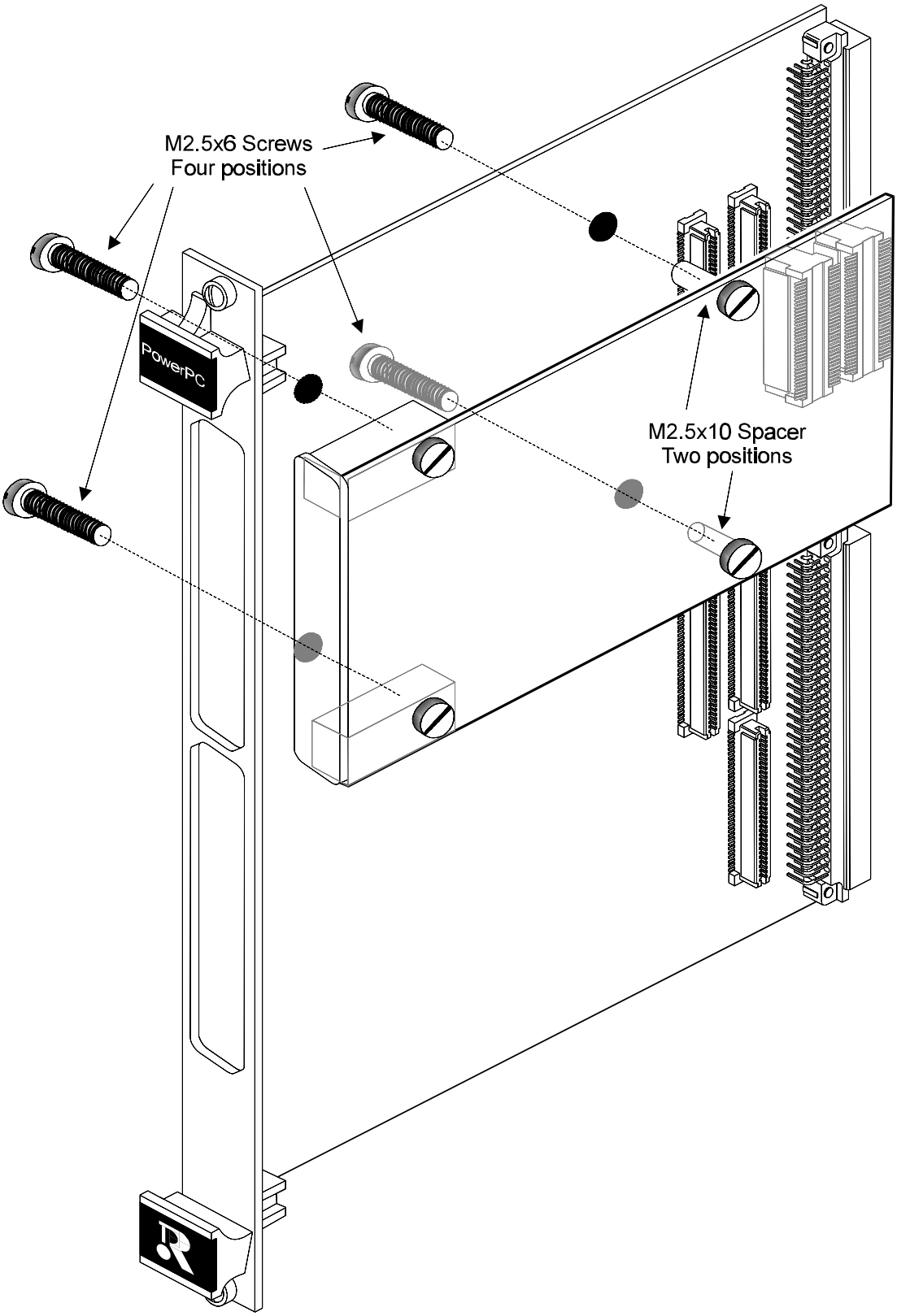
1. Before connection, check that the stand-offs are in position on the PMC-ATMF module.
2. Remove the PMC slot filler from the host's front panel in the position where you want the PMC-ATMF to go.
3. Pass the bezel (front panel) of the PMC-ATMF through the vacant PMC slot opening in the host's front panel. Press the PMC-ATMF's connectors into the corresponding connectors on the host. See Figure 5.1 overleaf.
4. When the PMC-ATMF board is correctly positioned, secure it to the host board using the supplied screws into the stand-offs. Use the supplied fiber washers to prevent short circuits to adjacent tracks on the host board.



Connection to the PMC-ATMF in build levels 1 and 2 is by an industry standard SC optical connector.

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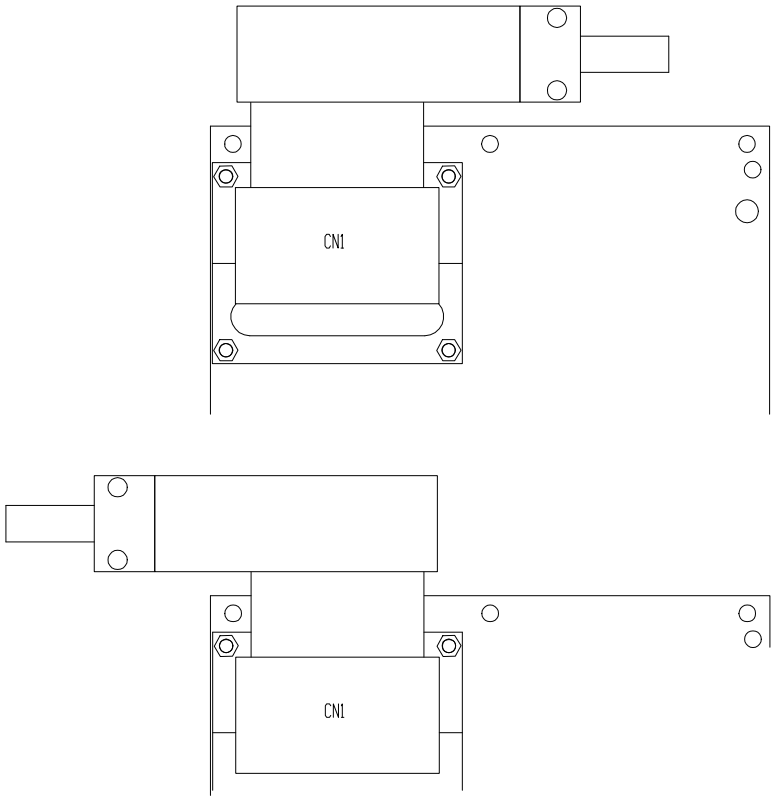
Figure 5-1. PMC-ATMF Connection to Air-cooled Host



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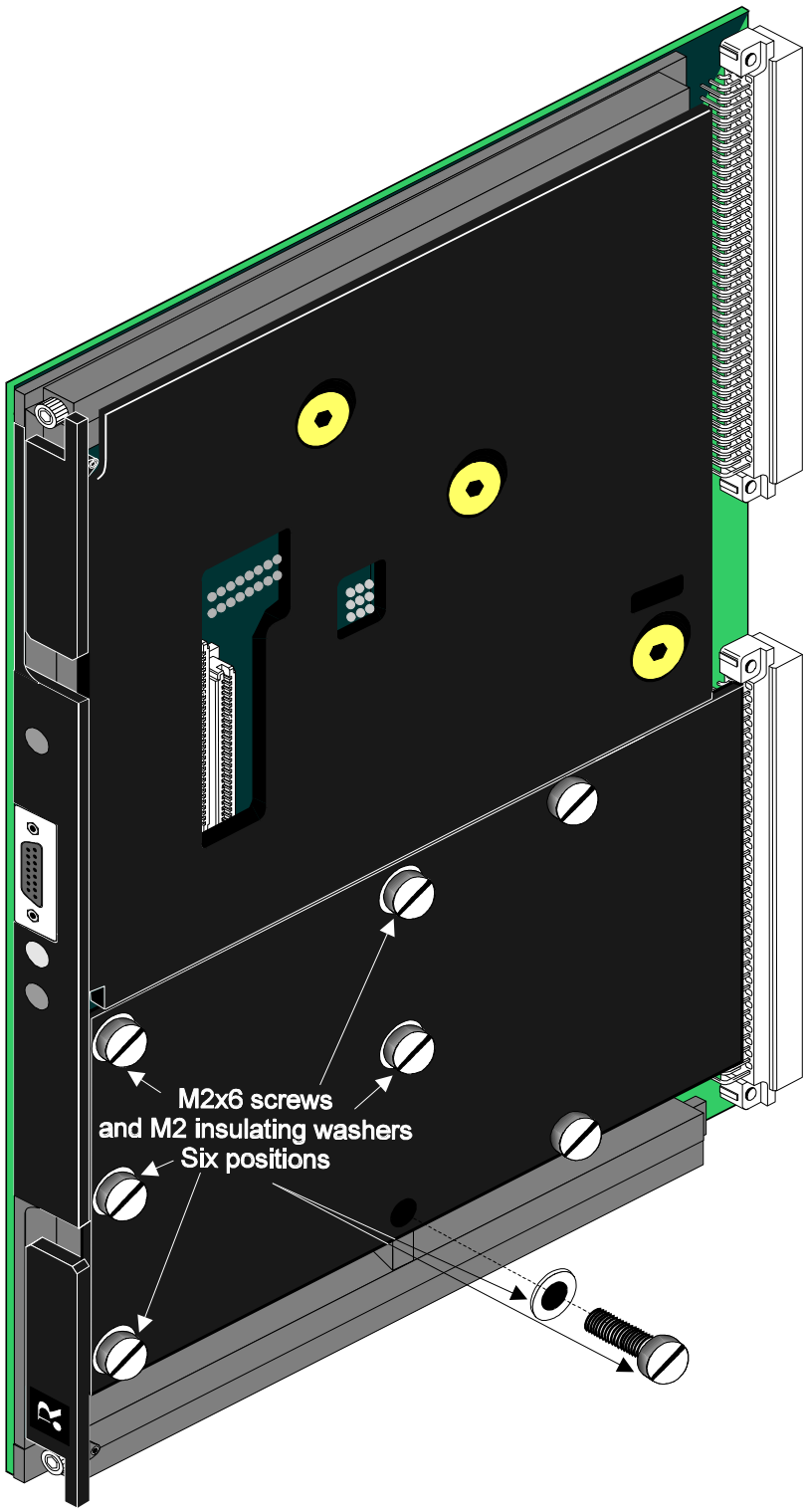
The connection of the PMC-ATMF to a conduction-cooled PowerPC host board (e.g. the conduction cooled PPC2A) conforms with the Draft Standard for Conduction Cooled PMCs, and is similar to the procedure for connection to an air-cooled host. To connect the PMC-ATMF to a conduction-cooled host:

1. Before connection, check that the stand-offs are in position on the PMC-ATMF module.
2. Locate the optics module mounting plate through the front panel aperture. Press the PMC-ATMF's connectors into the corresponding connectors on the host. See Figure 5.2 overleaf.
3. When the PMC-ATMF board is correctly positioned, secure it to the host board using the screws supplied in the fixing kit into the stand-offs, and the tapped holes in the central and front panel stiffening bars. Metal to metal connections at the two stiffening points provide the heat transfer points for the conduction cooling. You are recommended to secure the screws into the tapped holes with the supplied Loctite-242 (Nutlock) fixative.
4. Select the left or right hand version of the optics module as required, and insert it via the mounting plate into the edge connector (CN1) on the PMC-ATMF board as shown below. Attach the fibers to the Diamond DIN connectors.
5. The PMC-ATMF fibers must be carefully attached at suitable points within the enclosure. Failure to do so may cause damage to the fiber and eventual failure of the module. Bend radii of the fibers should not be less than 50mm.



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Figure 5-2. PMC-ATMF Connection to Conduction-cooled Host



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Chapter 6 - Functional Description

This chapter gives a functional description of the PMC-ATMF.

PCI Interface

The PMC-ATMF's PCI interface is compliant with the PCI local bus specification. The interface uses the IDT77201/77211 NICStAR chip set.

All data alignment in this manual refers to the PCI bus. How data appears to the processor depends entirely on the configuration of the host card and whether it is big- or little-endian.

PCI Commands

PMC-ATMF responds to the following PCI bus commands:

- Memory Read
- Memory Write
- Configuration Read
- Configuration Write
- Memory Read Multiple (aliased to Memory Read)
- Memory Read Line (aliased to Memory Read)
- Memory Write and Invalidate (aliased to Memory Write)

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Configuration Space

The following table shows the PCI Configuration Register space. Shaded areas are not used and return 0 when accessed.

	31 16	15 0
0x00	Device ID Register	Vendor ID Register
0x04	Status Register	Command Register
0x08	PCI Configuration Register 1	
0x0C	PCI Configuration Register 2	
0x10	I/O Base Address Register	
0x14	Memory Base Address Register	
0x18	Reserved	
0x1C	Reserved	
0x20	Reserved	
0x24	Reserved	
0x28	Reserved	
0x2C	Reserved	
0x30	Expansion ROM Base Address Register	
0x34	Reserved	
0x38	Reserved	
0x3C	Bus Grant and Interrupt Register	
0x40 0xFC	Reserved	

Vendor ID Register

This holds the value 0x111D, indicating IDT.

Device ID Register

This holds the value 0x0001, indicating a NICStAR.

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Command Register

This has the following layout:

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
0	IOEN	I/O access to NICStAR Enable. The default is 0. 0 = NICStAR does *not* respond to PCI bus I/O access. 1 = NICStAR does respond to PCI bus I/O access.
1	MEMEN	Memory access to NICStAR Enable. The default is 0. 0 = NICStAR does *not* respond to PCI bus memory access. 1 = NICStAR does respond to PCI bus memory access.
2	MSTEN	NICStAR Master Enable. The default is 0. 0 = NICStAR cannot generate master cycles. 1 = NICStAR can generate master cycles.
3 to 5	Reserved	Read as 0.
6	PARDE	Parity error Detect Enable. The default is 0. 0 = Ignore any parity error and continue normal operation (the parity error signal is still generated). 1 = Take action when a parity error is detected.
7	Reserved	Reads as 0.
8	SERRE	SERR~ pin Enable. The default is 0. 0 = SERR~ pin driver is disabled. 1 = SERR~ pin driver is enabled.
9	FSCYS	Fast back-to-back host Cycle. The default is 0. 0 = Fast back-to-back transfers are allowed to the same agent when the NICStAR is a bus master. 1 = Fast back-to-back transfers are allowed to *different* agents when the NICStAR is a bus master.
10 to 15	Reserved	Read as 0.

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Status Register

This has the following layout:

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
16 to 22	Reserved	Read as 0.
23	FSACC	Fast back-to-back Access. Always reads as 1. This read-only bit indicates to the host that the NICStAR, as a target, can accept fast back-to-back bus transactions when they are not to the NICStAR.
24	PARED	Parity Error Detected. The default is 0. 0 = No parity error detected. 1 = Both of the following conditions have occurred: a) NICStAR is bus master and PERR~ is asserted by the NICStAR or the target. b) The parity error response bit (bit 6 of the Command register) is set.
25 and 26	IOSPD	I/O access decode Speed These bits specify how fast the NICStAR can assert a DEVSEL~ signal in a target operation. These bits are read only, and always read as 01 for medium decode time (one wait state).
27	Reserved	Reads as 0.
28	TGABT	Target Abort. The default is 0. 0 = NICStAR Master bus cycles are *not* aborted by a target device. 1 = NICStAR Master bus cycles are aborted due to target aborting. This bit is cleared by writing a 1 to it.
29	MRABT	Master Abort. The default is 0. 0 = NICStAR Master bus cycles were completed successfully. 1 = DEVSEL~ signal from target was not activated after seven PCI clocks. This bit is cleared by writing a 1 to it.
30	Reserved	Reads as 0.
31	PARER	Parity Error. The default is 0. 0 = No parity error was detected. 1 = At least one parity error was detected. This bit is set regardless of the setting of bit 6 in the Command register. This bit is cleared by writing a 1 to it.

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PCI Configuration Register 1

The contents of this read-only register are not changed by a PCI bus reset or software reset. This register has the following layout:

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
31 to 24	Base Class	Base Class code. Reads as 0x02.
23 to 16	Sub-class	Sub-class code. Reads as 0x03.
15 to 8	Prog Interface	Programmable Interface. Reads as 0x00.
7 to 0	Revision ID	Revision ID. Reads as 0x02.

PCI Configuration Register 2

This register has the following layout:

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
31 to 24	BIST	Reads as 0x00. BIST is not used.
23 to 16	Header Type	Reads as 0x00, to indicate the layout of the above configuration space format.
15 to 8	Latency Timer	This bit field is used to control the size of the Master Latency Timer. The NICStAR's MLT is used in multiples of 32 PCI clocks. The MLT starts counting down by one PCI clock when the NICStAR is bus master and asserts FRAME~ signal. If the GNT~ signal is de-asserted, the NICStAR continues bus transactions. In this way the PCI bus minimum latency is guaranteed. Bits 15 to 13 are read/write accessible. The power-up or reset value is 0x0. The default value of 0x03 is loaded after power-up or reset. Bits 12 to 8 are hard wired to 0x00, and are read only.
7 to 0	Reserved	Read as 0.

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I/O Base Address Register

This register has the following layout:

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
31 to 2	NICStAR I/O Base Address	The host reads this field to get the I/O base address. The default value of 0x00000000 is loaded at PCI bus or software reset.
1	Reserved	Reads as 1.
0	Reserved	Reads as 1.

Memory Base Address Register

This register has the following layout:

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
31 to 4	NICStAR Memory Base Address	The host writes to this register to set the NICStAR memory base address and reads this field for the memory base address. The default value of 0x00000000 is loaded at PCI bus reset or software reset.
3 to 0	Reserved	Read as 0.

Expansion ROM Base Address Register

This register has the following layout:

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
31 to 17	Expansion ROM Base Address	The host writes to this register to set the NICStAR expansion ROM base address and reads this field for the expansion ROM base address. Reading this field does not change its content. The default value of 0x0000 is loaded at PCI bus reset. ROM is *not* accessible when the NICStAR receive is enabled.
16 to 1	Reserved	Reads as 0x0000. Writing to this field does not alter its content.
0	ADDEN	Address Decode Enable. The default is 0. 0 = The NICStAR does *not* allow expansion ROM access. 1 = The NICStAR does allow expansion ROM access if the MEMEN bit is also set in the Control register.

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Bus Grant and Interrupt Register

This register has the following layout:

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
31 to 24	MAX_LAT	This field specifies how often the NICStAR needs to gain (burst) access to the PCI bus, assuming a 33 MHz PCI bus clock. The period is measured in 0.25 µsec units. Reading and writing this field does not change its value. The default value of 0x05 is loaded into this field at PCI bus reset. The worst case is when 353,773 cells are transmitted and another 353,773 cells are received simultaneously. This gives (1/(353773 * 2)) * 4 = 5.6 units.
23 to 16	MIN_GNT	This field specifies the desired minimum period of the NICStAR on the PCI bus, assuming a 33 MHz PCI bus clock. The period is measured in 0.25 µsec units. Reading and writing this field does not change its value. The default value of 0x05 is loaded into this field at PCI bus reset. The worst case is one Tx and one Rx cell transferred back-to-back with a 33 MHz bus clock, the burst time = 30 * (12 + 16) * 4 = 4.56 units.
15 to 8	Interrupt Pin	This field shows that the NICStAR is using PCI bus pin INTA~ as its interrupt pin. Reading and writing this field does not change its value. The default value of 0x01 is loaded into this bit field at PCI bus reset.
7 to 0	Interrupt Line	The default is 0x00. The host uses this field to initialise the Interrupt Line routing information (i.e. the NICStAR's IRQ number). The host reads from this field to determine the NICStAR's interrupt level. Reading this field does not change its value.

