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TPPC64 Hardware Manual

Version 1.1—January 2007



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- Revised *Figure A-7*, page A-1 (Appendix A), to clarify relative positioning of USB ports C, D, E, and F on the CPU-0 P2 Paddle Board. Ports C/D are below ports E/F; port C is to the right of port D; port E is to the right of port F.
- Corrected Section A.1.5.7, “USB Ports C/D and E/F” (Appendix A), including *Figure A-15*, to indicate that USB ports C/D are below ports E/F on the CPU-0 P2 Paddle Board, and that port C is to the right of port D and port E is to the right of port F.

Version 1.0..... December 2006

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Reader Comment Card

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How to Use This Manual

This *TPPC64 Hardware Manual*© describes all of the models (see *Table 1*, page xvi) of the Themis® TPPC64 board-level computer (see following photo), a high-performance system with a VME64bus backplane interface and up to two IBM 970FX PowerPC® (PPC64®) processors operating at 1.8 GHz.



Caution: Before you begin installation, carefully read each of the procedures in this manual and the associated Software Manual. Serious damage can be caused by improper handling of this product.

Themis Computer values its customer comments and opinions; therefore, a “Reader Comment Card” is located at the end of this manual for your use. Please take the time to fill out this card with any comments concerning Themis products and services, and return it to Themis Computer. Your comments may also be forwarded to Themis by sending email to docfeedback@themis.com.

TPPC64 Models

The TPPC64 has a total of six (6) models presently available (see *Table 1*). All models are based on a combination of the CPU-0 Baseboard, the CPU-1 Baseboard, and two types of Carrier Boards—one with two PMC/XMC module slots (see following *Caution*) and one with three PMC module slots.

TGA3D/3D+ Graphics Boards are not supported by the TPPC64 at this time.



Caution: A new 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board (P/N 112794-002) has been designed to operate with the TPPC64 system, replacing the original 2P2 PMC Carrier Board. DO NOT ATTEMPT to operate the older 2P2 PMC Carrier Board with the TPPC64.

Table 1. TPPC64 Model Configurations

Model[a]	Baseboard		2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board[b]	2P3 PMC Carrier Board[c]
	CPU-0 Slot 1	CPU-1 Slot 2	VME Slot 2 or 3	VME Slot 2 or 3
TPPC64 / 1-1	Yes			
TPPC64 / 2P2-1	Yes		*Slot 2*	
TPPC64 / 2P3-1	Yes			*Slot 2*
TPPC64 / 1-2	Yes	Yes		
TPPC64 / 2P2-2	Yes	Yes	*Slot 3*	
TPPC64 / 2P3-2	Yes	Yes		*Slot 3*

a—The TPPC64 does not support PCI Express; hence XMC Modules are not supported.

b—New 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board (P/N 112794-002) only; the standard-version 2P2 PMC Carrier Board is not compatible.

c—The standard-version 2P3 PMC Carrier Board is supported.

Intended Audience

This manual is written for system integrators and programmers. It contains all necessary information for installation and configuration of the TPPC64 and assumes the Service Processor and PIBS program code is installed in the system Flash memory. If you intend to operate the TPPC64 with an operating system other than Yellow Dog Linux 4.0, such as VxWorks or some other real-time kernel, please consult the appropriate documentation supplements accompanying your OS or kernel software.

Although all specific hardware and software features are described in the Hardware and Software manuals, programmers wishing to write code for the TPPC64 without the benefit of an operating system or real-time kernel will require additional data sheets. Please refer to the section “Related References” on page xix for information concerning this documentation.

The reader should have a working knowledge of VME64 bus and PCI local bus specifications, 64-bit processor architecture, and gigabit Ethernet and Ultra320 SCSI specifications.

Unpacking



Caution: The TPPC64 contains statically sensitive components. Industry-standard antistatic measures must be observed when removing the TPPC64 from its shipping container and during any subsequent handling. A wrist strap provides grounding for static electricity between your body and the chassis of the system unit.

Remove the TPPC64 and accessories from the shipping container and check the contents against the packing list. Be certain to observe industry-standard ESD protection procedures when handling static-sensitive components. The package should include all elements of your order.

Remove all TPPC64 boards from their antistatic wrapping and verify the ordered configuration.

Please report any shipping discrepancies to the Themis Computer Customer Support group immediately: support@themis.com or 1-510-252-0870.

How to Start Quickly

To start making the TPPC64 operational quickly, Themis Computer recommends that you read the following sections:

- Chapter 1, "Installation and Operation". This chapter contains vital information on configuring the TPPC64 and the design and setup of VMEbus-based systems.
- Appendix B, "Jumper-Pin and Solder-Bead Configurations". This appendix contains a complete listing of all jumper pins and solder beads, along with all default settings. Verify that the jumpers and beads on your system are set to meet your application requirements.

In addition to information contained in this *TPPC64 Hardware Manual* (P/N 112106-022), the *TPPC64 Software Manual* (P/N 112106-023) contains information on Service Processor and PIBS commands, as well as a description of the Themis Computer VME software package for Yellow Dog Linux 4.0.

Chapter Overview

The chapters and appendices of this manual are briefly outlined as follows:

- Chapter 1, "Installation and Operation", gives instructions on the installation and configuration of the TPPC64 for your particular environment and application. The information contained in this chapter is **mandatory** for the correct operation of the TPPC64. This chapter should be read in its entirety.
- Chapter 2, "System Overview and Specifications", provides a brief overview of the TPPC64, along with its System, Environmental, and Power specifications.
- Chapter 3, "Hardware Overview", describes the major IC chip components on the TPPC64.
- Chapter 4, "Universe II Description", provides detailed information concerning the PCI-to-VMEbus interface for the TPPC64, the Tundra Universe II. For a more detailed description of the Universe II, refer to the *Universe II User's Manual*, available on the Tundra website at http://www.tundra.com.
- Appendix A, “Connector Pinouts and LED Indicators”, gives connector part numbers and pinouts for all user I/O on the TPPC64.

- Appendix B, "Jumper-Pin and Solder-Bead Configurations", provides a detailed description of each of the jumper pins and solder beads on the TPPC64, as well as diagrams illustrating their location.
- Appendix C, “Front-Panel I/O Connections and LEDs”, illustrates front panels for all configurations of the TPPC64.
- Appendix D, “Board Diagrams”, provides board diagrams of the TPPC64.
- Appendix E, “Glossary”, lists the general definition of terms and abbreviations used in this manual.
- Appendix F, “VME Slot Configurations”, illustrates the slot configurations of all models of the TPPC64.

Related References

The following is a list of related references

- *TPPC64 Software Manual* (P/N 112106-023)
- *PMC/XMC Carrier Board Manual* (P/N 112826-020)
- PCI Local Bus Specification, Revision 3.0, PCI Special Interest Group, Portland
- *American National Standard for VME64*, ANSI/VITA, 1-1994; also *VME64x, ANSI/VITA, 1.1-1997*
- *PCI System Architecture*, by Shanley and Anderson, MindShare Press

Integrated Circuit Specifications:

- *IBM PowerPC 970FX RISC Microprocessor User’s Manual*, Version 1.6, December 19, 2005
- *IBM PowerPC 970FX RISC Microprocessor Data Sheet*, Preliminary Electrical Information, SA14-2760-07, Version 2.3, June 4, 2006 (Preliminary)
- *Universe II User VME-to-PCI Bus Bridge User Manual*, Tundra, November 2002, Part No. 80A3010_MA001_03

Other documents regarding specific products are available from their respective vendors.

Notes, Cautions, Warnings, and Sidebars

The following icons and formatted text are included in this document for the reasons described:



Note: A note provides additional information concerning the procedure or action being described that may be helpful in carrying out the procedure or action.



Caution: A caution describes a procedure or action that may result in injury to the operator or equipment damage. This may involve—but is not restricted to—heavy equipment or sharp objects. To reduce the risk, follow the instructions accompanying this symbol.



Warning: A warning describes a procedure or action that may cause injury to the operator or equipment as a result of hazardous voltages. To reduce the risk of electrical shock and danger, follow the instructions accompanying this symbol.



Sidebar: A “sidebar” adds detail to the section within which it is placed, but is not absolutely vital to the description or procedure of the section.

Website Information

Themis Computer corporate and product information may be accessed on the World Wide Web by browsing the website http://www.themis.com.

The Sales & Marketing Department may be reached at info@themis.com.

Product Warranty and Registration

Please review the Themis Computer warranty and complete the product registration card delivered with your TPPC64 board(s). Return of the registration card is not required to activate your product warranty but, by registering your TPPC64, Themis Computer will be better able to provide you with timely information updates and product-enhancement notifications.

Our Customer Support department is committed to providing the best product support in the computer industry. Customer support is available 8am—5pm (PST), Monday through Friday, via telephone, fax, e-mail, and our website.

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In Case Of Difficulties

If the TPPC64 does not behave as described or if you encounter difficulties installing or configuring the board, please call Themis Computer technical support at +1 (510) 252-0870, fax your questions to +1 (510) 490-5529, or e-mail to *support@themis.com.* You can also contact us via our web site: http://www.themis.com.

Your Comments are Welcome

We are interested in improving our documentation and welcome your comments and suggestions. You can email your comments to us at **docfeedback@themis.com**. Please include the document part number (112106-022) in the subject line of your email.

Installation Section

Chapter 1

Installation and Operation

1.1 Determine Board Type

The Themis TPPC64 computer is available in six (6) models, as defined in *Table 1-1*. All models are based on a combination of four different VME boards: the TPPC64 CPU-0 and CPU-1 Baseboards and two types of PMC Carrier Boards, one with two PMC module slots (2P2) and one with three PMC module slots (2P3).

Table 1-1. TPPC64 Model Configurations

Model[a]	Baseboard		2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board[b]	2P3 PMC Carrier Board[c]
	CPU-0 Slot 1	CPU-1 Slot 2	VME Slot 2 or 3	VME Slot 2 or 3
TPPC64 / 1-1	Yes			
TPPC64 / 2P2-1	Yes		*Slot 2*	
TPPC64 / 2P3-1	Yes			*Slot 2*
TPPC64 / 1-2	Yes	Yes		
TPPC64 / 2P2-2	Yes	Yes	*Slot 3*	
TPPC64 / 2P3-2	Yes	Yes		*Slot 3*

a—The TPPC64 does not support PCI Express; hence XMC Modules are not supported.

b—New 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board (P/N 112794-002) only; the standard-version 2P2 PMC Carrier Board is not compatible.

c—The standard-version 2P3 PMC Carrier Board is supported.



Caution: A new 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board (P/N 112794-002) has been designed to operate with the TPPC64, which does not support the original 2P2 PMC Carrier Board. DO NOT ATTEMPT to operate the original 2P2 PMC Carrier Board with the TPPC64.

To determine your board type, check the white sticker located near your Baseboard's VME P2 connector. It contains such vital information as board type and revision, serial number, CPU frequency, memory size, and L2 cache size.

To install the TPPC64, a standard P1/P2 (J1/J2) VME64 bus backplane (3-row or 5-row connectors) is required. If the TPPC64 is to be used in a workstation configuration instead of an embedded controller, a hard disk and graphics frame buffer or serial terminal will also be required.



Caution: Not all VME64 chassis racks provide a +12-volt power supply that is sufficient to power the dual-board TPPC64 system. Before installing the TPPC64 into a VME64 backplane, make sure that the power supply on your VME rack can provide sufficient power output to support your maximum board configuration layout for all voltages.

1.2 Check Configurations

When you first receive your TPPC64, confirm that the jumper-pin and solder-bead configurations are appropriate for your application. Appendix B, "Jumper-Pin and Solder-Bead Configurations", gives a complete listing of jumper-pin and solder-bead definitions, including default settings.

Solder-bead settings are set by Themis at the factory before shipment and should be changed by Themis at the factory only. Therefore, it is recommended that you advise your Themis sales representative of your application needs at the time of purchase so the proper solder-bead settings can be configured.



Warning: Attempting to alter a solder-bead configuration could seriously damage the TPPC64 system. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ALTER SOLDER-BEAD CONFIGURATIONS. Instead, contact Themis to change any settings.

1.3 Install the TPPC64 CPU-0 Paddle Board

Note: It is important that the TPPC64 Paddle Board be installed onto the VME64 backplane directly behind the P2 connector of the CPU-0 Baseboard to provide necessary voltage to CPU-0 circuitry.
Important: If a TPPC64 Paddle Board properly connected to a +12-volt auxiliary power source is not attached to the CPU-0 P2 connector of the VME64 backplane, the CPU-0 will not receive adequate current for proper operation.

The TPPC64 Paddle Board (see *Figure 1-1*) is attached to the CPU-0 Baseboard through the VME P2 backplane—see *Figure 1-2*, page 1-4, and *Figure 1-3* on page 1-5—allowing access to essential backplane voltage sources, as well as I/O signals (see *Table A-6*, page A-10, in Appendix A, "Connector Pinouts and LED Indicators") that may not be available through the front panel of the Baseboard.

Note: If you need to access VME P2 signals differently from the CPU-0 Paddle Board, a design can be built to suit your needs. Address all questions concerning Paddle Boards for the TPPC64 to Themis Computer Customer Service.