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NICStAR Network Operation Device

The PMC-ATMF is based around the NICStAR chip-set from IDT. This provides all the segmentation and re-assembly of packets to be sent and received. The device accesses host memory directly, to provide as little load on the system CPU as possible. The device provides support for AAL0, AAL3/4, AAL5 and Raw-Cell packet types. To enable this level of operation, the NICStAR uses 128 or 512 Kbytes of local SRAM. The NICStAR has the following set of registers for configuring and operating the network interface.

	31 0
0x00	Data Register 0 (R/W)
0x04	Data Register 1 (W)
0x08	Data Register 2 (W)
0x0C	Data Register 3 (W)
0x10	Command Register (W)
0x14	Configuration Register (R/W)
0x18	Status Register (R/W)
0x1C	Receive Status Queue Base Register (W)
0x20	Receive Status Queue Tail Register (R)
0x24	Receive Status Queue Head Register(W)
0x28	Cell Drop Counter (R/C)
0x2C	VPI/VCI Lookup Error Count (R/C)
0x30	Invalid Cell Count (R/C)
0x34	Raw Cell Tail Register (R)
0x38	Timer Register (R)
0x3C	TST Base Register (R/W)
0x40	Transmit Status Queue Base Register (W)
0x44	Transmit Status Queue Tail Register (R)
0x48	Transmit Status Queue Head Register (W)
0x4C	General Purpose Register (R/W)
0x50	VPI/VCI Mask Register (W)

Where: R/W = Read/write
W = Write
R = Read
R/C = Read/clear

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Data Register 0 to Data Register 3 (DR0 to DR3)

The host uses the Data registers to exchange parameters with the NICStAR hardware. This includes writing and reading the local SRAM (through the NICStAR). An SRAM read operation can only be carried out on one longword at a time, while a write operation can be carried out on up to 4 longwords at a time.

When passing parameters to the NICStAR, the host first loads the Data registers, then issues a command to the Command register.

When reading parameters from the NICStAR, the host first issues a read command to the Command register, then polls the Command Busy bit in the Status register. When the Command Busy bit becomes clear (0), the host can read the data from the Data register.

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Command Register (CMD)

This register is used to issue commands to the NICStAR. It consists of an op-code field and a parameter field. Some commands require additional parameters in one or more of the Data registers. Before any command is issued, the device driver must ensure that the Command Busy bit in the Status register is clear. This ensures that there is no previous command pending.

Bits	Mnemonic	Description					
31 to 28	Opcode	Command Opcode					
		31	**30**	**29**	**28**	**Hex**	**Command**
		0	0	0	0	0	No_operation
		0	0	0	1	1	Reserved
		0	0	1	0	2	Open/close_connection
		0	0	1	1	3	Reserved
		0	1	0	0	4	Write_SRAM
		0	1	0	1	5	Read_SRAM
		0	1	1	0	6	Write_FreeBufQ
		0	1	1	1	7	Reserved
		1	0	0	0	8	Read_Utility
		1	0	0	1	9	Write_Utility
		1	0	1	0	A	Reserved
		1	0	1	1	B	Reserved
		1	1	0	0	C	Reserved
		1	1	0	1	D	Reserved
		1	1	1	0	E	Reserved
		1	1	1	1	F	Reserved
27 to 0	Parameter	Used with the command opcode to form a complete command to the NICStAR. Certain commands require additional parameters using the Data registers.					

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The following is a list of all the NICStAR commands, and the required parameters:

No_operation

Opcode: 0x0

Parameter: Reserved. Always set to zero

Open/close_connection

Opcode: 0x2. This command is used to open or close a VC in the Receive Connection Table

Parameter:

27 to 20	19	18 to 2	1 and 0
Reserved	OPEN	SRAD	Reserved

Where:

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
27 to 20	Reserved	Always set to zero
19	OPEN	0 = Close a VC in the Receive Connection Table. 1 = Open a VC in the Receive Connection Table.
18 to 2	SRAD	SRAM Address. Specifies the SRAM address of the VC entry in the Receive Connection Table, in the range 0x00000 to 0x1FFFF (128K longwords total). Since each VC entry is four longwords, each VC number must be an increment of four, e.g. VC0 is location 0x00000, VC3 is location 0x0000C, etc.
1 and 0	Reserved	Always set to zero.

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Write_SRAM

Opcode: 0x4. The device driver uses this command to write one to four longwords into the local SRAM.

Parameter:

27 to 19	18 to 2	1 and 0
Reserved	SRAD	BSIZE

Where:

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
27 to 19	Reserved	Reserved. Always set to zero.
18 to 2	SRAD	SRAM Address. Specifies the first address of a burst operation. If the burst size is more than one word, the NICStAR auto-increments the SRAM address up to the burst size. The range is 0x00000 to 0x1FFFF. The actual SRAM address space depends on how much SRAM is installed. See the SRAM Memory map for address allocations.
1 and 0	BSIZE	Burst Size. Specifies the number of data words the NICStAR transfers from the Data register(s) to local SRAM. 00 = 1 word write from Data Register 0 01 = 2 words write from Data Registers 0 and 1 10 = 3 words write from Data Registers 0, 1 and 2 11 = 4 words write from Data Registers 0, 1, 2 and 3.

Read_SRAM

Opcode: 0x5. The device driver uses this command to read one longword from the local SRAM.

Parameter:

27 to 19	18 to 2	1 and 0
Reserved	SRAD	Reserved

Where:

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
27 to 19	Reserved	Reserved. Always set to zero.
18 to 2	SRAD	SRAM Address. Specifies the longword address of the local SRAM for this read operation, in the range 0x00000 to 0x1FFFF. The actual SRAM address space depends on how much SRAM is installed. See the SRAM Memory map for address allocations.
1 and 0	Reserved	Reserved. Always set to zero.

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Write_FreeBufQ

Opcode: 0x6. The device driver *must* use this command to add Small or Large Free Buffers to the Free Buffer queues in local SRAM. The device driver should load the four Data Registers with either two small FBDs or two large FBDs (each FBD includes a Buffer Handle and a DMA address), and then issue this command, which causes the NICStAR to transfer the contents of the Data Registers into the appropriate buffer queue.

DR0 = Buffer Handle of Free Buffer n
DR1 = DMA Address of Free Buffer n
DR2 = Buffer Handle of Free Buffer n + 1
DR3 = DMA Address of Free Buffer n + 1

Two Free Buffers *must* be written at a time.

Parameter:

27 to 1	0
Reserved	LBUF

Where:

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
27 to 1	Reserved	Reserved. Always set to zero.
0	LBUF	Large Buffer Indicator. 0 = Small Free Buffer Queue. 1 = Large Free Buffer Queue.

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Read_Utility

Opcode: 0x8. This command allows the device driver to read one byte of data from the Utility bus, which interfaces to the PHY-TC component. The device driver should issue the command, and then poll the Command Busy bit (bit 6) in the Status register until it equals 0, at which time the driver may access the desired information in Data Register 0 bits 7 to 0.

Parameter:

27 to 10	9	8	7 to 0
Reserved	UTCS1	UTCS0	UTLADD

Where:

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
27 to 10	Reserved	Reserved. Always set to zero.
9	UTCS1	UTL_CS1 signal. 0 = Utility bus UTL_CS1~ is *not* selected. 1 = Utility bus UTL_CS1~ is selected and remains active for the duration of the read operation.
8	UTCS0	UTL_CS0 signal 0 = Utility bus UTL_CS0~ is *not* selected. 1 = Utility bus UTL_CS0~ is selected and remains active for the duration of the read operation.
7 to 0	UTLADD	Utility Bus Address. Specifies the byte address for the information on the Utility bus.

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Write_Utility

Opcode: 0x9. This command allows the device driver to write one byte of data to the Utility bus, which interfaces to the PHY-TC component. The device driver should load the Data Register 0 (bits 7 to 0) with the data to be written, and then issue this command, which causes the data to be transferred to the Utility bus.

Parameter:

27 to 10	9	8	7 to 0
Reserved	UTCS1	UTCS0	UTLADD

Where:

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
27 to 10	Reserved	Reserved. Always set to zero.
9	UTCS1	UTL_CS1 signal. 0 = Utility bus UTL_CS1~ is *not* selected. 1 = Utility bus UTL_CS1~ is selected and remains active for the duration of the write operation.
8	UTCS0	UTL_CS0 signal. 0 = Utility bus UTL_CS0~ is *not* selected. 1 = Utility bus UTL_CS0~ is selected and remains active for the duration of the write operation.
7 to 0	UTLADD	Utility Bus Address Specifies the byte address for the information on the Utility bus.

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Configuration Register

This register consists of many fields that control different aspects of the NICStAR operation.