Figure 1-1. TPPC64 CPU-0 Paddle Board

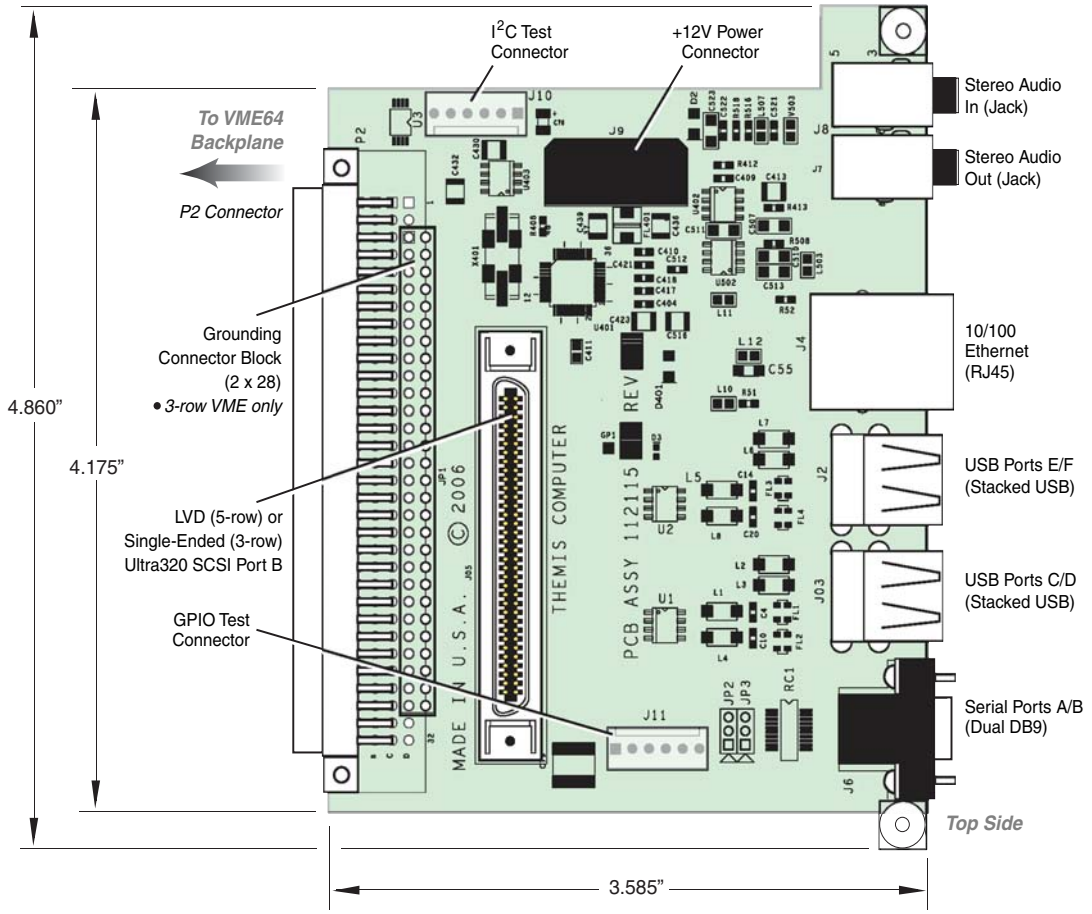


Figure 1-2. TPPC64 Paddle Board Connectors

Warning: **Do not install** the CPU-0 Paddle Board behind the ***P1 connector*** of the VME64 backplane. To do so may result in damage to both the Paddle Board and the CPU-0 Baseboard. Install only behind the *P2 connector.*

1. After unpacking the Paddle Board, attach it directly behind the CPU-0 **P2 connector** of the VME64 backplane.
2. Attach the 6-pin male Molex connector end of the +12-volt auxiliary power cable (P/N 111230-001) to the J9 connector of the Paddle Board (see *Figure 1-2*) and the two #6 spade lugs as follows (also see "CPU-0 P2 Paddle Board" on page A-12, Appendix A, "Connector Pinouts and LED Indicators"):
   - Lug from pins 1/2/3 to a +12-volt source on the VME chassis power supply
   - Lug from pins 4/5/6 to a ground source on the VME chassis power supply
3. Connect desired I/O cables to the Paddle Board.

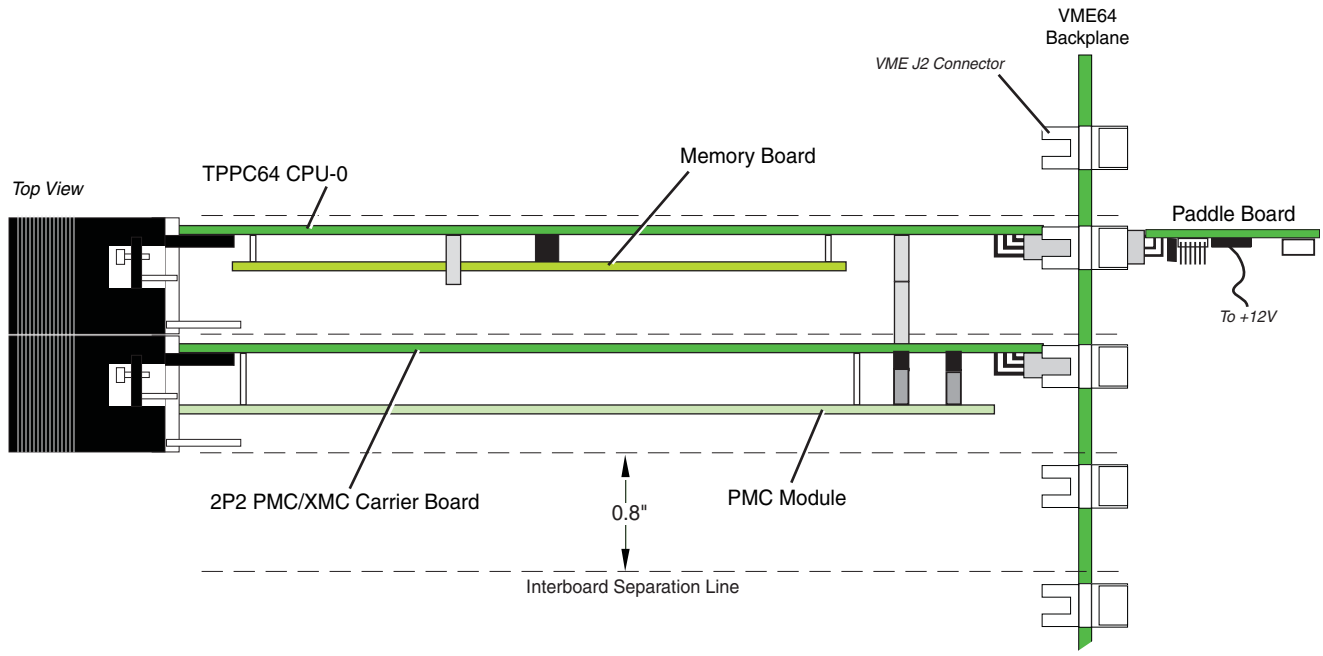


Figure 1-3. TPPC64 CPU-0, Carrier Board, and Paddle Board Installed

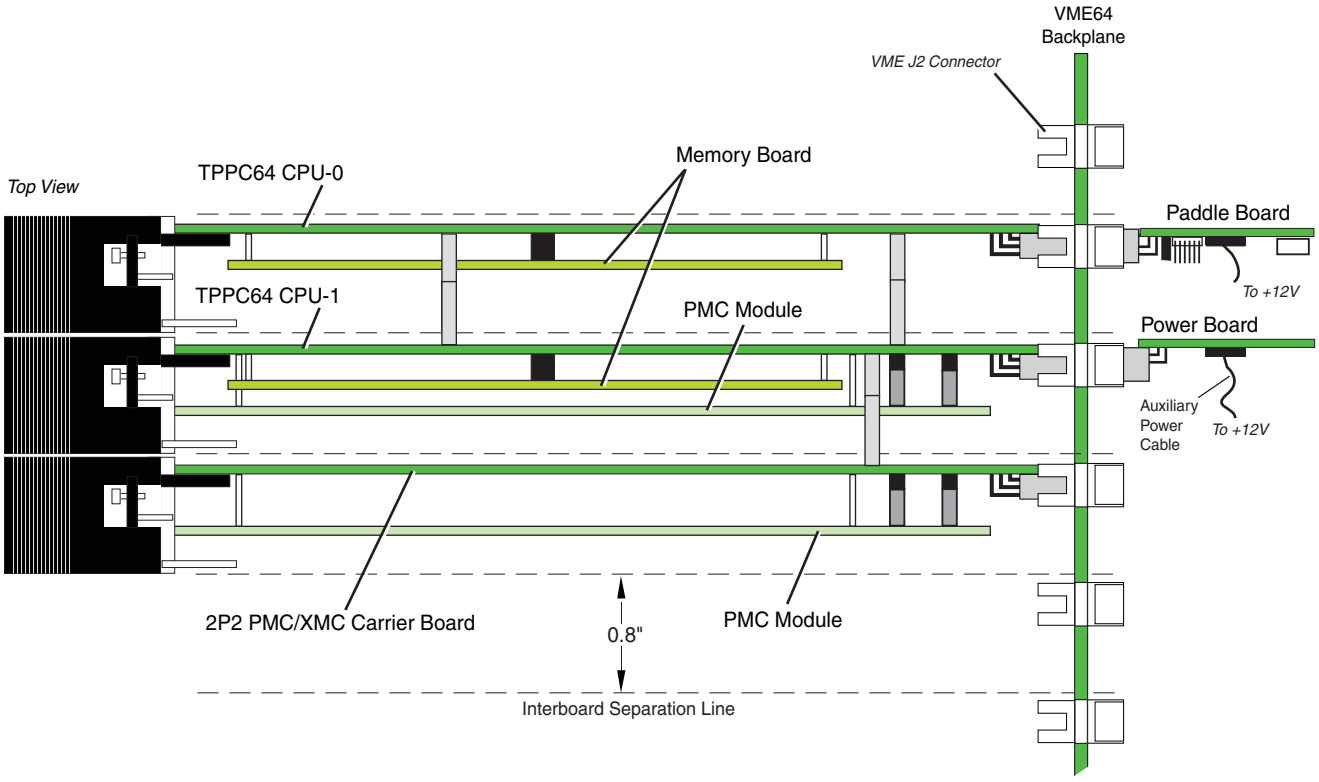


Figure 1-4. TPPC64 CPU-0, CPU-1, Carrier Board, and Paddle/Power Boards

1.4 Install the TPPC64 CPU-1 Power Board

Note: It is important that the TPPC64 Power Board be installed onto the VME64 backplane directly behind the P2 connector of the CPU-1 Baseboard to provide necessary voltage to CPU-1 circuitry. If a Power Board properly connected to a +12-volt auxiliary source is not attached to the CPU-1 P2 connector of the backplane, the CPU-1 will not receive adequate power for successful operation.

Warning: **Do not install** the CPU-1 Power Board behind the ***P1 connector*** of the VME64 backplane. To do so may result in damage to both the Power Board and the CPU-1 Baseboard. Install only behind the *P2 connector.*

1. As shown in *Figure 1-4* on page 1-5, attach the TPPC64 Power Board to the VME P2 backplane connector behind the TPPC64 CPU-1 Baseboard.
2. Attach the 6-pin Molex connector of a +12-volt power cable to the P1 connector of the Power Board, and the lug ends according to Step 2 (page 1-4).

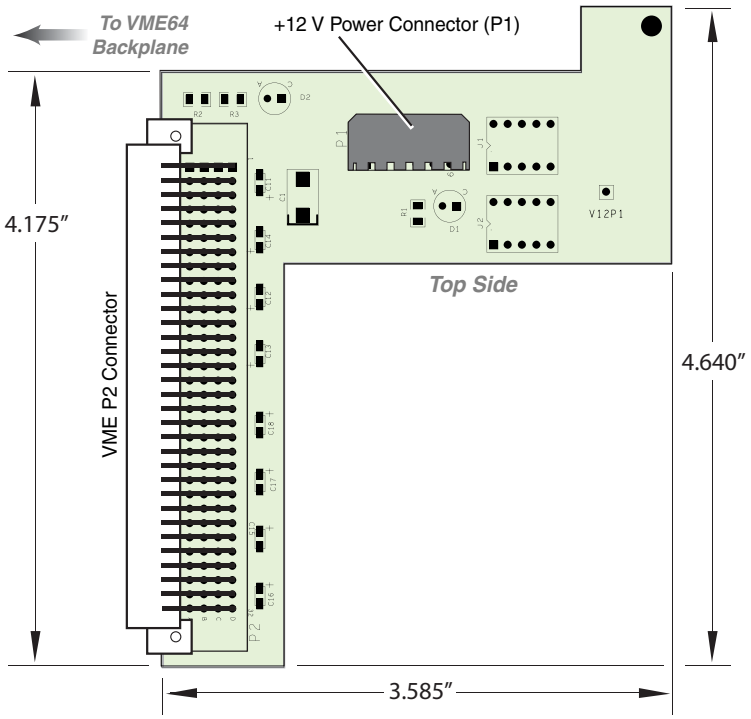


Figure 1-5. TPPC64 CPU-1 Power Board

1.5 Terminate SCSI Devices

All SCSI buses must be properly terminated. The TPPC64 contains two SCSI buses, SCSI Port A on the Front Panel of the Baseboard (see *Figure 1-6* and Appendix C, “Front-Panel I/O Connections and LEDs”) and SCSI bus B, which is accessed through the VME P2 connector from an available connection such as the Multiple I/O Paddle Board (see *Figure 1-1* on page 1-3) that is attached behind the VME64 backplane (see *Figure 1-3* on page 1-5). Since both the SCSI A bus and the SCSI B bus end at the TPPC64, the SCSI Controller is always at one end of the bus, hence the on-board terminator is always enabled.

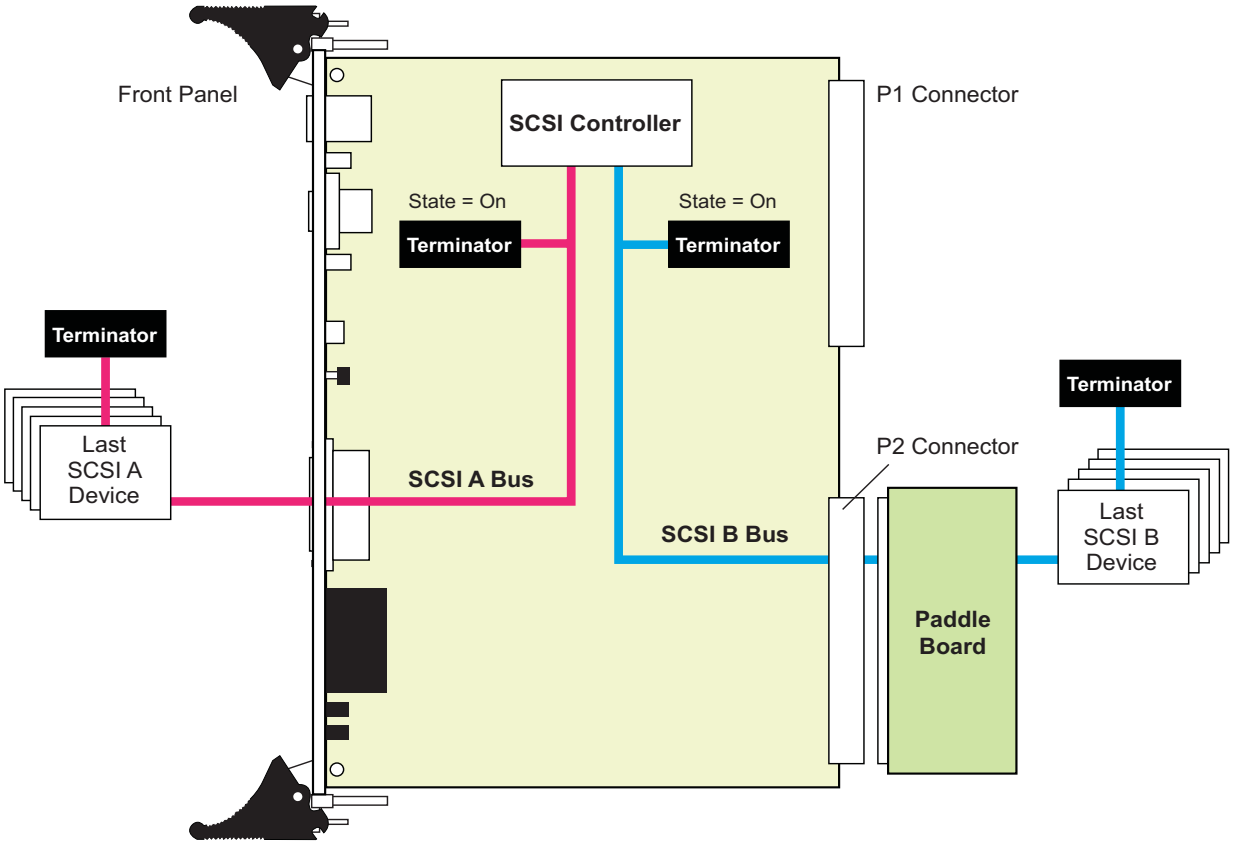


Figure 1-6. SCSI Termination Configurations

1. If you are installing a SCSI device on SCSI A or SCSI B, you must install a terminator on the last device in the SCSI bus chain. If you do not terminate the last device on the SCSI bus, SCSI devices attached to that bus may not operate properly (see following *Caution*).



Caution: SCSI busses must be properly terminated in order for attached SCSI devices to operate correctly.
Only the last device (including the SCSI Controller) at each end of a SCSI bus chain should be terminated. Since both SCSI A and SCSI B buses end at the TPPC64 SCSI controller (see *Figure 1-6*, page 1-7), an on-board terminator is automatically **enabled** (turned *On*) for each bus. This means that the user may install up to 15 SCSI devices on either bus (A or B), install a terminator on the end of the SCSI bus, and be assured that both ends of the SCSI bus are properly terminated.



Note: Address all questions concerning available Paddle Boards for the TPPC64 to Themis Computer Customer Service.

1.6 Attach Peripheral Cables

1. Attach peripheral cables to Front Panel and VME P2 Paddle/Power Board connectors as needed. A list of peripheral I/O devices and voltage sources that can be connected to a TPPC64 system (CPU-0, Paddle Board, and Power Board; CPU-1 has no Front-Panel connectors) appears in *Table 1-2*. The following sections provide information on specific I/O devices. Also refer to Appendix A, "Connector Pinouts and LED Indicators" and Appendix C, "Front-Panel I/O Connections and LEDs".

Table 1-2. TPPC64 Peripheral Devices

Peripheral Access	CPU-0 Front Panel	CPU-0 VME P2 Paddle Board	
		5 Row	3 Row
USB A, USB B (USB0, USB1)	**Yes**	No	
USB C, USB D, USB E (USB2, USB3, USB4)	No	**Yes**	
USB F (USB5)	No	**Yes**	No
Serial Port A (RS232)[a], Serial Port B (RS232)	**Yes** (*SB02 shorted*) ● If no VME P2 connection	**Yes** (*SB02 open*) ● If no Front Panel connection	
SCSI Port A (Ultra320); 68-pin	**Yes** ● LVD	No	
SCSI Port B (Ultra320); 68 pins Sub-D	No	**Yes** ● LVD or SE	**Yes** ● SE only
Gigabit Ethernet Port A1 and Port A2; dual RJ45	**Yes**	No	
Ethernet (10/100Base-T); RJ45	**Yes**	**Yes**	No
Stereo Audio In, Stereo Audio Out	No	**Yes** ● AC97	No
GPIO Header, 6 pins in-line ● Total of four I/O signals	No	**Yes** ● GPIO0, 1, 2, 3	**Yes** ● GPIO0 & 1 only
I^2C Header; 6 pins in-line	No	**Yes**	No
12-volt Auxiliary Connector; 6 pins ● Installed on both CPU-0 Paddle Board and CPU-1 Power Board	No	**Yes** ● Required for CPU-0 operation [For CPU-1, use Power Board instead]	

a—Serial Port A is used for the PIBS/Linux console, and serial Port B for the SPU (Service Processor Unit) console.

1.6.1 Serial Port A and Port B (TTYA and TTYB)

Depending on the setting of CPU-0 solder bead SB02 (see Appendix B, "Jumper-Pin and Solder-Bead Configurations"), TTYA (RS232) and TTYB (RS232) are available from the Front Panel or from the Baseboard VME P2 connector, and are supported by the serial controller.



Note: Depending on the setting of solder bead SB02, TTYA and TTYB are enabled for access from the Front Panel or from the VME P2 backplane. When one access is enabled, the alternate access is disabled.

1.6.1.1 Front-Panel Connection

When enabled through solder-bead SB02 (shorted), TTYA and TTYB are available through the Front Panel. Use cable P/N 108113 of the integration kit (9-pin male Micro-DB9 to 25-pin male SubD25) to access these ports from the Front Panel.

Two software control mechanisms are used to operate the TPPC64 system—*PIBS* (PowerPC Initialization and Boot Software) commands and *SPU* (Service Processor Unit) commands. When connecting a console to the system, it is important to remember that TTYA must be used to access PIBS, followed by the OS (Operating System; Linux, for example), and TTYB must be used to access the SPU—see the *TPPC64 Software Manual* (P/N 112106-023) for more detail.

1.6.1.2 VME P2 Connection

When enabled through solder-bead SB02 (open), TTYA and TTYB are available only through a paddle board connected to the VME P2 bus.

1.6.2 Ethernet Networks

1.6.2.1 10/100/1000Base-T (Gigabit)

The TPPC64 features dual RJ45 connectors on the Front Panel (Ethernet A1 and A2) for 10/100/1000Base-T Ethernet interface connections. Attach the TPPC64 to a network through one of these Ethernet ports and verify that there is a proper physical connection.

If a 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board is added to the system, a 10/100/1000Base-T network (Ethernet B) is available through the Front Panel of the 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board. Ethernet A1, A2, and B may be active simultaneously.

1.6.2.2 10/100Base-T

A 10/100Base-T Ethernet interface is also available through row Z of the VME P2 backplane by using the RJ45 connector of a TPPC64 5-row CPU-0 Paddle Board (see “Install the TPPC64 CPU-0 Paddle Board” on page 1-3).

1.6.3 Ultra320 SCSI Port A and Port B

The TPPC64 CPU-0 supports two Ultra320 SCSI ports:

- SCSI Port A (LVD) is accessed from the CPU-0 Front Panel through a 68-pin connector. Attach SCSI cable P/N 108712 to SCSI A.
- SCSI Port B is accessed through a CPU-0 Paddle Board attached to the VME P2 connector (LVD if using a 5-row Paddle Board; SE if using a 3-row Paddle Board). Attach SCSI cable P/N 108432 to SCSI B.

It is possible to use both SCSI A and SCSI B connections simultaneously (see *Figure 1-6* on page 1-7).

1.6.4 USB-A (0) and USB-B (1)

USB Ports A (USB0) and B (USB1)—both of which are version 1.1—are located on the Front Panel of TPPC64 CPU-0 (see Appendix C, “Front-Panel I/O Connections and LEDs”). Pin signal descriptions are in *Table A-2* on page A-3, Appendix A.

1.6.5 USB-C (2), USB-D (3), USB-E (4), and USB-F (5)

Signals (version 1.1) for USB Ports C (USB2), D (USB3), E (USB4), and F (USB5) are accessible only through the P2 connector of the TPPC64 VME backplane (see *Table A-6*, page A-10, in Appendix A, "Connector Pinouts and LED Indicators").

As indicated in *Table 1-2*, page 1-9, although USB Ports C, D, E, and F are all accessible through a 5-row CPU-0 Paddle Board, since the signals for USB Port F reside within row Z, only USB Ports C, D, and E can be accessed through a 3-row CPU-0 Paddle Board.

1.6.6 Stereo Audio In/Out Jacks

Stereo Audio In and Out are accessed separately through standard mini-plugs attached to each of the stereo 3.5-mm mini-jacks on the CPU-0 Paddle Board.

1.6.7 GPIO Header Connector

The 6-pin GPIO (general-purpose input/output) header—used for test purposes—is on the top of the CPU-0 Paddle Board PCB, and provides four GPIO signal pins, an alarm pin, and a ground pin (see *Table A-9*, page A-13). Only two GPIO signals are accessible through a 3-row CPU-0 Paddle Board; two more are accessible through a 5-row CPU-0 Paddle Board, for a total of four.

1.6.8 I^2C Header Connector

The 6-pin I2C header—used for test purposes—is on the top of the CPU-0 Paddle Board PCB, and provides separate data, clock, and interrupt pins, along with three separate ground pins (see *Table A-11*, page A-15).

1.6.9 12-volt Auxiliary Power Connector

The 6-pin Molex auxiliary power connector—located on the top of both the CPU-0 Paddle Board PCB and the CPU-1 Power Board PCB—provides +12 volts directly from the VME chassis power supply.

CPU-0 details have already been given in Step 2 of the section “Install the TPPC64 CPU-0 Paddle Board”, page 1-3. CPU-1 details have already been given in Step 1 of the section “Install the TPPC64 CPU-1 Power Board”, page 1-6



Caution: The CPU-0 Paddle Board must be used to provide +12 volts to CPU-0 for adequate power. If CPU-1 is installed, the CPU-1 Power Board must be used to provide +12 volts to CPU-1 for adequate power. DO NOT ATTEMPT to operate either CPU-0 or CPU-1 without providing an adequate +12-volt auxiliary supply.

1.7 Configure the VME Interface

Themis has implemented a variable and flexible VMEbus interface using onboard jumper pins and solder beads. The TPPC64 is typically re-configured when VMEbus boards are added, removed, or changed in the chassis. Board configuration normally involves allocation of the VMEbus master access address, interrupts, and slave base addresses.

Consult Appendix B, "Jumper-Pin and Solder-Bead Configurations".

Details on configuring the VME interface are described in the *TPPC64 Software Manual*, Themis P/N 112106-023, which also contains details on custom software (the Service Processor and PIBS, for example) that enable software programmers to effectively use the powerful features of the VMEbus 64-bit interface.

Service Processor commands are necessary to initialize, configure, and control the TPPC64 system, *PIBS* (PowerPC Initialization and Boot Software) initializes the processor, memory subsystem and other components found on the board and is responsible for loading the primary operating system.

1.8 TOD/NVRAM Battery Replacement

The Time-of-Day (TOD) clock and Non-Volatile RAM (NVRAM) are supplied by a lithium battery to operate the TOD clock and maintain the contents of the NVRAM during a power shutdown. Located directly on the top-side of the PCB and accessible through a hole in the heat sink (see *Figure 1-7*), the battery provides power backup for up to 10 years.

In the event the battery must be replaced, follow these steps:

1. Locate the lithium battery on the *top side* of the TPPC64 CPU-0 Baseboard (see *Figure 1-7*).

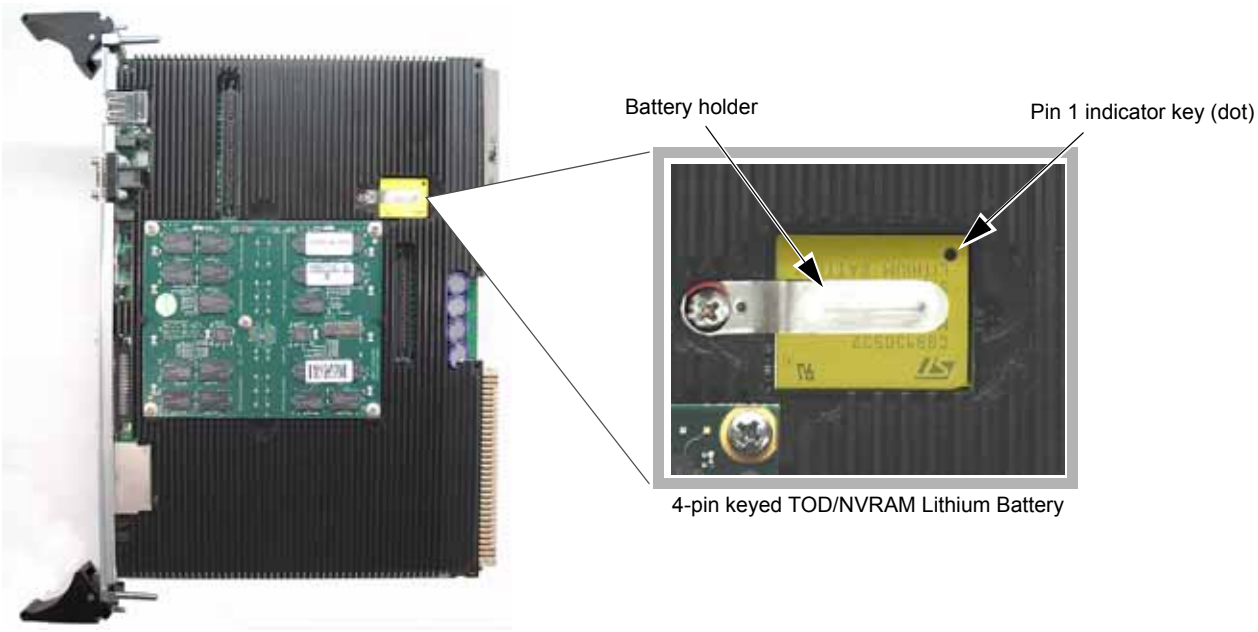


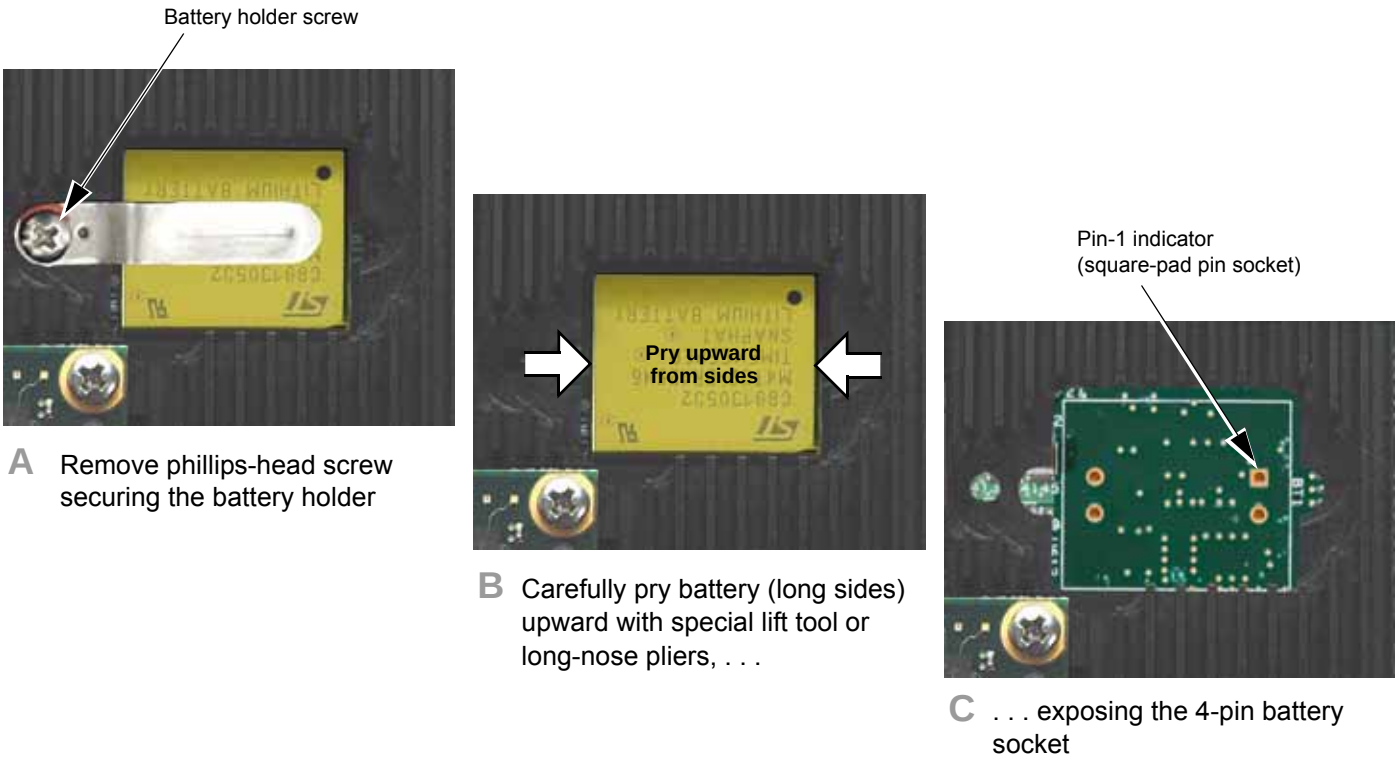
Figure 1-7. Location of the TOD/NVRAM Battery

2. Remove the phillips-head screw securing the battery holder to the board (see **A** in *Figure 1-8* on page 1-15).

3. With a special lift tool or long-nose pliers, carefully pry the long sides of the battery back and forth and upward until the four battery pins are free of the battery socket (see **B** in *Figure 1-8*).

   Discard the old battery in a suitable manner.

Caution: When prying the lithium battery from its socket, be careful not to score or break traces on the PCB surface.



A Remove phillips-head screw securing the battery holder

B Carefully pry battery (long sides) upward with special lift tool or long-nose pliers, . . .

C . . . exposing the 4-pin battery socket

Figure 1-8. TOD/NVRAM Battery Replacement

4. Position the new replacement battery over the empty socket so that the pin-1 indicator key on the battery is aligned with the pin-1 indicator on the PCB (see **C** in *Figure 1-8*). Carefully push the battery into the socket when the four battery pins have engaged the socket holes until the battery is fully seated.

5. Replace the battery holder and the phillips-head screw previously removed and secure it to the TPPC64 CPU-0 Baseboard.

General Section

Chapter 2

System Overview and Specifications

This chapter gives an overview of the major board components of the TPPC64, along with a block diagram of the system. Also included are system and environmental specifications, as well as estimated power requirements.

2.1 CPU-0 and CPU-1 Baseboards

The TPPC64 CPU-0 and CPU-1 Baseboards were designed to provide an IBM 970FX PowerPC® platform in an industry-standard 6RU VME64 bus form factor. Both CPU-0 and CPU-1 are available at processor speeds up to 1.8 GHz (512-KB L2-cache)—see *Figure 2-1*, page 2-2.

The Memory subsystem utilizes a custom high-capacity Themis Memory Module that supports several memory configurations up to 4 GigaBytes (see *Table 2-1*).

Table 2-1. Memory Configurations

Total Memory Capacity	Custom Themis Memory Module Supported
1 GB	YES
2 GB	YES
4 GB	YES (*Special Order*)

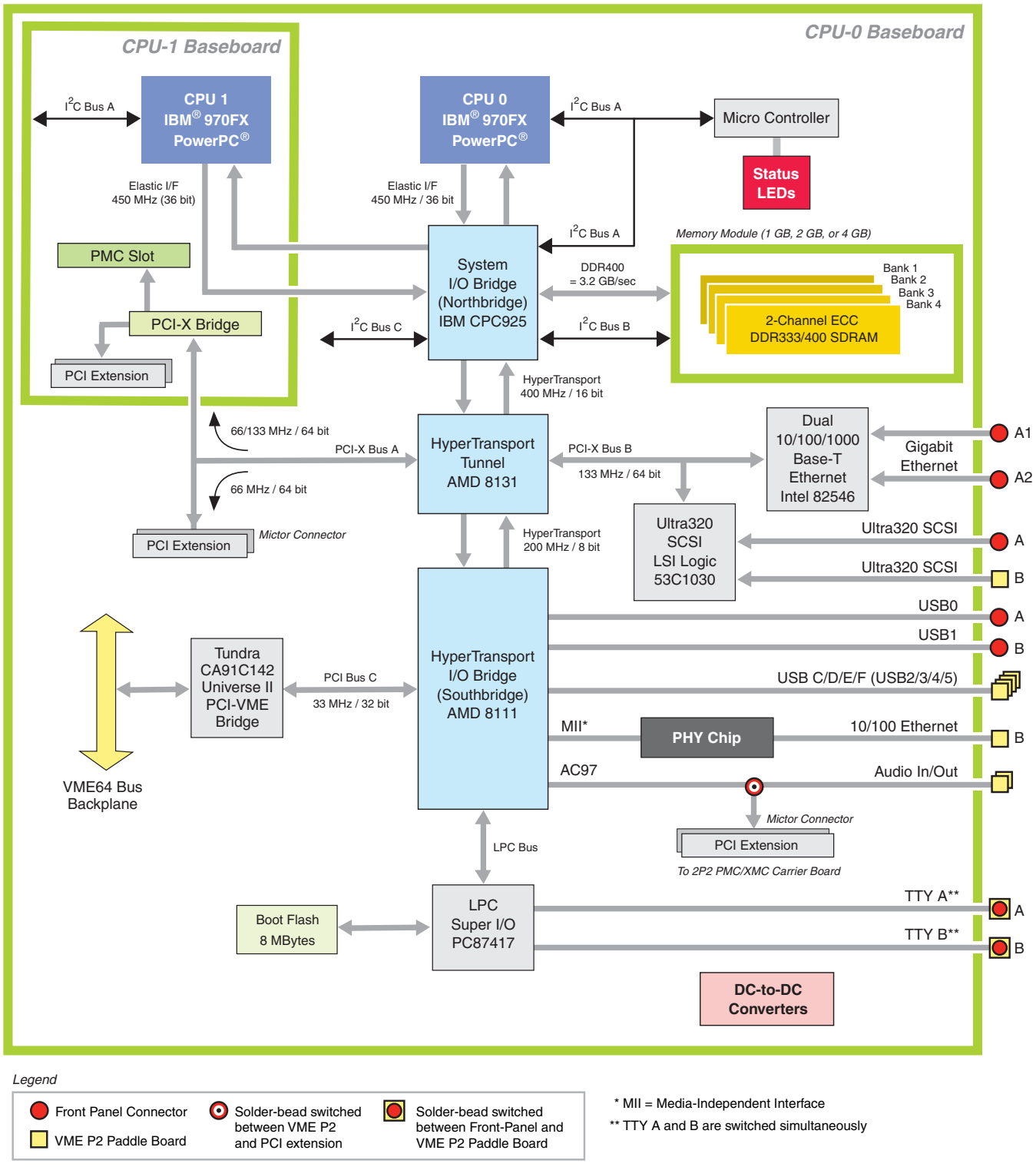


Figure 2-1. TPPC64 CPU-0/CPU-1 Baseboard Block Diagram

The local I/O subsystem is based on PCI and PCI-X busses, with separate channels provided for I/O functions and external VME64bus P2 backplane access. A list of peripheral devices and voltage sources that are supported by the TPPC64 system is given in *Table 1-2*, page 1-9, Chapter 1, "Installation and Operation".

2.1.1 SPU/CPU Duality

A remarkable feature of the TPPC64 is the duality that exists between the SPU (Service Processor Unit) and the CPU (Central Processor Unit).

The SPU is an 8-bit microcontroller that runs its own code with shell commands that access low-level hardware on the TPPC64, unavailable by any other means. The SPU console is attached to TTYB on the front panel; the CPU (through PIBS) console is attached to TTYA on the front panel.

- The SPU is responsible for initializing the TPPC64 chipset, then passing control over to the CPU.
- The SPU performs environmental monitoring of I^2C sensors and passes the information to the CPU over the AMD8111 HyperTransport I/O Bridge shared NVRAM, which is accessed by both the SPU and CPU. In this way, the SPU can shut down the CPU if it detects excessively high temperatures.
- If the CPU crashes, the SPU can serve as a debug tool to diagnose the system (which must still be turned on), even though it is essentially “dead”.

Consult the *TPPC64 Software Manual* (P/N 112106-023) for more detail on SPU and PIBS commands.

2.2 PMC/XMC Carrier Boards

There are two types of Carrier Boards that will operate with the TPPC64: the 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board and the 2P3 PMC Carrier Board. For detailed information, refer to the *PMC/XMC Carrier Board Manual*, Themis P/N 112826-020.

2.3 Graphics Board

For graphics support, Themis recommends the TGA-7000 PMC Graphics Card, which can be installed in a vacant PMC Module slot of an installed PMC/XMC Carrier Board.

For more information on the TGA-7000 (which is a BIOS-driven version of the Themis TGA-100 PMC Graphics Card), consult the *TGA-7000 PMC Graphics Card Installation Guide,* Themis P/N 112874-021.

2.4 Paddle and Power Boards

Themis Computer provides a Paddle Board (P/N 112115-001=5 row/005=3 row) for TPPC64 CPU-0, and a Power Board (P/N 112876-001=5 row/005=3 row) for CPU-1; both boards attach to the rear of the VME P2 slot occupied by CPU-0 and CPU-1, respectively. A description of all I/O connectors and their signals for both the Paddle and Power Board is given in Appendix A, “Connector Pinouts and LED Indicators”.

2.5 Backplane Jumper Settings

In compliance with the VME Specification, the PMC Carrier Board assures the continuity between bus grants BG[0..3]IN to BG[0..3]OUT, and the interrupt acknowledge daisy-chain IACKIN to IACKOUT.

2.6 System Specification

2.6.1 Processor & Memory Subsystems

Table 2-2 and *Table 2-3* contain processor and memory specifications.

Table 2-2. Processor Specifications

Feature/Function	Specifications
Processor	IBM 970FX
Processor Speed	1.8 GHz
Performance	937 SPECint2000 @ 1.8 GHz (estimate) 1051 SPECfp2000 @ 1.8 GHz (estimate)
Internal L2 Cache	512 KB
CPU Bus Interface	Elastic I/F (450 MHz, 36 bit)

Table 2-3. Memory Specifications

Feature/Function	Specifications
Main Memory	Custom Memory Modules for 1 GB (gigabyte), 2 GB, and 4 GB
Memory Bus Interface	128-bit Data Path from CPU; 3.2 GB/sec 2-Channel ECC
Memory Modules	Custom Memory Module only (see *Table 2-1*, page 2-1)
Total Memory Configurations	1 GB, 2 GB, and 4 GB

2.6.2 Auxiliary Functions

Table 2-4 summarizes the functional specifications of the auxiliary functions. These specifications apply to all product configurations.

Table 2-4. Auxiliary Functions Specifications

Feature/Function	Specifications
Flash Memory	8-MB boot flash
NVRAM/TOD	8-KB, battery-backed UPI Static RAM plus timekeeper
System Status LEDs	Four LEDs located on Front Panel of the CPU-0 Baseboard [See Appendix C, ”Front-Panel I/O Connections and LEDs”]
VME Status LEDs	Four LEDs located on Front Panel of the CPU-0 Baseboard [See Appendix C, ”Front-Panel I/O Connections and LEDs”]
Reset Switch	Momentary Push-button - Generates POR Located on Front Panel
Watchdog Timers	2-Level Watchdog: Level One: Interrupt Level Two: XIR
Voltage Sensors	Monitors, 12V, 5V, 3.3V, 1.8V, 1.5V, 1.2V, 1.15V (CPU Core) POR reset signal is generated when voltage drops below a specified threshold POR voltage
Temperature Sensor	Monitors whether the CPU temperature stays within a specified range Range can be changed by software

2.7 Environmental Specification

Table 2-5. TPPC64 Operating Environmental Specifications

Description	Minimum Value	Maximum Value
Temperature Range	-5°C	50°C
Humidity Range [a] relative non-condensing at 104°F (40°C)	0%	95%
Altitude Range	0 feet (Sea Level)	10,000 feet (3,048 meters)

a—A non-condensing environment must be maintained at all times. Themis recommends that the board be operational (powered on) and temperature stabilized before and during humidity testing.

Table 2-6. TPPC64 Airflow Requirements

Airflow Required (slot)	Maximum Inlet Temperature	Altitude
15.93 CFM	50°C	Sea Level
23.13 CFM	50°C	10,000 feet
11.14 CFM	40°C	Sea Level
16.18 CFM	40°C	10,000 feet

Table 2-7. TPPC64 Non-operating Environmental Specifications

Description	Minimum Value	Maximum Value
Temperature Range	-40°C	85°C
Humidity Range [a] relative non-condensing at 104°F (40°C)	0%	95%
Altitude Range	0 feet (0 meters)	38,370 feet (12,000 meters)

a—Board must be non-operational until such time as the environment can be assured to be non-condensing, and any or all condensation has been evaporated.