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
31	SWRST	Software reset. The default is 0. 0 = No reset. 1 = Reset NICStAR. All internal registers except PCI Configuration Registers are reloaded with the default values. When set, this function is equivalent to the PCI bus hardware reset. To effect a reset, the device driver must wait at least 2 PCI clocks before clearing this bit. The chip must be re-initialised after software reset before returning to its normal operation.
30	Reserved	Reserved. Always set to zero.
29	RXPTH	Receive path Enable. The default is 0. 0 = Disable receive path. No RX cells are accepted from the PHY by the NICStAR. 1 = Enable receive path. Allow RX cells to enter the RX cell FIFO. If disabled during a receive cell operation, the NICStAR will completely receive the cell and then stop the receive operation.
28 and 27	SMBUF	Small Receive Buffer Size. Specifies the size of each buffer in the Small Buffer Pool. 00 = 48 bytes. Default. 01 = 96 bytes 10 = 240 bytes 11 = 2 Kbytes
26 and 25	LGBUF	Large Receive Buffer Size. Specifies the size of each buffer in the Large Buffer Pool. 00 = 2048 bytes. Default. 01 = 4096 bytes 10 = 8192 bytes 11 = 16384 bytes
24	EFBIE	Empty Free Buffer Queue Interrupt Enable. The default is 0. 0 = No interrupt to the host when the Small and/or Large Free Buffer Queue is empty. 1 = Generate an interrupt to the host when the Small and/or Large Free Buffer Queue is empty.
23 and 22	RXSTQ	Receive Status Queue size. Specifies the size of the RSQ. 00 = 2048 bytes. Default. 01 = 4096 bytes 10 = 8192 bytes 11 = Reserved

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<table>
<tr><th>Bits</th><th>Mnemonic</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>ICAPT</td><td>Invalid Cell Accept. The default is 0.

0 = Invalid cells (GFC is non-zero in the cell header) are discarded and the Invalid Cell Counter is incremented.
1 = Invalid cells are received into the Raw Cell Queue and the Invalid Cell Counter is not incremented.</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>IGGFC</td><td>Ignore GFC. The default is 0.

0 = The GFC field in the receiving cells is checked according to the ICAPT (bit 21) setting.
1 = The GFC field in the receiving cells is ignored.</td></tr>
<tr><td>19 and 18</td><td>VPVCS</td><td>VPI/VCI Select. The default is 00.

This field is used with the Receive Connection Table Size (bits 17 and 16) to select the VPI and VCI bit range to index the Receive Connection Table.
<table>
<tr><th>VPVCS</th><th>Table Size</th><th>VPI bits</th><th>VCI bits</th></tr>
<tr><td>00</td><td>4 K
8 K
16 K</td><td>None
None
None</td><td>11:0
12:0
13:0</td></tr>
<tr><td>01</td><td>4 K
8 K
16 K</td><td>0
0
0</td><td>10:0
11:0
12:0</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>4 K
8 K
16 K</td><td>1:0
1:0
1:0</td><td>9:0
10:0
11:0</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>4 K
8 K
16 K</td><td>7:0
7:0
7:0</td><td>3:0
4:0
5:0</td></tr>
</table>
The VPI field in the receiving cell header is 8-bit (7:0), and the VCI field is 16-bit (15:0). The remaining portion of the VPI and VCI is checked against the VPI/VCI Mask Register to make a complete VPI/VCI comparison on the receiving cells.</td></tr>
<tr><td>17 and 16</td><td>RXCNS</td><td>Receive Connection Table Size. The default is 00.

00 = 4096 (4 K) entries
01 = 8192 (8 K) entries
10 = 16384 (16 K) entries
11 = Reserved</td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>VPECA</td><td>VPI/VCI Error Cell Accept. The default is 0.

0 = Discards cells where either VPI/VCI do not map into the entries in the Receive Connection Table, or VPI/VCI do not have ‘open’ connection.
1 = Accepts cells into the Raw Cell Queue where VPI/VCI do not map into the entries in the Receive Connection Table, or VPI/VCI do not have ‘open’ connection</td></tr>
</table>

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Bit	Mnemonic	Description
14 to 12	RXINT	End of Receive PDU interrupt handling. The default is 000. This field specifies how an interrupt is generated to the host at the end of receiving a CS_PDU for AAL0, AAL3/4 and AAL5. 000 = No interrupt is generated 001 = Generates an interrupt after 0µs 010 = Generates an interrupt after 314µs 011 = Generates an interrupt after 624µs 100 = Generates an interrupt after 899µs 101 = Reserved 110 = Reserved 111 = Reserved
11	RAWIE	Raw cell queue Interrupt Enable. The default is 0. This bit field is used as a global enable for generating interrupts to the host for the VCs. In addition to this global enable bit, each VC has a separate Raw Cell Interrupt Enable bit in the Receive Connection Table. Raw Cell Interrupts are generated per VC. This bit and the Raw Cell Interrupt Enable bit in the Receive Connection Table must both be set to generate an interrupt to the host. 0 = No interrupt is generated to the host when a raw cell is received. 1 = Generates an interrupt to the host when a raw cell is received into the Raw Cell Queue and the Raw Cell Interrupt Enable bit in the Receive Connection Table for the VC is set.
10	RQFIE	Receive Queue almost Full Interrupt Enable. The default is 0. 0 = No interrupt is generated when the Receive Queue is 7/8 full. 1 = Generate an interrupt when the Receive Queue is 7/8 full.
9	RXRM	Receive RM cells. The default is 0. 0 = Discard cell when header PTI field = 110 or 111. 1 = Put cells in Raw Cell Queue when cell header PTI field = 11x.
8	Reserved	Reserved. Always set to zero.
7	TMOIE	Timer roll-Over Interrupt Enable. The default is 0. 0 = No interrupt is generated when the Timer register rolls over. 1 = Generate an interrupt when the Timer register rolls over.
6	Reserved	Reserved. Always set to zero.
5	TXEN	Transmit operation Enable. The default is 0. 0 = Transmit section is disabled. However, the state of the transmit section is preserved. 1 = Transmit section is enabled. This is the normal operation. If the NICStAR is enabled again from being disabled, the transmit section resumes operation from where it was last disabled.
4	TXINT	Transmit status Interrupt Enable. The default is 0. 0 = No interrupt is generated after the NICStAR writes a Transmit Status Indicator into the TSQ. 1 = Generate an interrupt after the NICStAR writes a Transmit Status Indicator into the TSQ only if the interrupt bit in the TSR is also set.

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Bit	Mnemonic	Description
3	TXUIE	Transmit Under-run Interrupt Enable. The default is 0. 0 = No interrupt when the NICStAR starts a CS_PDU and runs out of transmit buffers before End_of_PDU occurs. 1 = Generate an interrupt when the NICStAR starts a CS_PDU and runs out of transmit buffers before End_of_PDU occurs.
2	UMODE	UTOPIA Mode select. The default is 0. 0 = UTOPIA interface is in cell mode. 1 = UTOPIA interface is in byte mode.
1	TXFSI	Transmit status Full Interrupt Enable. The default is 0. 0 = No interrupt when the TSQ is 7/8 full. 1 = Generate an interrupt when the TSQ is 7/8 full.
0	PHYIE	PHY Interrupt Enable. The default is 0. 0 = PHY_INT signal does not interrupt the host. 1 = PHY_INT signal interrupts the host.

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Status Register (STAT)

The Status Register returns the many indicators of the NICStAR operation.

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
31 to 24	SBFQC	Small Buffer Queue Count. These are the eight MSBs of the Small Buffer Queue (maximum = 512). The LSB is not read. Actual value = SBFQC x 2 + (1 or 0).
23 to 16	LBFQC	Large Buffer Queue Count. These are the eight MSBs of the Large Buffer Queue (maximum = 512). The LSB is not read. Actual value = LBFQC x 2 + (1 or 0).
15	TSIF	Transmit Status Indicator Flag. The default is 0. 0 = No TSI is written to the TSQ by the NICStAR 1 = A TSI is written to the TSQ by the NICStAR This bit is cleared by writing a 1 to it.
14	TXICP	Transmit Incomplete PDU. The default is 0. 0 = No incomplete CS-PDU has been transmitted by the NICStAR 1 = Incomplete CS-PDU has been transmitted by the NICStAR If the SAR runs out of TBDs before an end of PDU counter, this bit is set. This bit is cleared by writing a 1 to it.
13	Reserved	Reserved. Reads as zero.
12	TSQF	Transmit Status Queue Full. The default is 0. 0 = TSQ is less than 7/8 full. 1 = TSQ is 7/8 full. This bit is cleared by the NICStAR.
11	TMROF	Time Overflow. The default is 0. 0 = The Timer register has not overflowed. 1 = The Timer register has overflowed. When set, the host must write a 1 to this bit to clear it.
10	PHYI	PHY device Interrupt flag. The default is 0. 0 = PHY device interrupt signal not active. 1 = PHY device interrupt signal active. This bit is cleared by first clearing the PHY interrupt and then by writing a 1 to this bit.
9	CMDBZ	NICStAR Command Busy flag. The default is 0. 0 = NICStAR Data register is ready to be read/written. 1 = NICStAR Data register is not ready to be read/written. Each time the host issues a command to the NICStAR, the host must poll this flag until it is cleared before another command can be issued.

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Bit	Mnemonic	Description
8	SBFQF	Small Buffer Queue Full. The default is 0. 0 = Small Buffer Queue is not full (at least 2 sets of buffers). 1 = Small Buffer Queue is full. This bit is cleared by the NICStAR.
7	LBFQF	Large Buffer Queue Full. The default is 0. 0 = Large Buffer Queue is not full (at least 2 sets of buffers). 1 = Large Buffer Queue is full. This bit is cleared by the NICStAR.
6	RSQF	Receive Status Queue Full. The default is 0. 0 = RSQ is not full. 1 = RSQ is full. This bit is cleared by the NICStAR.
5	EPDU	End of PDU flag. The default is 0. 0 = A complete PDU has not been transferred to the host buffer by the NICStAR for either AAL0, AAL 3/4 or AAL 5. 1 = A complete PDU has been transferred to the host buffer by the NICStAR for either AAL0, AAL 3/4 or AAL5. The device driver clears this bit by writing a 1 to it.
4	RAWCF	Raw Cell Flag. The default is 0. 0 = The NICStAR has not transferred a complete Raw Cell to the Raw Cell Queue in the host memory. 1 = The NICStAR has transferred a complete Raw Cell to the Raw Cell Queue in the host memory. The device driver clears this bit by writing a 1 to it.
3	SBFQE	Small Buffer Queue Empty. The default is 0. 0 = Small Buffer Queue is not empty. 1 = Small Buffer Queue is empty. When this bit is set, if the Empty Free Buffer Queue Interrupt Enable bit in the Configuration register is set, an interrupt is generated to the host.
2	LBFQE	Large Buffer Queue Empty. The default is 0. 0 = Large Buffer Queue is not empty. 1 = Large Buffer Queue is empty. When this bit is set, if the Empty Free Buffer Queue Interrupt Enable bit in the Configuration register is set, an interrupt is generated to the host.
1	RSQAF	Receive Status Queue Almost Full. The default is 0. 0 = Receive Status Queue is not 7/8 full. 1 = Receive Status Queue is 7/8 full. When this bit is set, if the Receive Queue Almost Full Interrupt Enable bit in the Configuration register is set, an interrupt is generated to the host.
0	Reserved	Reserved. Reads as zero.