2.8 Estimated Power Requirements

Table 2-8. Estimated Power Requirements

Watts Dissipation, typical (Single processor)	Watts Dissipation, typical (Dual processors)
95 Watts (110 Watts, max)	138 Watts (160 Watts, max)

Overview Section

Chapter 3

Hardware Overview

The following sections provide a description of the major IC chip components of the TPPC64.

3.1 CPU-0 and CPU-1 Baseboards

A block diagram of the major CPU-0 and CPU-1 IC components is provided in *Figure 2-1* on page 2-2 of Chapter 2, "System Overview and Specifications".

3.1.1 IBM 970FX Processor and Cache

The IBM PowerPC® 970FX processor—a superscalar design with multiple, pipelined execution units—is used on both TPPC64 Baseboards (CPU-0 and CPU-1). Each CPU can be configured through the Service Processor to speeds up to 1.8 GHz. For details on the IBM 970FX Service Processor, refer to the Themis *TPPC64 Software Manual* (P/N 112106-023).

With a design that optimizes high performance, as well as a scalable instruction-set architecture, the IBM 970FX is ideal for a wide range of applications. The 970FX is capable of executing in a 32-bit, mixed 32-bit and 64-bit, or 64-bit-only environment. At the present, the TPPC64 is implemented under Linux (Yellow Dog) and operates with a software interface for the VME64bus and other on-board peripheral devices (again refer to the Themis *TPPC64 Software Manual*).

3.1.2 System I/O Bridge and Memory Controller

The TPPC64 connects both CPU-0 and CPU-1 processors through the IBM CPC925 System I/O Bridge (Northbridge), which also controls access to the on-board TPPC64 Memory Module as well as system I/O access through the AMD 8131 HyperTransport Tunnel.

3.1.3 HyperTransport Technology

The AMD 8000 HyperTransport core-logic chipset series was designed to enhance high-speed processors—such as the IBM 970FX—and includes the AMD 8131 HyperTransport PCI-X Tunnel and the AMD 8111 HyperTransport I/O Hub.

3.1.3.1 AMD 8131 HyperTransport PCI-X Tunnel

The AMD 8131 HyperTransport PCI-X Tunnel is a high-speed device that provides two independent, high-performance PCI-X bus bridges that are integrated with a high-speed HyperTransport technology tunnel. Tunnelling provides the capability to connect with other HyperTransport technology devices that are downstream (see *Figure 3-1*); namely, the AMD 8111 (see next section) in the TPPC64.

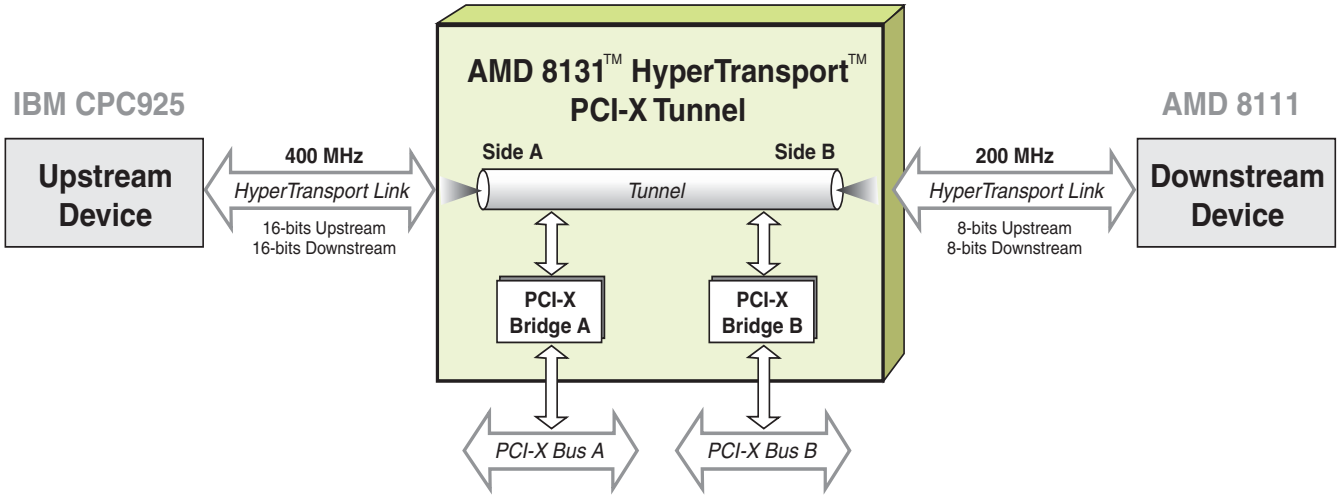


Figure 3-1. AMD 8131 HyperTransport PCI-X Tunnel

Major features of the AMD 8131 include the following:

- 16-bit HyperTransport interface (Side A).
- 8-bit HyperTransport interface (Side B).
- Two PCI-X bridges (Bridge A, Bridge B) that support the following features:
  - —PCI-X modes and legacy PCI revision 2.2 modes
  - —133-MHz, 100-MHz, 66-MHz, and 33-MHz transfer rates in PCI-X mode
  - —66-MHz and 33-MHz PCI 2.2 modes
  - —Independent transfer rates and operational modes for each bridge
  - —Support for up to five PCI masters on each bridge
  - —An IOAPIC (I/O APIC) with four redirection registers for each bridge, including a legacy interrupt controller and IOAPIC mode support
  - —SHPC-compliant controller and support
  - —829-pin OBGA package

3.1.3.2 AMD 8111 HyperTransport I/O Hub

The AMD 8111 HyperTransport I/O Hub is a direct replacement for the traditional Southbridge chip, integrating the functions of storage, connectivity, audio, I/O expansion, security, and system management into a single device (see *Figure 3-2*).

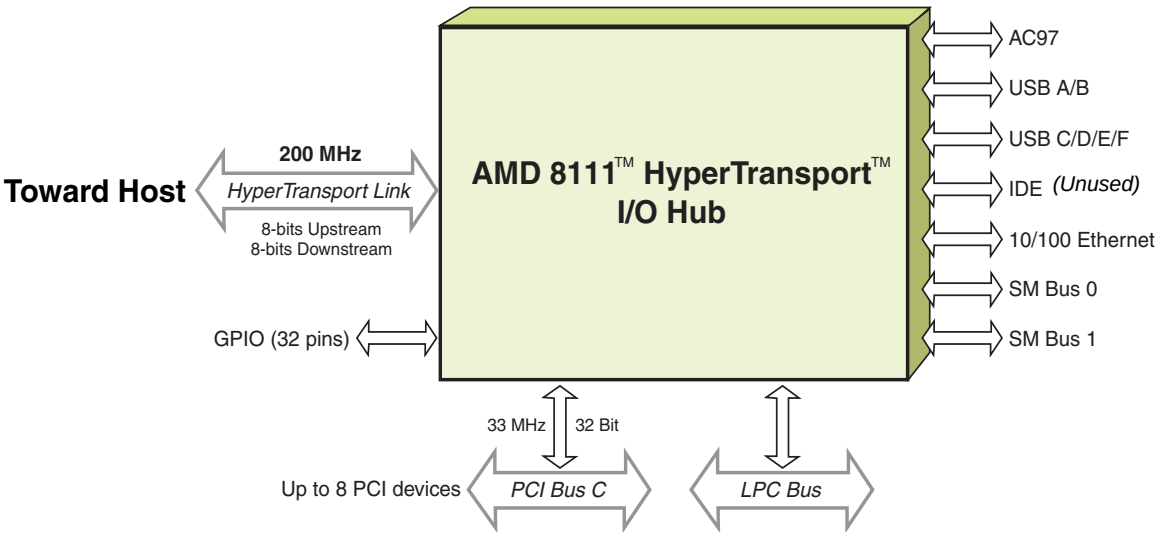


Figure 3-2. AMD 8111 HyperTransport I/O Hub

Major features of the AMD 8111 include the following:

- An 8-bit HyperTransport interface
- A 33-MHz, 32-bit PCI 2.2-compliant PCI bus with support for up to eight PCI devices
- An AC97 interface supporting soft modem and six-channel soft audio
- An integrated 10/100 Ethernet MAC with MII interface (*not used*)
- Two USB OHCI controllers and one USB EHCI controller supporting six ports (USB version 1.1)
- An LPC bus
- A high-precision event timer
- A serial IRQ interface
- An IOAPIC controller
- A real-time clock (RTC)
- ACPI-compliant power management logic
- 32 GPIO pins (multiplexed with other functions)
- Privacy security logic
- 492-pin PBGA package

3.1.4 Universe II PCI-to-VME Bridge

The Tundra CA91C142 Universe II controller ASIC interfaces the local 32-bit PCI bus to the 64-bit VMEbus. The Universe II includes a 33-MHz, 32-bit PCI bus interface, a fully compliant, high-performance, 64-bit VMEbus interface, as well as a broad range of VMEbus address and data transfer modes of:

- A32/A24/A16 master and slave transfer, except for A64 and A40
- D64/D32/D16 master and slave transfer, except for MD32
- MBLT, BLT, ADOH, RMW, LOCK, and location monitors

The Universe II also includes support for full VMEbus System Controller, eight user-programmable slave images, and seven interrupt lines. For more information on the Universe II, refer to Chapter 4, "Universe II Description" and the *Tundra Universe II User Manual* (Tundra 8091142.MD300.01).

3.1.5 Dual Ultra320 SCSI Controller

The LSI Logic 53C1030 dual Ultra320 SCSI controller is an extremely high-performance and intelligent PCI-X to dual-channel Ultra320 SCSI controller with a Fusion-MPT (Message-Passing Technology) based architecture that provides the highest performance and unparalleled flexibility, reliability, and binary software compatibility.

The LSI53C1030 is pin-compatible with the LCI53C1010R Ultra160 SCSI controller and has a 133-MHz, 64-bit PCI-X interface (PCI-X Bus B) that is compliant with PCI 2.2 and PCI-X Addendum Rev 1.0 and PCI Power Management Interface.

Other features include:

- Double transition clocking for 320 MB/s throughput on each channel
- Packetized protocol
- Quick Arbitrate and Select (QAS)
- Skew compensation
- InterSymbol Interference (ISI) compensation
- Domain validation, including margining
- Performance-optimized architecture
- SCSI Interrupt Steering Logic (SISL) to provide alternate interrupt routing for RAID applications
- IEEE 1149.1 JTAG boundary scan
- Proven integrated LVDlink transceivers for direct attach to either LVD (low-voltage differential) or SE (single-ended) SCSI buses with precision-controlled slew rates
- Comprehensive SureLINK domain validation
- Flash and local memory interface
- Integrated Mirroring support
- Fusion-MPT architecture with drivers supporting Windows NT/2000, Linux, Solaris, UnixWare, and Novell netware operating systems
- 456-pin EPBGA package

3.1.6 LPC Super I/O Controller

The National Semiconductor PC87417 LPC (Low Pin Count) Super-I/O Controller is connected to the Southbridge HyperTransport I/O bridge over the LPC bus. It controls the 8-MB boot flash as well as both TTYA and TTYB serial ports.

3.1.7 Dual Gigabit Ethernet Controller

The dual-gigabit (Gbit) Ethernet interface uses one Intel FW82546 controller device to control both RJ45 Ethernet ports (A1 and A2) and will auto-sense the port speed to be either 10/100 Mbit/sec or 1-Gbit/sec rates. The Ethernet controller is connected to the 133-Mhz/64-bit PCI-X Bus B.

Each Ethernet connector contains two LEDs imbedded in the connector shell, one for link speed (*yellow*) and the other for link activity (*green*). See Section A.1.1.3, "Gigabit Ethernet (TPE) Port A1 and Port A2," on page A-4 for more details.

3.2 Memory Subsystem

The TPPC64 supports a single custom Themis SDRAM Memory Module, plugged directly into the Baseboard through a 2-row, 240-pin connector (see *Figure 3-3*) and secured to the PCB by five screws. The memory data path is 72 bits with 8 bits assigned to ECC. Memory complies to PC-133 timing.

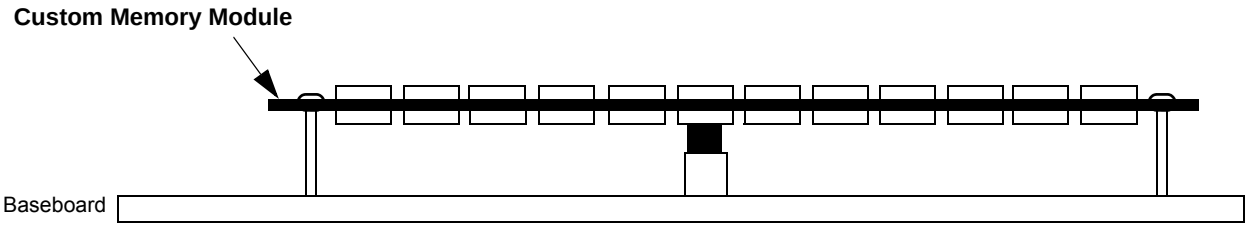


Figure 3-3. Custom Memory Module Topology (Side View)

Memory capacities are offered in **1 GB**, **2 GB**, and **4 GB** capacities (see *Table 2-1*, page 2-1). TPPC64 memory design includes Error Correction Code (ECC). A single bit error in a 64-bit word is corrected without loss of a cycle.

In designing the memory subsystem, considerable attention was paid to minimizing overall power consumption. The typical active power consumption of a TPPC64 with a 2-GB memory module is 95 watts (CPU-0 only at 1.8 GHz running Linux), and 137 watts (both CPU-0 and CPU-1 at 1.8 GHz running Linux).



Caution: Because of the *VME Specification* requiring a 0.8-inch interboard separation (see *Figure 1-3* on page 1-5) between VME slots, only one Memory Module can be installed onto a TPPC64 Baseboard (*stacking is not supported*).

Operation Section

Chapter 4

Universe II Description

4.1 Features

Tundra's Universe II (CA91C142) interfaces the local 32-bit PCI bus to the VME-bus. The following lists some of the Universe II's features on the TPPC64:

- 33 MHz, 32-bit PCI bus interface
- Fully compliant, high performance 64-bit VMEbus interface
- Integral FIFOs buffer with multiple transactions from the PCI bus to the VME-bus and from the VMEbus to the PCI (both directions)
- Programmable DMA controller with linked list support
- A broad range of VMEbus address and data transfer modes:
  - — A32/A24/A16 master and slave transfer, except for A64 and A40
  - — D64/D32/D16 master and slave transfer, except for MD32
  - — MBLT, BLT, ADOH, RMW, LOCK, and location monitors
- Support for full VMEbus System Controller
- Nine user programmable slave images on the VMEbus and the PCI bus ports
- Seven interrupt lines
- Auto initialization for the slave-only applications
- Programmable registers from both the VMEbus and the PCI bus

- Support for four mailbox registers
- Support for four location monitors
- Support for eight semaphores
- Support for RMW (Read, Modify, Write) cycles and lock cycles

This chapter is intended to outline the VMEbus to PCI Bus interface on the TPPC64. If more detailed information is need, please refer to the *Tundra Universe II User's Manual*, Spring 1998.