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Receive Status Queue Base Register (RSQB)

This register sets the start address for the RSQ.

<table>
<tr><th>Bit</th><th>Mnemonic</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>31 to 13
or
31 to 12
or
31 to 11</td><td>RSQBA</td><td>Receive Status Queue Base Address.
This field specifies the start address for the RSQ in the host memory. This field is loaded with a default value after reset. Device drivers can load a different value during device initialisation after reset, but may not change it during run-time.
Bit usage is defined as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Size of RSQ</th><th>Base Address</th><th>Reserved Bit Field</th></tr>
<tr><td>2048 bytes (128 entries)</td><td>31 to 11</td><td>10 to 0</td></tr>
<tr><td>4096 bytes (256 entries)</td><td>31 to 12</td><td>11 to 0</td></tr>
<tr><td>8192 bytes (512 entries)</td><td>31 to 13</td><td>12 to 0</td></tr>
</table>
Each entry in the RSQ is four longwords, or 16 bytes. The RSQ size is set in bits 23 and 22 of the Configuration register.</td></tr>
<tr><td>12 and 11</td><td>-</td><td>May be zero. See the above table for the actual bit field size.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10 to 0</td><td>Reserved</td><td>Must be zero.</td></tr>
</table>

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Receive Status Queue Tail Register (RSQT)

This register sets the tail address for the RSQ.

<table>
<tr><th>Bit</th><th>Mnemonic</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>31 to 13
or
31 to 12
or
31 to 11</td><td>RSQB</td><td>Receive Status Queue Base.
This field specifies the starting address for the RSQ in the host memory. This field is the same value as the RSQBA field in the RSQB register. It is repeated here to help the host get the complete RSQ Tail Pointer in one read operation. Bit usage depends on the size of the RSQ.</td></tr>
<tr><td>12 to 2
or
11 to 2
or
10 to 2</td><td>RSQTA</td><td>Receive Status Queue Tail Pointer Offset.
This field is read together with RSQB field to form a complete physical address (i.e. on a longword boundary) for the RSQ Tail pointer to the host memory.
Bit usage is defined as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Size of RSQ</th><th>RSQB Field</th><th>RSQTA Field</th></tr>
<tr><td>2048 bytes (128 entries)</td><td>31 to 11</td><td>10 to 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>4096 bytes (256 entries)</td><td>31 to 12</td><td>11 to 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>8192 bytes (512 entries)</td><td>31 to 13</td><td>12 to 2</td></tr>
</table>
The RSQ size is set in the Configuration register bits 23 and 22.
The NICStAR updates this tail pointer offset to reflect the last entry valid in the RSQ.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1 and 0</td><td>Reserved</td><td>Must be zero.</td></tr>
</table>

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Receive Status Queue Head Register (RSQH)

This register sets the head address for the RSQ.

<table>
<tr><th>Bits</th><th>Mnemonic</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>31 to 13 or
31 to 12 or
31 to 11</td><td>Reserved</td><td>Always set to zero.
The actual number of reserved bits depends on the size of the RSQ. See below for bit size of this field.</td></tr>
<tr><td>12 to 2
or
11 to 2
or
10 to 2</td><td>RSQHA</td><td>Receive Queue Status Head Pointer Offset.
This field is written by the device driver to indicate the last entry in the RSQ that the device driver has serviced.
This register is cleared at initialisation.
This field is used together with RSQB field in the RSQT register to form a complete physical address (i.e. on a longword boundary) for the RSQ Head pointer to the host memory.
Bit usage is defined as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Size of RSQ</th><th>Reserved</th><th>RSQHA Field</th></tr>
<tr><td>2048 bytes (128 entries)</td><td>31 to 11</td><td>10 to 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>4096 bytes (256 entries)</td><td>31 to 12</td><td>11 to 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>8192 bytes (512 entries)</td><td>31 to 13</td><td>12 to 2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">The RSQ size is set in the Configuration register bits 23 and 22.</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>1 and 0</td><td>Reserved</td><td>Must be zero.</td></tr>
</table>

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Cell Drop Count Register (CDC)

This register holds the number of dropped cells.

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
31 to 16	Reserved	Always set to zero.
15 to 0	CDCNT	Cell Drop Count. The default is 0x0000. The NICStAR increments this register whenever the 315 cell Rx FIFO is full, and is unable to accept a new received cell. This register contains a non-zero value when the PCI bus use of other PCI bus masters is excessively high, so delaying the NICStAR from transferring received cell payloads in the 315 cell Rx FIFO to host memory. The value of this register is cleared each time, after being read by the device driver.

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VPI/VCI Lookup Error Count Register (VPEC)

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
31 to 16	Reserved	Always set to zero.
15 to 0	VPLUEC	VPI/VCI Lookup Error Count. The default is 0x0000. The NICStAR increments this register if either of the following conditions occur: 1) The received cell's VPI/VCI field does not map into the Receive Connection Table. or 2) The received cell's VPI/VCI field maps into the Receive Connection Table, but the Open/Close field for the VC is set to Close. If the VPI/VCI Error Cell Accept bit is set in the Configuration register, each cell received is transferred directly into the Raw Cell Queue in host memory. If the VPI/VCI Error Cell Accept bit is clear (the default), this counter is incremented and each cell received with either of the above conditions is discarded (they are not stored into the Raw Cell Queue). This register is cleared after being read by the device driver.

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Invalid Cell Count Register (ICC)

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
31 to 16	Reserved	Always set to zero.
15 to 0	IVCNT	Invalid Cell Count. The default is 0x0000. The NICStAR increments this register if both the GFC field of the received cell is not equal to zero and the Invalid Cell Accept bit in the Configuration register is set. In this case, the cell received is transferred directly to the Raw Cell Queue in host memory. If the Invalid Cell Accept bit is clear (the default), this register is incremented but the cell received is discarded (the cell is not stored into the Raw Cell Queue). This register is cleared after being read by the device driver.

Raw Cell Tail Register (RAWCT)

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
31 to 6	RAWCTA	Raw Cell Tail Address. The default is 0x0000. This register contains the value written by the NICStAR as the current tail pointer for the Raw Cell Queue in host memory (i.e. the tail pointer specifies the next available memory location in the queue). The device driver reads this register for the tail value and compares it with its value of the Raw Cell Head to determine if there are 'unserviced' entries in the Raw Cell Queue. If the values are equal, no 'unserviced' entries exist in the Raw Cell Queue. At initialisation, this register is loaded by the NICStAR with the DMA address of the first Free Buffer descriptor in the local SRAM's Large Free Buffer Queue.
5 to 0	Reserved	Always set to zero.

Timer Register (TMR)

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
31 to 24	Reserved	Always set to zero.
23 to 0	TMRCNT	Timer Count. The NICStAR increments this register by one every 333 SAR clocks (13.3µs when using a 50 MHz clock). When the value reaches the terminal count of 0xFFFFFF, it rolls over to 0x000000, at which point the NICStAR writes a Timer Roll Over descriptor into the Transmit Status Queue. The timer rolls over approximately once every 3.72 minutes when using a 50 MHz clock. When this register rolls over, the NICStAR generates an interrupt to the host if the Timer Roll Over Interrupt Enable bit is set (bit 7 in the Configuration register).

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Transmit Schedule Table Base Register (TSTB)

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
31 to 19	Reserved	Always set to zero.
18 to 2	TSTBA	Transmit Schedule Table Base address. The default is 0x0000. This register is written by the device driver to specify the base or start address of the TST in local SRAM. This value should not be changed after the Tx operation is enabled.
1 and 0	Reserved	Always set to zero.

Transmit Status Queue Base Register (TSQB)

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
31 to 13	TSQBA	Transmit Status Queue Base Address. The default is 0x0000. This field specifies the start address for the TSQ in host memory. This field is loaded with a default value during device initialisation after reset, and may not be changed during runtime. This field must be a multiple of 8192 bytes.
12 to 0	Reserved	Always set to zero.

Transmit Status Queue Tail Register (TSQT)

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
31 to 13 or 31 to 12 or 31 to 11	TSQB	Transmit Status Queue address. This field specifies the start address for the TSQ in the host memory. This field is the same as the TSQBA field in the TSQB register. It is repeated here to help the host to get the complete Transmit Status Tail Pointer in one read operation.
12 to 2 or 11 to 2 or 10 to 2	TSQTA	Transmit Status Queue Tail Address. This field is read together with the TSQB field above to form a complete physical address (i.e. on a longword boundary) for the TSQ Tail pointer to the host memory. The tail always points to the address 0xXXXXXX0. The NICStAR updates this Tail pointer offset to reflect the last valid entry in the TSQ.
12 to 0	Reserved	Always set to zero.

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Transmit Status Queue Head Register (TSQH)

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
31 to 13	Reserved	Always set to zero.
12 to 2	TSQHA	Transmit Status Queue Head address offset. This field is written by the device driver to indicate the last entry in the TSQ that the device driver has serviced. At initialisation, this register should be reset. This field is used together with the TSQB field in the TSQT register to form a complete physical address (i.e. on a longword boundary) for the TSQ Head pointer to the host memory.
1 and 0	Reserved	Always set to zero.

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General Purpose Register (GP)

This register is used for three different types of operation:

1) To clock information out of or into the external serial EEPROM.
2) To reset the PHY-TC component.
3) To accumulate the Tx negative credit count.

When clocking information out of or into the serial EEPROM, the device driver controls the waveform of the EEPROM's clock input and the polarity level of the EEPROM's chip select input via bit fields in this register. When reading information from the EEPROM, the device driver reads the EEPROM Data In bit (bit 16) of this register; the value in this bit corresponds to the polarity level of the serial EEPROM's output pin. When writing information to the EEPROM, the device driver writes to the EEPROM Data Out bit (bit 0) of this register; the value of this bit determines the polarity of the serial EEPROM's input pin.

The register has the following layout:

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
31 to 24	TXNCC	Tx Negative Credit Count. This field specifies the number of cell times the NICStAR's 9-cell Tx Cell-Out FIFO is empty. It counts up to 0xFF and wraps around.
23 to 17	Reserved	Always set to zero.
16	EEDI	EEPROM Data In. The value in this bit corresponds to the polarity level of the NICStAR's input pin, which should be connected to the serial EEPROM's output pin.
15	BIGE	Big Endian operation. 0 = PCI Data transferred in Little Endian. 1 = PCI Data transferred in Big Endian.
14 to 4	Reserved	Always set to zero.
3	PHYRST	PHY Reset. If clear (the default), the PHY_RST~ pin is set high. If set, the PHY_RST~ pin is set low (i.e. asserted).
2	EESCLK	EEPROM Clock. The value in this bit corresponds to the polarity level of the serial EEPROM's clock input. To clock information out of or into the serial EEPROM, the device driver needs to send a 0-1-0-1- etc. transition to this bit field, while simultaneously carrying out the EEPROM access.
1	EECS	EEPROM Chip select. The value of this bit determines the polarity of the serial EEPROM's chip select input pin.
0	EEDO	EEPROM Data Out. The value in this bit determines the polarity of the NICStAR's output pin, which should be connected to the serial EEPROM's data input pin.

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VPI/VCI Mask Register (VPM)

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
31 to 12	Reserved	Always set to zero.
11 to 0	VPCMK	VPI/VCI MSB Mask. The device driver writes the MSB portions of both the VPI and VCI fields for all VCs into this register. These portions become a mask, which is compared with the corresponding MSB portions of a received cell's VPI and VCI fields. The Receive Connection Table contains the LSB portions of both the VPI and VCI fields for all open VCs. This register should normally be cleared, as OAM cells are received along with the VPI/VCI value. Setting a non-zero value in this field may not receive OAM cells defined by the ATM Forum.

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Local SRAM Memory Map

PMC-ATMF is fitted with either 32K or 128K longwords of memory (128 Kbytes or 512 Kbytes respectively). To simplify memory accesses, the functional components are accessed at the addresses used by the larger SRAM variant. The following table shows the memory map:

Functional Component	32K longword SRAM location (and size)	128K longword SRAM location (and size)	Entry Size (bytes)
Rx Large Free Buffer Queue	1FC00 to 1FFFF (4 Kbytes)	1FC00 to 1FFF (4 Kbytes)	8
Rx Small Free Buffer Queue	1F800 to 1FBFF (4 Kbytes)	1F800 to 1FBFF (4 Kbytes)	8
Rx Cell FIFO Buffers	1E800 to 1F7FF (16 Kbytes)	1E800 to 1F7FF (16 Kbytes)	25/Cell
VBR SCD0	1E7F4 to 1E7FF (48 bytes)	1E7F4 to 1E7FF (48 bytes)	48
VBR SCD1	1E7E8 to 1E7F3 (48 bytes)	1E7E8 to 1E7F3 (48 bytes)	48
VBR SCD2	1E7DC to 1E7E7 (48 bytes)	1E7DC to 1E7E7 (48 bytes)	48
TST and CBR SCDs	1C000 to 1E7DB (40,816 bytes)	1C000 to 1E7DB (40,816 bytes)	TBD: 4 SCD: 12
Not used	N/A	10000 to 1BFFF (192 Kbytes)	N/A
Rx Connection Table	00000 to 03FFF (64 Kbytes)	00000 to 0FFFF (256 Kbytes)	16

Note: The addresses provided here are individual 32-bit (longword) addresses, the physical byte address is as above but with 2 least significant zeros.

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EEPROM

The PMC-ATMF is fitted with a 256 x 8 bit serial EEPROM device. This is used to store non-volatile data such as network addresses etc.

The device driver software must drive the pins of the EEPROM as explained in the description of the General Purpose Register.

LEDs

Levels 1 and 2 of the PMC-ATMF have a yellow status LED that, when lit, shows the link is active.

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Chapter 7 - Technical Assistance

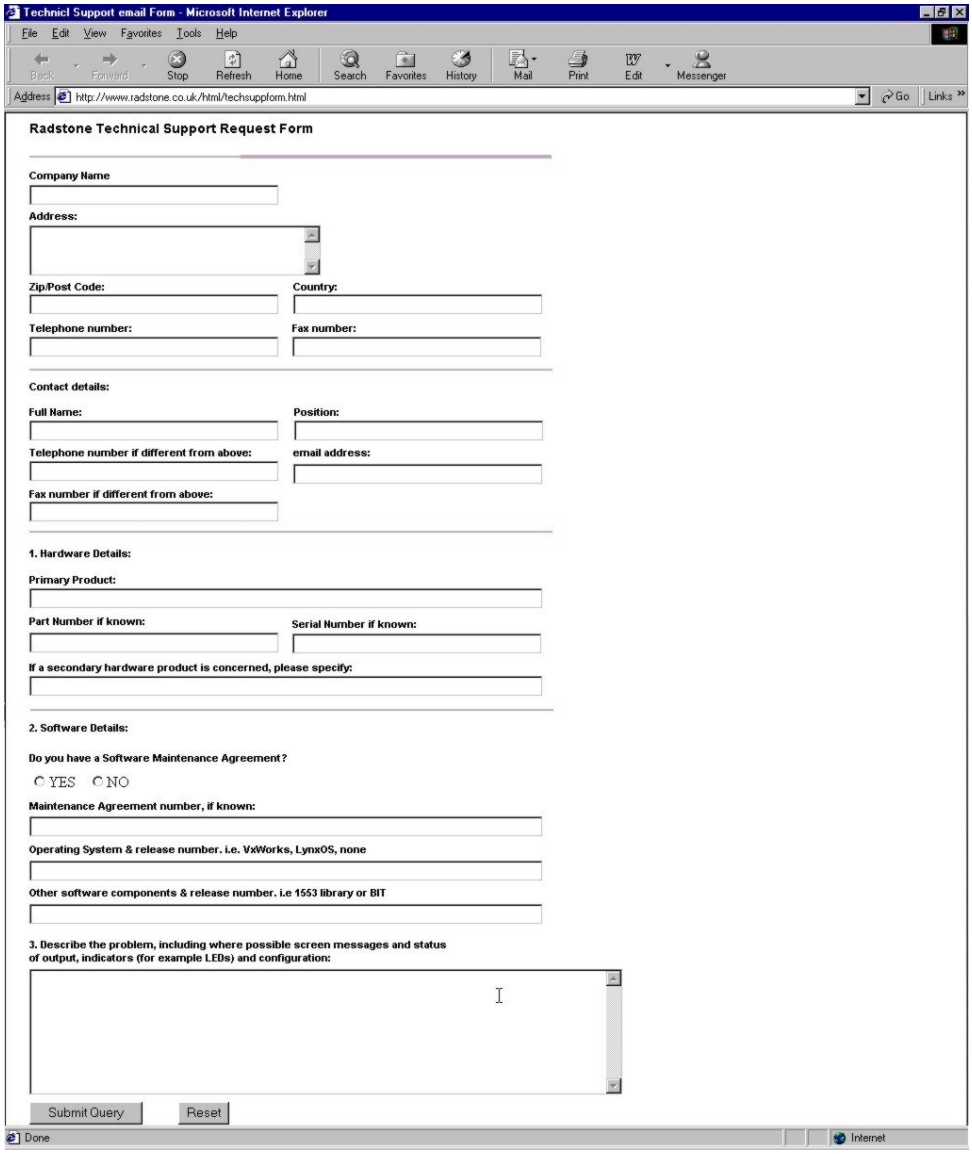
This chapter provides Radstone contact information (including details of information to have available when you call to report a problem) and some helpful hints for troubleshooting your PMC-ATMF.

Radstone Contact Information

Radstone does not anticipate that you will experience problems with your PMC-ATMF. However, in the unlikely event that you do have problems, for assistance please contact Radstone's Technical Help Line on::

☎ +44 1327 359804 outside the UK
01327 359804 in the UK

Alternatively, you may register support requests using the Technical Support Request Form available through the Radstone web site at http://www.radstone.co.uk. This form looks like:



If you telephone for technical support, please be prepared to provide the same information as required above.

Your query will be logged on Radstone's Technical Support database and allocated a unique Call Reference Number (CRN) for use in future correspondence.

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Helpful Hints

If you are experiencing a problem with your RDS-5, there follow some general suggestions of actions you may take, which may resolve the problem without the need to contact Radstone's technical support.

If you are fitting the PMC-ATMF to a Radstone host, you should also follow any troubleshooting suggestions in the host's Manual (e.g. Chapter 11 in the PPC1A Manual, publication number PPC1A-0HH). By doing this, you can eliminate the host as being the source of the problem, and narrow the scope to the PMC-ATMF itself or the PMC-ATMF/host connection.