Note: All registers on the Universe II are little-endian.

4.2 VMEbus Interface

4.2.1 VMEbus Configuration

The following lists the initial configuration of the VMEbus system:

- VMEbus First Slot Detector
- Two methods of Auto Slot ID
- Register Access at the power up

4.2.2 Universe II as the VMEbus Slave

The Universe II's VMEbus Slave Channel supports all of the addressing and data transfer modes which are documented in the VME64 specification. The Universe II does not support the A64 mode and the modes intended to augment the 3U applications, i.e. A40 and MD32. The Universe II becomes a slave when one of its eight programmed slave images or register images are accessed by a VMEbus master. It is not implied that the Universe II cannot reflect a cycle on the VMEbus and access itself, as it is capable of doing so. Depending on the programmed values of the VMEbus slave images, the incoming write transaction from the VMEbus may be treated as either posted or coupled (refer to Section 4.3, "Slave Image Programming," on page 4-9). If the post write operation is selected, the data is written to a Posted Write Receive FIFO (RXFIFO) and the VMEbus master receives the data acknowledgment from the Universe II. The Universe II transfers the write data from

the RXFIFO without the involvement of the initiating VMEbus master (refer to “Posted Writes” on page 2-15 of the Universe II manual for a complete explanation of this operation). If the coupled cycle operation is selected, the transaction is completed on the PCI bus first, and the data acknowledgment is sent to the VMEbus master. With the coupled cycle, the VMEbus is not available to other masters while the PCI bus is executing the transaction.

Read transactions may either be pre-fetched or coupled. A pre-fetched read is initiated when enabled by the user and a VMEbus master requests for a block read transaction (BLT or MBLT). When the Universe II receives a request for the block transfer, it begins to fill its Read Data FIFO (RDFIFO) using burst transactions from the PCI bus resource. The initiating VMEbus master then obtains its block read data from the RDFIFO of the Universe II rather than the PCI resources directly.

A RMW cycle allows a VMEbus master to read from a VMEbus slave and then write to the same resource without releasing the bus between the two operations. Each one of the Universe II slave images can be programmed to map RMW cycles to the PCI Locked cycles. RWM cycles are not supported with the unaligned or D24 Cycles.

In order to support the VMEbus broadcast capability, Universe II has four Location Monitors. The location monitor’s image consist of a 4Kbyte image in A32, A24, or A16 space on the VMEbus. If the Location Monitor is enabled, an access to a Location Monitor would cause the PCI Master Interface to issue an interrupt.

The Universe II supports the VMEbus lock commands as they are described in the VME64 Specification. The ADOH cycles are used to execute the lock command with a special AM code. A locked resource can not be accessed by any other resource as long as the VMEbus master has the bus ownership. If Target-Abort or Master-Abort occurs during a locked transaction on the PCI bus, the Universe II will relinquish its lock on the bus, in accordance with the PCI Specification.

4.2.3 Universe II as the VMEbus Master

The Universe II becomes the VMEbus master when the VMEbus Master Interface is internally requested by the Interrupt Channel, the PCI Bus Target Channel, or the DMA channels. The Interrupt Channel always has the highest priority over the other two channels and will request the VMEbus Master Interface when it receives an enabled VMEbus interrupt request.

The PCI Bus Target Channel and the DMA Channel compete for the VMEbus Master Interface and are awarded it in a fair manner. There are several methods available for user to configure the relative priority that the DMA channel and the PCI Bus Target Channel have over the VMEbus Master Interface. The PCI Target Channel requests the VMEbus Master Interface when:

- the TXFIFO contains a completed transaction
- if there is a coupled cycle request.

The DMA Channel requests the VMEbus Master Interface when:

- the DMAFIFO has 64 bytes available when reading from the VMEbus
- the DMAFIFO has 64 bytes in its FIFO when writing to the VMEbus
- the DMA block is complete.

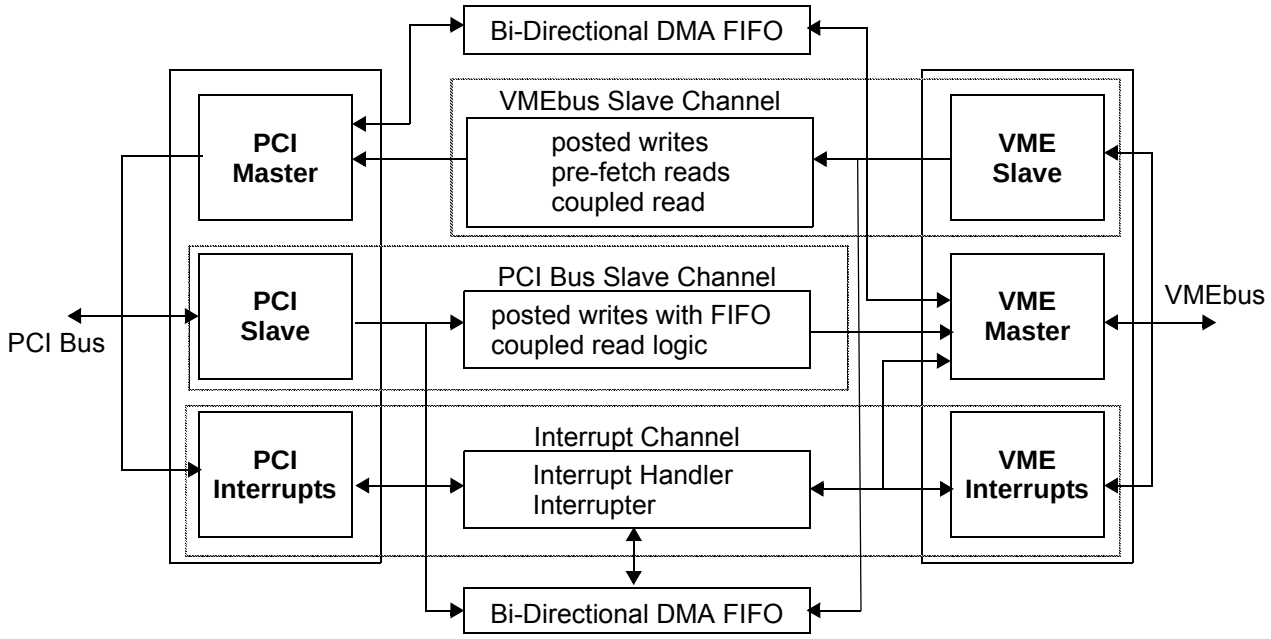


Figure 4-1. Universe II Architectural Diagram

The Universe II's VMEbus Master Interface supports all of the addressing and data transfer modes as specified by the VME64 specification. The Universe II does not support the A64 mode and modes intended to augment the 3U applications, i.e. A40 and MD32. The Universe II is compatible with all the VMEbus modules that conform to pre-VME64 specification. The Universe II as the VMEbus Master supports RMW, and ADOH. The Universe II accepts BERR* (active low) and DTACK* as cycle terminations from the VMEbus. The Universe II does not accept the RETRY* as a termination from the VMEbus Slave. DTACK* indicates the successful completion of a transaction. The Universe II utilizes the ADOH cycle to implement the VMEbus Lock command allowing a PCI bus master to lock the VMEbus resources.

4.2.4 VMEbus First Slot Detector

As defined by the VME64 specification, the Universe II samples the BG3IN* right after the reset to determine if the TPPC64 resides in slot 1. If the BG3IN* is sampled low right after the reset, the TPPC64 becomes the SYSCON. Otherwise the SYSCON Module of the Universe II is disabled. The software can set or clear the SYSCON bit the MISC_CTL register of the Universe II. The definition of the MISC_CTL register is provided in *Table 4-1*. The offset of this register is 0x404.

Table 4-1. Universe II Miscellaneous Control Register (MISC_CTL)[a]

BIts	Name	Description	Reset State	Access
[31:28]	VBTO	VMEbus Time-out: 0000 = Disable; 0001 = 16 μs; 0010 = 32 μs; 0011 = 64 μs; 0100 = 128 μs; 0101 = 256 μs; 0110 = 512 μs; 0111 = 1024 μs; Others = RESERVED	0011	R/W
26	VARB	VMEbus Arbitration Mode: 0 = Round Robin; 1 = Priority	0	R/W
[25:24]	VARBTO	VMEbus Arbitration Time-out 00 = Disable Timer; 01 = 16 μs (minimum value of 8 μs, due to the 8 μs clock granularity); 10 = 256 μs; others - RESERVED	01	R/W
23	SW_LST	PCI Reset: 0 = no effect; 1 = initiate PCI bus LRST*	0	W
22	SW_SYSRST	Software VMEbus SYSRESET: 0 = no effect; 1 = Initiate VMEbus SYSRST	0	W
20	BI	BI- Mode: 0 = Universe II is in BI-mode; 1 = Universe II is not in BI mode	Power-up Option	R/W
19	ENGBI	Enable Global BI-mode Initiator: 0 = Assertion of VIRQ1 ignored; 1 = Assertion of VIRQ1 puts the Universe II in BI-mode	0	R/W
18	RESCIND	Unused on the Universe II	1	R/W
17	SYSCON	SYSCON: 0 = Universe II is not a VMEbus System Controller; 1 = Universe II is a VMEbus System Contoller	Power-up Option	R/W

Table 4-1. Universe II Miscellaneous Control Register (MISC_CTL)[a] (Continued)

BIts	Name	Description	Reset State	Access
16	V64AUTO	VME64 Auto ID: Write: 0 = no effect; 1 = Initiate sequence This bit initiates the Universe II VME64 Auto ID Slave participation.	Power-up Option	R/W

a—All unspecified bits in this table are RESERVED for the Universe II. Reading the bits results in an undefined state; writing to these bits should be 0.

When the Universe II is configured as the System Controller, it provides the following functions on the VMEbus:

— A 16MHz Clock Driver

— An Arbitration Module

— A bus timer

— An IACK Daisy Chain Driver (DCD).

The TPPC64 supports Round-Robin arbitration. The VMEbus arbitrator time out is also controlled by the MISC_CTL register described above. The timer may be set to either 16 µs, 256 µs, or disabled. The default setting is 16 µs. The arbitration timer has a granularity of 8 µs; setting the timer to 16 µs means the timer may expire in as little as 8 µs or as much as 24 µs. It should also be noted that disabling the arbitration timer implies that the Universe II will not recover from an access error. Disabling the arbitration timer is not recommended.

4.2.4.1 Automatic Slot Identification

The Universe II supports two types of Auto ID functionality:

- Auto Slot ID as described by the VME64 specification
- Proprietary Method which is developed by Tundra

Refer to “Auto Slot ID: VME64 Specified”, page 2-24, and “Auto-ID: A Proprietary Tundra Method”, on page 2-25 of the Universe II Manual for more information.

4.2.4.2 Register Access at Power Up

Register access at power up is used in a system where either the Universe II is independent of the local CPU or a CPU is not present. Since the Universe II and the IBM PPC970FX are present on the TPPC64, register access at power up is not supported.

4.2.5 Universe II's Hardware Power-Up Options

The Universe II power up options are determined right after the PWRRST* based on the level of VMEbus Address VA[31..1] and VMEbus Data VD[31..27]. See *Table 4-2*, for the Universe II's power up options on the TPPC64.

The Universe II is automatically configured at power up to operate in the default configuration listed in *Table 4-2*. It should be noted that all power up options are latched only at the positive edge of PWRRST*; they are loaded when SYSRST*, PWRRST*, and RST* are negated.

Table 4-2. Universe II Power Up Options

Option	Register	Field	Default	Pins
VMEbus Register Access Slave Image	VRAI_CTL	EN	Disabled	VA[31]
		VAS	A16	VA[30..29]
	VRAI_BS	BS	0x00	VA[28..21]
VMEbus CR/CSR Slave Image	VCSR_CTL	LAS[0][a]	Memory	VA[20]
	VCSR_TO	TO	0x00	VA[19..15]
Auto-ID	MISC_STAT	DY4AUTO	Disabled	VD[30]
	MISC_CTL	V64AUTO	Disabled	VD[29]
	VINT_EN	SW_INT	0	
	VINT_STAT	SW_INT	0	
	VINT_MAP1	SW_INT	000	
BI-Mod	MISC_CTL	BI	Disabled	VD[28]
AUTO_SYSCON Detect	MISC_CTL	SYSCON	Enabled	VBG3IN*
SYSFAIL* Assertion	VCSR_SET	SYSFAIL	Asserted	VD[27]
	VCSR_CLR	SYSFAIL	--	--
PCI Target IMAGE	LSI0_CTL	EN	Disabled	VA[13]
		LAS[0]	Memory	VA[12]
		VAS	A16	VA[11..10]
	LSI0_BS	BS	0x0	VA[9..6]
	LSI0_BD	BD	0x0	VA[5..2]

Table 4-2. Universe II Power Up Options (Continued)

Option	Register	Field	Default	Pins
PCI Bus Size[b]	MISC_STAT	LCLSIZE	32-bit	REQ64*
PCI CSR Image Space	PCI_CSR	BM	Disabled	VA[14]
PCI Register Access	PCI_BS0 PCI_BS1	SPACE	Refer to: *Table 4-3* and *Table 4-4*.	VA[1]
PCI Bus Size[c]	MISC_STAT	LCLSIZE	32-bit	REQ64*
PCI CSR Image Size	PCI_CSR	BM	disabled	VA[14]

a—The LAS field will enable the PCI_CSR registers IOS or MS field if the EN FIELD of the LSIO_CTL register is set.

b—As per PCI 2.1 Specification, the PCI Bus Size is loaded on any RST* event.

c—Following the PCI 2.1 Specification, the PCI Bus Size is loaded on any RST* event.

The PCI Configuration Base Address 0 and Base Address 1 Registers offsets are 0x010 and 0x014, respectively. The registers specify the 4KB aligned base address of the 4 KB Universe II register space on PCI. The power-up options determine if the registers are mapped into Memory or I/O space.