The following suggestions mainly apply if you are fitting the PMC-ATMF to a Radstone host. If you are fitting the PMC-ATMF to another manufacturer's host board, although the suggestions still apply in general, there may be different or additional requirements for the PMC-ATMF/host combination. See the appropriate manufacturer's host board documentation for more details.

To make doubly sure that it is not the host that is causing the problem, if you have not already done so, ensure that the host operates successfully in isolation (i.e. without the PMC-ATMF fitted).

Having satisfied yourself that the source of the problem is the PMC-ATMF, try the following suggestions:

- Ensure that there is no damage to the PMC-ATMF (e.g. broken or missing components), as mentioned in Chapter 3.
- Ensure that the PMC-ATMF is properly connected to the host, with the connectors properly located and firmly fitted. Ensure that the PMC-ATMF is firmly attached to the host using the supplied screws into the stand-offs
- On conduction-cooled hosts, to avoid overheating, ensure that the PMC-ATMF is firmly attached to the central and front stiffening bars

These suggestions only apply if you are fitting the PMC-ATMF to a host board yourself. If your PMC-ATMF has been fitted by Radstone, it will have been extensively factory tested to provide correct operation. Please contact Radstone if this is not the case.

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Appendix A - Specifications

This appendix gives a specification of the PMC-ATMF. It also covers items such as the power requirements, the MTBF, the general measurements etc., and lists the available variants.

General

PCI Bus Interface

Compliance	IEEE P1386.1 (PMC standard)
Environment	5V supply and signalling 33 MHz clock
Type	32-bit master/slave
Stacking Height	10 mm

Dimensions

PMC Slots	1
Air Cooled	149 x 74 mm
Conduction Cooled	143.75 x 74 mm

EEPROM

Size	256 K x 8 bit serial
Use	Program and data storage, plus user data

Connectors:

P12/P14	EIA E700 AAAB
	Provide control signals and address/data of the PMC bus

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Electrical

Power supplies and ground are shared between the connectors.

Current Consumption

Build Level	Maximum current at 5V DC	Maximum Current at 12V DC
1/2	1.2 A	100 mA
4	1.0 A	400 mA

Voltage Supply Requirements

+5V +0.25V -0.15V DC total excursion, including all transients.

Vripple (5V) = 50mV RMS (max) contained within the total excursion.

+12V ±0.6V DC total excursion, including all transients.

V ripple (+12V) = 120mV RMS (maximum) contained in the total excursion

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Environmental Specifications

Convection Cooled Boards

Build Style	Operating Temp (°C)	Storage Temp (°C)	Vibration	Shock	Humidity	Comments
Standard	0 to 55 with airflow of 300 ft/min	-50 to +100	0.002g^2/Hz from 10 to 2000 Hz random, and 2g sinusoidal from 5 to 500 Hz	20g peak sawtooth, 11ms duration	Up to 95% RH	Commercial grade, cooled by forced air, for use in benign environments and software development applications
Extended Temp	-20 to +65 with airflow of 300 ft/min	-50 to +100	0.002g^2/Hz from 10 to 2000 Hz random, and 2g sinusoidal from 5 to 500 Hz	20g peak sawtooth, 11ms duration	Up to 95% RH with varying temperature. 10 cycles, 240 hours	As standard, but conformally coated and temperature characterised
Rugged Air Cooled	-40 to +75 with airflow of 600 ft/min	-50 to +100	0.04g^2/Hz from 10 to 2000 Hz with a flat response to 1000 Hz. 6dB/octave roll-off from 1000 to 2000 Hz	20g peak sawtooth, 11ms duration	Up to 95% RH with varying temperature. 10 cycles, 240 hours	Wide temperature rugged, cooled by forced air. Conformally coated for additional protection

Conduction Cooled Boards

Build Style	Operating Temp (°C)	Storage Temp (°C)	Vibration	Shock	Humidity	Comments
Rugged Conduction Cooled	-40 to +75 at the thermal interface	-50 to +100	Random 0.1g^2/Hz from 5 to 2000 Hz per MIL-STD-810E	40g peak sawtooth, 11ms duration	Up to 95% RH with varying temperature. 10 cycles, 240 hours	Mechanically compliant with IEEE 1101.2 - 1992. Designed for severe environment applications with high levels of shock and vibration, small space envelope and restricted cooling supplies. Conformally coated as standard. Optional Environmental Stress Screening

Provided that the build style of the PMC-ATMF and host are the same (for Radstone hosts), or the environmental specifications of the PMC-ATMF and host are more-or-less equivalent (for non-Radstone hosts), the PMC-ATMF will operate and may be stored or transported without damage within the same limitations as the host.

The Rugged Air Cooled vibration specification is only valid in systems using backplane I/O.

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Mechanical Specifications

Weight

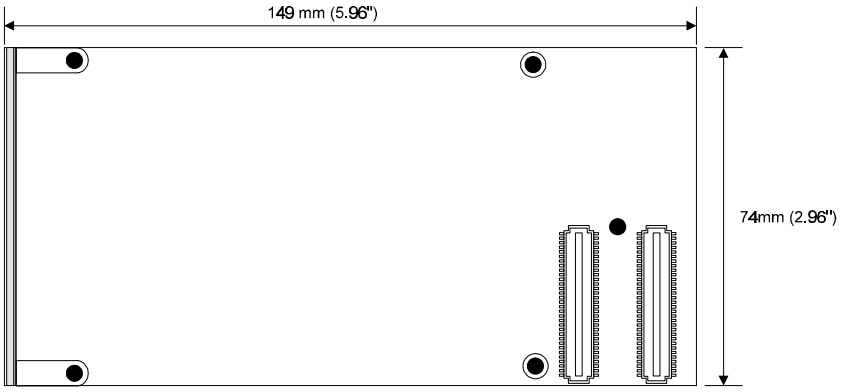
The approximate weights of the different styles of the PMC-ATMF are:

	Weight (g)
S- style	90
X- style	95
RA - style	110
RC - style	100

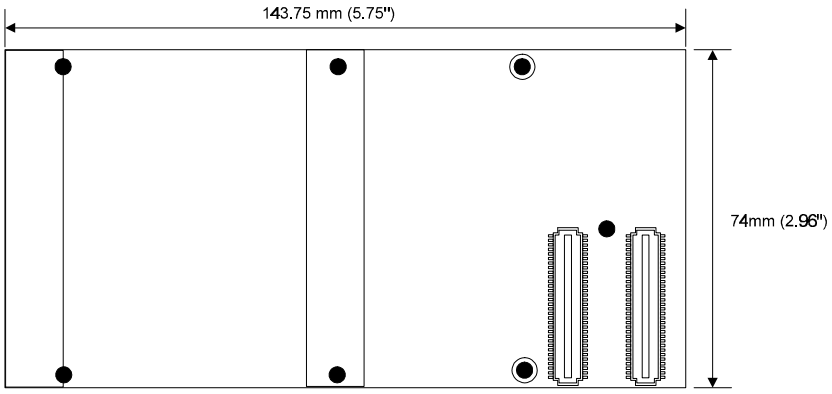
Dimensions

Each build standard of the PMC-ATMF card complies with the PMC Specification. This allows all styles of assembly to be fitted to any PMC compatible host.

Dimensions are shown in millimetres with inches (in parentheses) for general guidance only.

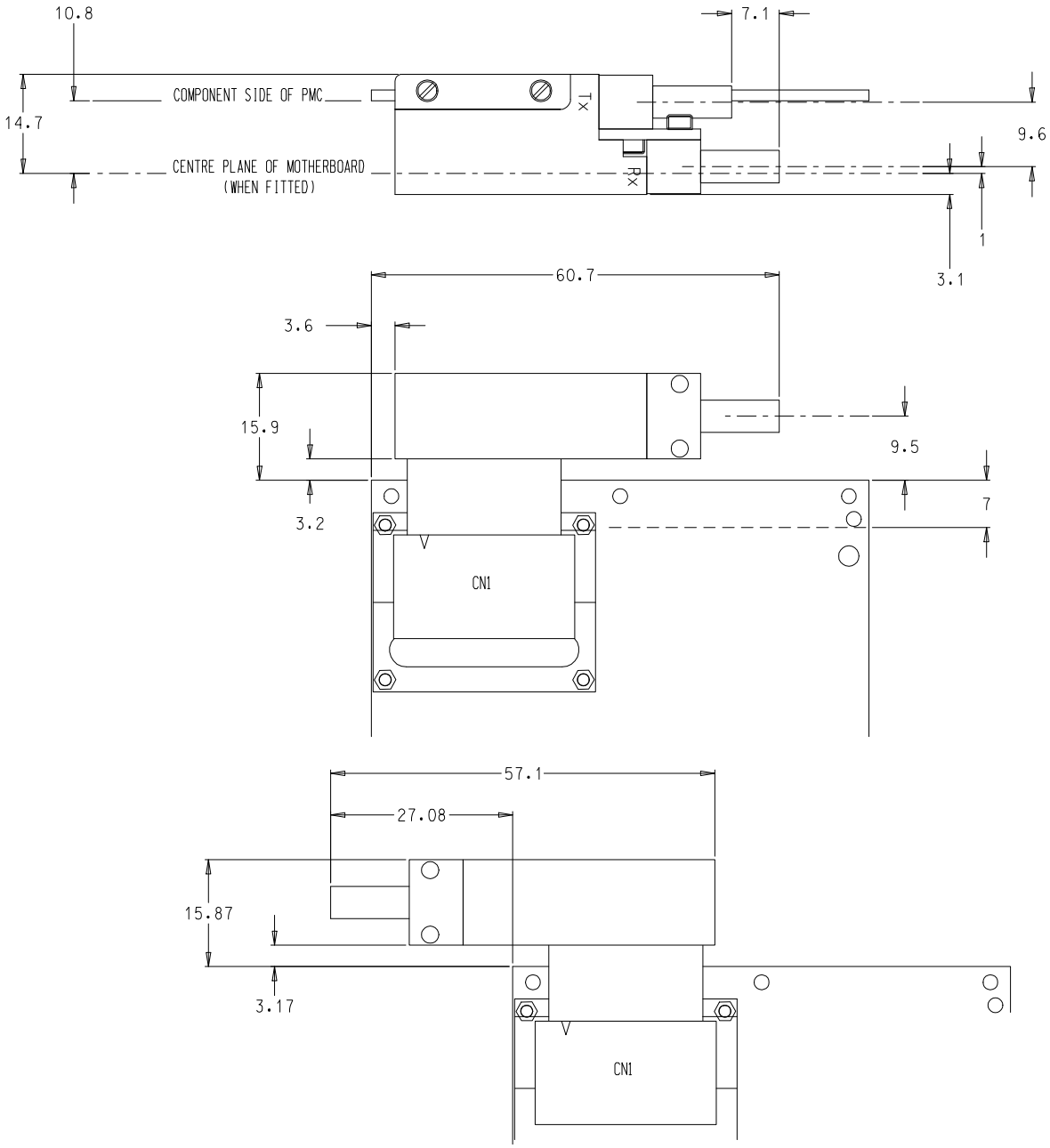


Air cooled PMC-ATMF



Conduction cooled PMC-ATMF

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Reliability

Using MIL-HBK-217F Notice 1 as a data base and the parts count method, the following estimates have been made of the MTBF (in hours) for the PMC-ATMF.

Environment	Level 1/2	Level 4
Ground Benign 30°C	FPMH = 1.69038 MTBF = 591,583	FPMH = 1.876616 MTBF = 532,874
Ground Fixed 40°C	FPMH = 4.23037 MTBF = 236,386	FPMH = 4.61321 MTBF = 216,769
Ground Mobile 45°C	FPMH = 8.77711 MTBF = 113,933	FPMH = 9.5002 MTBF = 105,261
Naval Sheltered 40°C	FPMH = 6.60209 MTBF = 151,467	FPMH = 7.56973 MTBF = 132,105
Naval Unsheltered 45°C	FPMH = 11.90111 MTBF = 84,026	FPMH = 13.0092 MTBF =76,869
Airborne Inhabited Cargo 55°C	FPMH = 9.22864 MTBF = 108, 358	FPMH = 10,33877 MTBF = 96,723
Airborne Inhabited Fighter 55°C	FPMH = 11.58091 MTBF = 86,349	FPMH = 12.7887 MTBF = 78,194
Airborne Uninhabited Cargo 70°C	FPMH = 16.35 MTBF = 61,159	FPMH = 18.891 MTBF = 52,935
Airborne Uninhabited Fighter 70°C	FPMH = 21,52761 MTBF = 46,452	FPMH = 25.3205 MTBF = 39,494
Airborne Rotary Wing 55°C	FPMH = 18.40361 MTBF = 54,337	FPMH = 20.6567 MTBF =48,410
Space Flight 30°C	FPMH = 1.498597 MTBF = 667,291	FPMH = 1.651764 MTBF = 605,413
Missile Flight 45°C	FPMH = 9.95071 MTBF = 100,495	FPMH = 11.2514 MTBF =88,878
Missile Launch 55°C	FPMH = 23,89891 MTBF = 41,843	FPMH = 27.3948 MTBF =36,503

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Ordering Information

Sales Code	Description
PMCATMF-100	155 Mbps OC-3 PMC mezzanine, SC connector
PMCATMF-200	Level 2, otherwise as above
PMCATMF-3x0	155 Mbps OC-3 PMC mezzanine, Diamond DIN connector. x= 1 for right hand optics, x = 2 for left hand optics
PMCATMF-4x0	Level 4, otherwise as above
ATMF-TOR001UF	ForeThought Tornado device driver V1.0 Right To Use License for Radstone PowerPC. Includes one Run Time License with object on TAR compressed floppy
ATMF-TOR002UF	ForeThought Tornado device driver V1.0 Right To Use License for Motorola PowerPC. Includes one Run Time License with object on TAR compressed floppy
ATMF-TOR001RF	ForeThought Tornado device Driver V1.0 Run Time License for Radstone PowerPC. Object supplied as TAR archive on floppy
ATMF-TOR002RF	ForeThought Tornado device Driver V1.0 Run Time License for Motorola PowerPC. Object supplied as TAR archive on floppy

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Glossary

ANSI

American National Standards Institute.

ATM

Asynchronous Transfer Mode.

Backplane (VMEbus)

A PCB with 96-pin connectors and signal paths that bus the connected pins. Some systems have a single PCB, called the J1 backplane. This provides the signal paths needed for basic operation. Other systems also have a second PCB, called the J2 backplane. This provides the additional 96-pin connectors and signal paths needed for wider data and address transfers. The J1 and J2 sections may be combined into a single J1/J2 backplane PCB.

Big Endian

Where a system stores bytes with the most significant byte at the higher address. See Little Endian.

BIST

Built In Self Test.

BIT

Built In Test.

Byte

An 8-bit data structure.

CBR

Constant Bit Rate.

CCPMC

Conduction-cooled PMC.

Chassis

See enclosure.

CMC

Common Mezzanine Card.

COTS

Commercial Off-The-Shelf.

CS

Chip Select. A signal used to enable a memory device or peripheral chip.

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DMA

Direct Memory Access. A direct, rapid link between a peripheral and main memory that avoids the use of the processor to transfer each item of data.

E^2PROM (or EEPROM)

Electrically Erasable PROM. PROM whose contents can be erased electrically, so allowing the device to be re-used with new data.

EIA

Electronic Industries Association. A body set up to establish serial communication standards for data communications equipment.

Enclosure

A rigid framework that provides mechanical support for boards inserted into the backplane, ensuring that the connectors mate properly and that adjacent boards do not touch each other. It also guides the cooling airflow through the system and ensures that inserted boards do not disengage themselves from the backplane due to vibration or shock.

ESD

Electrostatic Sensitive Device.

ESS

Environmental Stress Screening.

Ethernet

Ethernet or IEEE 802.3, is a network based on an access method called CMSA/CD. A baseband, CSMA/CD LAN which allows up to 1024 nodes to communicate with one another. Ethernet was originally developed by the Xerox Corporation in 1972.

FBD

Free Buffer Descriptor.

FDDI

Fiber Distributed Data Interface. A standard for fiber optic cable data transmission.

FIFO

First In First Out. A data queuing mechanism (or the implementation of it) in which the first item stored is the first item processed.

FLASH

A type of high-capacity **EEPROM**.

FPMH

Failures per million hours.

GFC

Generic Flow Control.

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ID
Identification.

IDT
Interrupt Decriptor Table.

IEEE
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.

I/O
Input/Output.

IRQ
Interrupt Request.

LAN
Local Area Network. Where several hosts and devices are near each other (maximum distance about 500 m) and physically connected by cables. Typically these are Ethernet cables.

LED
Light Emitting Diode. A semiconductor diode that radiates light. LEDs that emit in the visible region are used as indicators or warnings.

Little Endian
Where a system stores bytes with the most significant byte stored at the lower address. See Big-endian.

Longword
A 32-bit data structure in VME systems. Cf. word.

LSB
Least Significant Bit.

Master
A VMEbus master initiates bus cycles to transfer data between itself and a slave module.

MBPS
Million Bits Per Second.

Mezzanine
The American term for a daughter board.

MLT
Master Latency Timer.

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MSB
Most Significant Bit.

MTBF
Mean Time Between Failures.

NDI
Non-Developmental Item.

NIC
Network Interface Chip.

OAM
Operation, Administration and Maintenance.

OC-3
Optical Carrier 3.

PCB
Printed Circuit Board.

PCI
Peripheral Component Interconnect.

PDU
Plug Distribution Unit

PMC
PCI Mezzanine Card.

PTI
Payload Type Indicator.

PROM
Programmable ROM. A program in a PROM is electronically ‘hard-wired’, and once the program is inserted into the PROM, it cannot be altered without using a new PROM.

RAM
Random Access Memory. Memory that can be read from or written to at any time.

RH
Relative Humidity.

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ROM

Read Only Memory. Semiconductor memory whose components are not alterable by computer instructions.

RSQ

Receive Status Queue.

RX

Receive.

SAR

Segment and Reconstruct.

SCD

Standard Colour Display.

Slave

A slave detects VMEbus cycles initiated by a master and, when these cycles specify its participation, transfers data between itself and the master.

Slot

A position where a board can be inserted into a backplane. If the system has both a J1 and a J2 backplane (or a combination J1/J2 backplane), each slot provides a pair of 96-pin connectors.

SRAM

Static RAM. Memory that needs no refresh cycle once the information has been stored. Power does, however need to be applied constantly to the memory to maintain its integrity.

TBD

Transmit Buffer Descriptor.

TSI

Transmit Status Indicator.

TSQ

Transmit Status Queue.

TSR

Timer Status Register.

TST

Transmit Schedule Table.

TX

Transmit.

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UDP

User Datagram Protocol.

VC

Virtual Circuit.

VCI

Virtual Channel Identifier.

VITA

VFEA (VMEbus and Futurebus Extended Architecture) International Trade Association.

VME

Versa Module Europe. Often used as an abbreviation for **VMEbus**.

VMEbus

An ANSI/**VITA** standard (1-1994) for a versatile backplane bus based on the Eurocard mechanical standard.

VPI

Virtual Path Identifier.

WAN

Wide Area Network. Computers with long distances between them are connected by means of, for example, telephone lines. See LAN.

Word

In PowerPC terminology, a 32-bit structure. Also often refers to a 16-bit data structure in **VME** systems. Cf. longword**.**

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