Table 4-3. PCI Configuration Base Address 0 Register (PCI_BS0)[a]

BIts	Name	Description	Reset State	Ac-cess
[31:12]	BS	Base Address	0	R/W
00	SPACE	PCI Bus Address Space: 0 = Memory; 1 = I/O	Power-up Options	R

a—All other bits are Read 0.

Table 4-4. PCI Configuration Base Address 1 Register (PCI_BS1)[a]

BIts	Name	Description	Reset State	Ac-cess
[31:12]	BS	Base Address	0	R/W
00	SPACE	PCI Bus Address Space: 0 = Memory; 1 = I/O	Power-up Options	R

a—All other bits are Read 0.

4.3 Slave Image Programming

The Universe II recognizes two types of accesses on its bus interfaces: accesses destined for the other bus and accesses decoded for its own register space.

4.3.1 VME Slave Images

A VMEbus slave image is used to access the resources of the PCI bus when the Universe II is not the VMEbus master. The user may control the type of accesses by programming specific attributes of the VMEbus slave image. The Universe II will only accept accesses to the VMEbus from within the programmed limits of the VMEbus slave image.



Note: The Bus Master Enable (BM) bit of the PCI_CS register must be set in order for the image to accept posted writes from an external VMEbus master. If this bit is cleared while there is data in the VMEbus Slave Posted Write FIFO, the data will be written to the PCI bus. No further data is accepted into this FIFO until the bit is set.

4.3.1.1 VMEbus Fields

Before the Universe II responds to a VMEbus Master (other than itself), the address must lie between the base and bound addresses. Also, the address modified must match modifier specified by the address space, access mode, and type fields. A description of the VMEbus fields for VMEbus Slave Images in presented in *Table 4-5*, page 4-9.

The Universe II's **eight** VMEbus slave images (0-7) are bounded by A32 space. Slave images 0 and 4 have a 4-KB resolution. Typically, these images would be used as an A16 image since they provided the finest granularity. Slave images 1 to 3 and 5 to 7 have a 64-KB resolution. The maximum image size is 4 GB.

Table 4-5. VMEbus Fields for VMEbus Slave Image

Field	Register Bits	Description
base	BS[31:12] or BS[31:16] in VSIx_BS	Multiples of 4 or 64 KBytes (base to bound: maximum of 4 GB)
bound	BD[31:12] or BD[31:16] in VSIx_BD	

Table 4-5. VMEbus Fields for VMEbus Slave Image (Continued)

Field	Register Bits	Description
address space	VAS in VSIx_CTL	A16, A24, A32, User 1, User 2
mode	SUPER in VSIx_CTL	Supervisor and /or non-privileged
type	PGm in VSIx_CTL	Program and/or data



Warning: The address space of a VMEbus slave image must not overlap with the address space for the Universe II's control and status registers, and must not overlap with any other VMEbus slave image.

4.3.1.2 PCI Bus Fields

The PCI bus fields specifies the mapping of a VMEbus transaction to the appropriate PCI bus transaction and allows users to translate a VMEbus address to a different address on the PCI bus. The translation of VMEbus transactions beyond 4 GB results in a wrap-around to the low portion of the address range.

Table 4-6. PCI Bus Fields for VMEbus Slave Image

Field	Register Bits	Description
Translation Offset	TO[31:12] or TO[31:16] in VSIx_TO	Offsets VMEbus slave address to a selected PCI address
Address space	LAS in VSIx_CTL	Memory, I/O, Configuration
RMW	LLRMW in VSIx_CTL	RMW enable bit

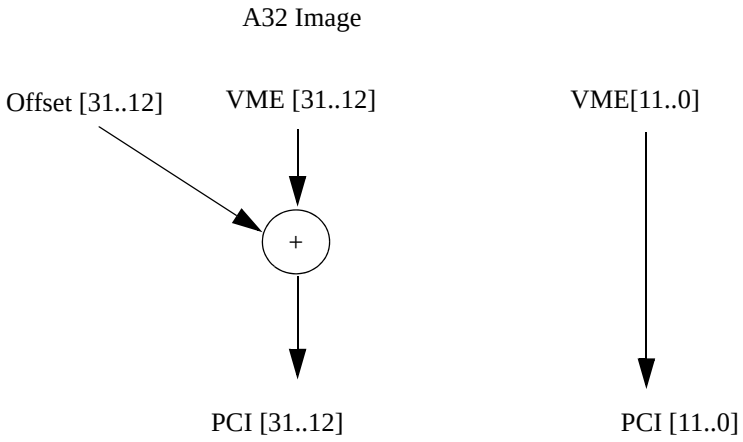


Figure 4-2. Address Translation for VMEbus to PCI Bus Transfers

4.3.1.3 Control Fields

A VMEbus slave image is enabled using the EN bit of the control field. The control field also specifies how reads and writes are processed: either as a coupled transfer or a posted write. At power up, all images are disabled and configured for coupled reads and writes.

Table 4-7. Control Fields for VMEbus Slave Image

Field	Register Bits	Description
image enable	EN in VSIx_CTL	enable bit
posted write	PWEN in VSIx_CTL	posted write enable bit
prefetched read	PREN in VSIx_CTL	prefetched read enable bit
enable PCI64	LD64EN in VSIx_CTL	enables 64-bit PIC bus transactions

Note: For a VMEbus slave image to respond to an incoming cycle, the PCI Master Interface must be enabled (bit BM in the PCI_CSR register).

4.3.2 PCI Bus Target Images

The Universe II accepts accesses from the PCI bus with specific programmed PCI target images that open windows to the VMEbus and control to the type of access to the VMEbus. There are eight (0-7) standard PCI target images and one special PCI target image. The special PCI target image may be used for A16 and A24 transaction, freeing the other 8 images for standard A32 transactions.

4.3.2.1 PCI Bus Fields

Decoding for VMEbus accesses is based on the address and command information produced by a PCI bus master. The PCI Target Interface claims a cycle if there is an address match and if the command matches certain criteria.

The PCI target images are A32-capable only. For accesses other than A32 the Special PCI Target Image may be used (refer to Section 4.3.2.4, “Special PCI Target Image,” on page 4-14). Of the eight standard PCI target images, the first and fifth (PCI target images 0 and 4) have a 4 KB resolution. PCI target images 1 to 3 and 5 to 7 have a 64 KB resolution.

Table 4-8. PCI Bus Fields for PCI Bus Target Image

Field	Register Bits	Description
base	BS[31:12] or BS[31:16] in LSIx_BS	Multiples of 4 or 64 KBytes (base to bound: maximum of 4 GB)
bound	BD[31:12] or BD[31:16] in LSIx_BD	
address space	LAS in LSIx_CTL	Memory or I/O



Warning: The address space of a PCI bus slave image must not overlap with the address space for the Universe II’s control and status registers, and must not overlap with any other PCI bus slave image.

4.3.2.2 VMEbus Fields

The VMEbus fields cause the Universe II to generate the appropriate VMEbus address, AM code, and cycle type, allowing PCI transactions to be mapped to a VMEbus transaction. It is possible to use invalid combinations, such as block transfers in A16 space. This may cause illegal transactions on the VMEbus. All accesses beyond the 4 GB limit will wrap around to the low address range.

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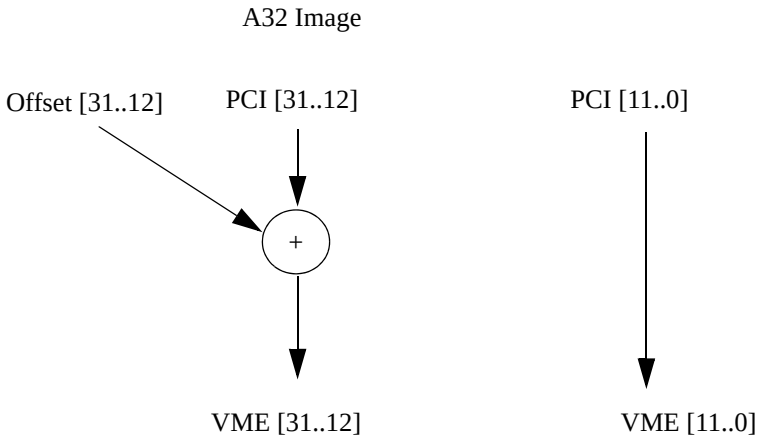


Figure 4-3. Address Translation for PCI Bus to VMEbus Transfers

Table 4-9. PCI Bus Fields for PCI Bus Target Image

Field	Register Bits	Description
base	BS[31:12] or BS[31:16] in LSIx_BS	Translates PCI Bus Address to VMEbus Address
bound	BD[31:12] or BD[31:16] in LSIx_BD	8, 16, 32, or 64 bits
address space	LAS in LSIx_CTL	A16, A24, A32, User 1, User 2
mode	SUPER in LSIx_CTL	Supervisor or non-privileged
type	PGM in LSIx_CTL	Program or data
cycle	VCT in LSIx_CTL	Single or Block

4.3.2.3 Control Fields

Through the control fields, the user specifies how **writes** are processed and enables a PCI target image. The PCI target image is enabled by setting the EN bit.

Posted **writes** are performed when the PWEN bit is set and the particular PCI target image is accessed. Posted writes are only decoded within PCI Memory space. Access from other memory spaces are performed with coupled cycles, regardless of the setting of the PWEN bit.

Table 4-10. Control Fields for PCI Bus Target Image

Field	Register Bits	Description
image enable	EN in LSIx_CTL	enable bit
posted write	PWEN in LSIx_CTL	posted write enable bit



Note: For a VMEbus slave image to respond to an incoming cycle, the PCI Master Interface must be enabled (bit BM in the PCI_CSR register).

4.3.2.4 Special PCI Target Image

A special PCI target image is provided to expedite A16 and A24 transactions. The other eight, standard, PCI target images are typically programmed to access A32 space. The special PCI target image is a 64 MB space, located either within memory or I/O space, that is decoded using PCI address lines [31:26]. Its base address is aligned on 64 MB boundaries and no offsets are provided. Therefore, PCI address information is mapped directly to the VMEbus. The special PCI target image has a lower priority than any other PCI target image.

The 64 MB space is divided into four (4), 16 MB spaces that are selected using AD[25:16]. For each region, the upper 64 KB map to VMEbus A16 space, while the remaining portion map to VMEbus A24 space. The addressing of this slave image is depicted in *Figure 4-2* on page 4-11.

Table 4-11. PCI Bus Fields for Special PCI Bus Target Image

Field	Register Bits	Description
base	BS[05]	64 MB aligned base address for the image
address space	LAS	Places Image in Memory or I/O
maximum data width	VDW	separately set each region for 16 or 32 bits
mode	SUPER	separately set each region for supervisor or non-privileged
type	PGM	Program or data
cycle	VCT	Separately sets each region as program or data

Table 4-12. Control Fields for Special PCI Bus Target Image

Field	Register Bits	Description
image enable	EN	enable bit
posted write	PWEN	posted write enable bit

The special PCI target image register is described *Table 4-13*.

Table 4-13. Special PCI Target Image Register (Offset 188)

Bits	Name	Type	Reset State	Description
31	EN	R/W	0	Image Enable 0 = Disable, 1 = Enable
30	PWEN	R/W	0	Posted Write Enable 0 = Disable, 1 = Enable
29:24	Reserved			
23:20	VDW [3..0]	R/W	0	VMEbus Maximum Datawidth. Each of the four bits specifies a data width for the corresponding 16 MB regions. The lower order bits correspond to the lower order address regions. 0 = 16 bit, 1 = 32 bit
19:16	Reserved			
15:12	PGM [3..0]	R/W	0	Program/Data AM Code Each of the four bits specifies Program/Data AM code for the corresponding 16 mB region. The lower order bits correspond to the lower order address regions. 0 = Data, 1 = Program
11:8	SUPER [3..0]	R/W	0	Supervisor/User AM Code Each of the four bits specifies Supervisor/User AM code for the corresponding 16 MB region. Lower order bits correspond to the lower address regions. 0 = Non-Privileged, 1 = Supervisor
07-02	BS [5..0]	R/W	0	Base Address Specifies a 64 MB aligned base address for this 64 MB image
01	Reserved			

Table 4-13. Special PCI Target Image Register (Offset 188) (Continued)

Bits	Name	Type	Reset State	Description
00	LAS	R/W	0	PCI Bus Address Space 0 = PCI Bus Memory Space, 1 = PCI Bus I/O Space

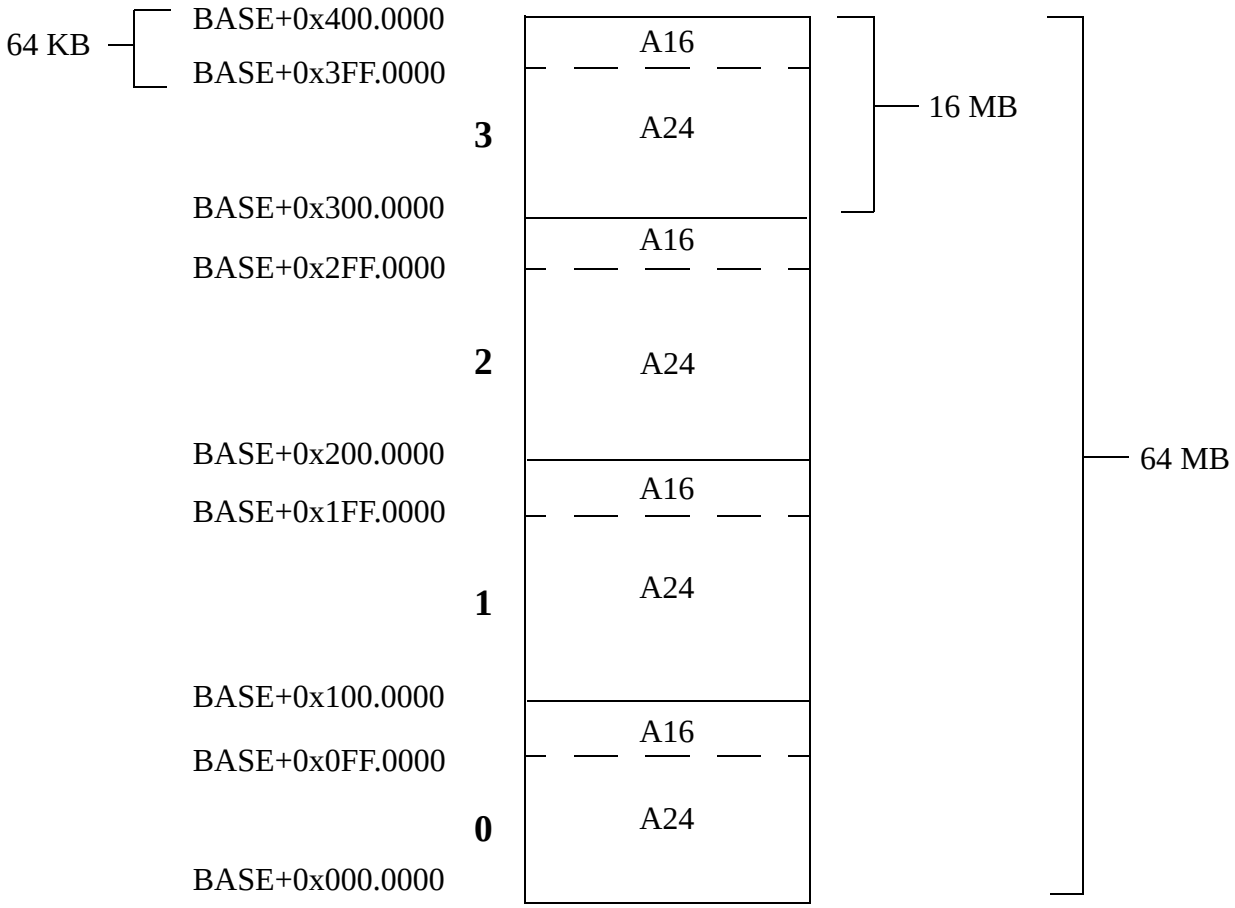


Figure 4-4. Memory Mapping in the Special PCI Target Image

4.4 Universe II's Interrupt and Interrupt Handler

4.4.1 VME and PCI Interrupters

For the VMEbus, the interrupt source can be mapped to any of the VMEbus interrupt output pins such as VIRQ*[7..0]. If a hardware and software source are assigned to the same VMEbus VIRQ*n pin, the software source always has higher priority. Interrupt sources mapped to the PCI bus interrupts are generated via the PCI Interrupt pin, INT*0.

For the VMEbus interrupt outputs, the Universe II interrupter provides an 8-bit STATUS/ID to a VMEbus interrupt handler. Optionally, the Universe II generates an internal interrupt to signal that the interrupt vector has been provided.

Interrupts mapped to the PCI bus interrupt output pin (INT*0) are serviced by the PCI Interrupt Controller. The IBM PPC970FX determines which interrupt sources are active by reading the interrupt status register in the Universe II. The interrupt is negated after being serviced by the IBM PPC970FX.

4.4.2 VMEbus Interrupt Handling

A VMEbus interrupt causes the Universe II to issue a normal VMEbus IACK cycle and to generate the specified interrupt output. When the IACK cycle is completed, the Universe II relinquishes the VMEbus. The interrupt vector is read by the PCI resource servicing the interrupt output. Hardware and internal interrupts are RORA. Software interrupts are ROAK.

4.4.3 Universe II's Mailbox Registers

Universe II contains four 32-bit mailbox registers that provide an additional communication path between the PCI bus and the VMEbus. The mailboxes support read and write accesses from either bus. The mailboxes may be enabled to generate interrupts on either bus whenever written to. The mailboxes are accessed from the same address spaces and in the same method as other Universe II registers.

4.4.4 Universe II's Semaphores

The Universe II contains two general purpose semaphore registers such as SEMA0 and SEMA1; each register contains four semaphores. To obtain the ownership of a

semaphore, a processor writes a logic one to the semaphore bit and an unique pattern to the associated tag field; if a subsequent read of the tag field returns the same pattern, then the processor has gained the ownership of the semaphore. In order to release the semaphore, the processor writes a value of 0 to it.

4.4.5 Programmable Slave Images on the VME & PCI bus

There are two types of accesses that the Universe II recognizes on its bus interfaces: accesses for its own register space and accesses destined elsewhere.

For the VME Slave Images, the Universe II accepts accesses from the VMEbus within specific programmed slave images. Each one of the VMEbus slave images opens a window to the resources on the PCI bus, and through the specific attributes, the VMEbus slave images allow the user to control the type of access to the PCI resources. The VMEbus slave images are divided into VMEbus, PCI bus, and Control fields (refer to Section 4.3, “Slave Image Programming,” on page 4-9).

For the PCI Slave Images, the Universe II accepts accesses from the PCI bus with the specific programmed PCI target images. Each one of the PCI bus slave images opens a window to the resources on the VMEbus, and it allows the user to control the type of access to the VMEbus resources. The PCI bus slave images are divided into VMEbus, PCI bus, and control fields. There is one special PCI target image which is separate from the VMEbus, PCI bus, and the control fields (refer to Section 4.3, “Slave Image Programming,” on page 4-9).

4.4.6 DMA Controller

The Universe II utilizes an internal DMA controller for high performance data transfer between the VMEbus and the PCI bus. Universe II’s parameters for the DMA transfer are software configurable. DMA operations between the source and destination bus are decoupled via the use of a single bidirectional FIFO (DMAFIFO).

There are two modes of operation for the DMA: Linked List Mode and Direct Mode. In Linked List Mode, the Universe II loads the DMA registers from PCI memory and executes the transfers described by these registers. In the direct mode, the PCI master directly programs the DMA registers.

The DMA controller also utilizes the command packet. A command packet is a block of DMA registers stored in PCI memory. A command packet may be linked to another command packet so that when the DMA has finished the operations described by one command packet, the DMA controller can automatically move on to the next command packet in the linked-list of command packets (refer to “DMA Controller” on page 2-77 of the *Universe II User’s Manual*).

Appendix A

Connector Pinouts and LED Indicators

This appendix describes connector pinouts and their signals, as well as LED status indicators, for the TPPC64 and its associated boards. The TPPC64 front-panel connectors and LEDs, PMC/XMC Carrier Boards (2P2 and 2P3), Paddle Board, and Memory Module are each presented as individual sections.

A.1 CPU-0 Baseboard

A.1.1 CPU-0 Front-Panel Connectors

A.1.1.1 Serial Port A (RS232) and Port B (RS232)

- *Connector Type:* 2 stacked D-Subminiature, Micro D (DB9 plug)
- *Manufacturer; Part:* ITT Cannon; MDSM-18PE-Z10
- *Themis Cable P/N:* 106878

Serial Port A (TTYA) and Port B (TTYB) are installed on the front faceplate of the CPU-0 Baseboard (see Appendix C, “Front-Panel I/O Connections and LEDs”). A connector pinout for both Serial Port A and Port B is given in *Figure A-1* on page A-2, and connector-pin signals are described in *Table A-1*, page A-2.

As can be seen from *Table A-1*, both Port A and Port B follow RS232 protocol and provide full modem support.

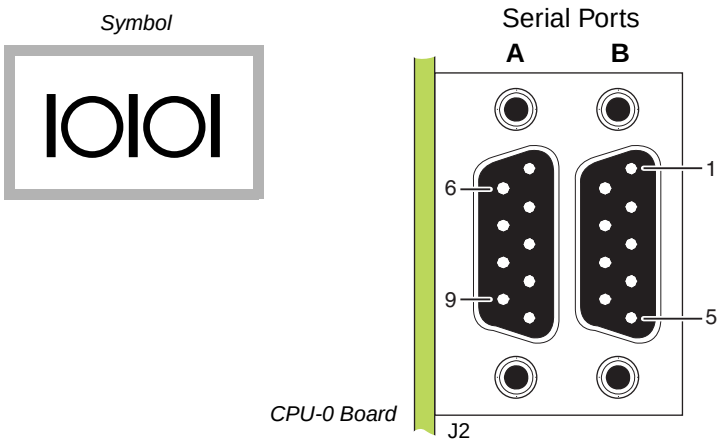


Figure A-1. Dual Serial Ports A and B Connector Pinout

Table A-1. Serial Ports A and B Connector-Pin Signals

PC board is marked:	Port A Pin[a]	Signal Name: TTY A Signal	Signal Name: Description	Signal Name: TTY B Signal	Port B Pin[a]	*PC board is marked:*
B1	1	DCD	Carrier Detect	DCD	1	**A1**
	2	RXD	Receive Data	RXD	2	
	3	TXD	Transmit Data	TXD	3	
	4	DTR	Data Terminal Ready	DTR	4	
B5	5	GND	Signal Ground	GND	5	**A5**
B6	6	DSR	Data Set Ready	DSR	6	**A6**
	7	RTS	Request to send	RTS	7	
	8	CTS	Clear to send	CTS	8	
B9	9	RI	Ring indicator	RI	9	**A9**

a—***Important:*** The A and B associated with Serial Port connector pins on PC boards are interpreted as follows. Port A pins are marked with a B. Port B pins are marked with an A.

A.1.1.2 USB Port A and Port B

- *Connector Type:* Type A, Dual Stacked (USB 1.1 standard)
- *Manufacturer; Part:* AMP; 787617-4

Dual USB Ports A (USB0) and B (USB1) are installed on the front faceplate of the CPU-0 Baseboard (see Appendix C, “Front-Panel I/O Connections and LEDs”). A connector pinout for this stacked connector is given in *Figure A-2*; connector-pin signals are described in *Table A-2*. USB Ports A and B support the USB 1.1 standard.

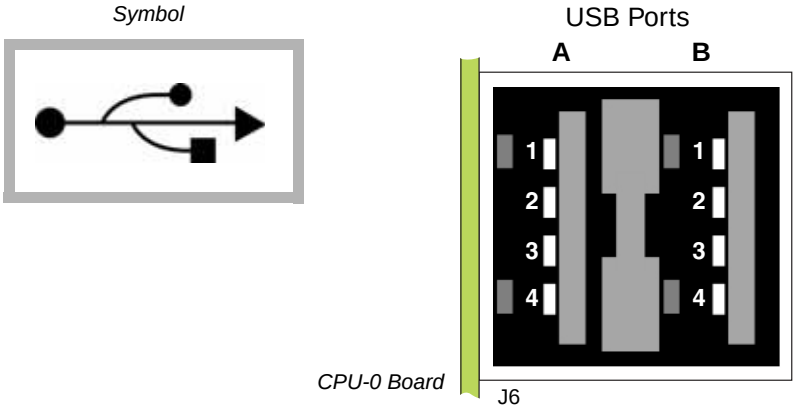


Figure A-2. Dual USB Ports A and B Connector Pinout

Table A-2. USB Ports A and B Connector-Pin Signals

Pin	USB Signal	Description
A1	USB0_PWR	Port A Power
A2	USB0_D_N	Port A Data - Negative
A3	USB0_D_P	Port A Data - Positive
A4	USB0_GND	Port A Ground
B1	USB1_PWR	Port B Power
B2	USB1_D_N	Port B Data - Negative
B3	USB1_D_P	Port B Data - Positive
B4	USB1_GND	Port B Ground

A.1.1.3 Gigabit Ethernet (TPE) Port A1 and Port A2

- *Connector Type:* Dual RJ45 GBE Connector, 8 Pin per RJ45 (16-pin total)
- *Manufacturer; Part:* Transpower/Tyco; 1610005-4

Ethernet (TPE) Port A1 and Port A2 on the front faceplate are each supported by an RJ45 connector with two embedded LEDs (see *Figure A-3*) that supports 10/100/1000Base-T transmission rates and is installed directly on the CPU-0 Baseboard. Connector-pin signals as well as LED interpretation are described in *Table A-3*.

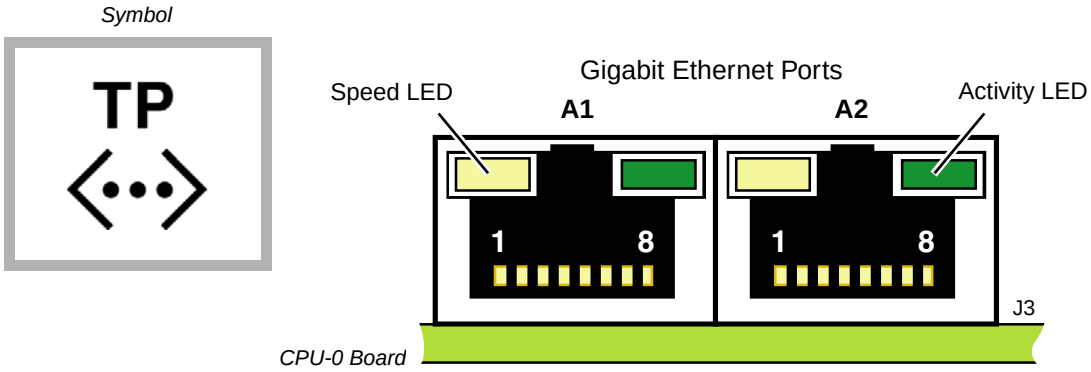


Figure A-3. Ethernet Connector Pinout

Table A-3. Gigabit Ethernet Connector-Pin Signals and LED Interpretation

Pin	Signal	Description
1	TRD0+	Transmit/Receive D0+
2	TRD0-	Transmit/Receive D0-
3	TRD1+	Transmit/Receive D1+
4	TRD2+	Transmit/Receive D2+
5	TRD2-	Transmit/Receive D2-
6	TRD1-	Transmit/Receive D1-
7	TRD3+	Transmit/Receive D3+
8	TRD3-	Transmit/Receive D3-

LED	LED On/Off State	Interpretation
Yellow (*Top*) = Link Speed	ON (*Steady*)	10 Mb/s
	OFF[a]	100 Mb/s
	OFF[a]	1000 Mb/s
Green (*Bottom*) = Link Activity	Flashing rate is 30 ms for each transmission/receive activity.	

a. Both 100 Mb/s and 1000 Mb/s transmission rates are determined by LEDs placed below the dual Gigabit Ethernet RJ45 connectors at the bottom of the TPPC64 faceplate.
Each Ethernet port, A1 and A2, is assigned a 100 Mb/s LED and a 1000 Mb/s LED, which turn “ON” to indicate the speed of the port.

A.1.1.4 Ultra320 SCSI Port A

- *Connector Type:* Single SCSI Connector, 68 Pin, 0.8mm pitch
- *Manufacturer; Part:* Honda Tsushin; HDRA-E68LFDT-SLA
- *Themis Cable P/N:* 108712

SCSI A is an Ultra320-protocol (320 MB/sec) port that is mounted directly to the faceplate of the CPU-0 Baseboard. *Figure A-4* shows the pinout of this connector, with connector-pin signals described in *Table A-4* on page A-6.

Note: SCSI Port B signals are accessed through the VME P2 backplane connector (see *Figure A-17*, page A-22).

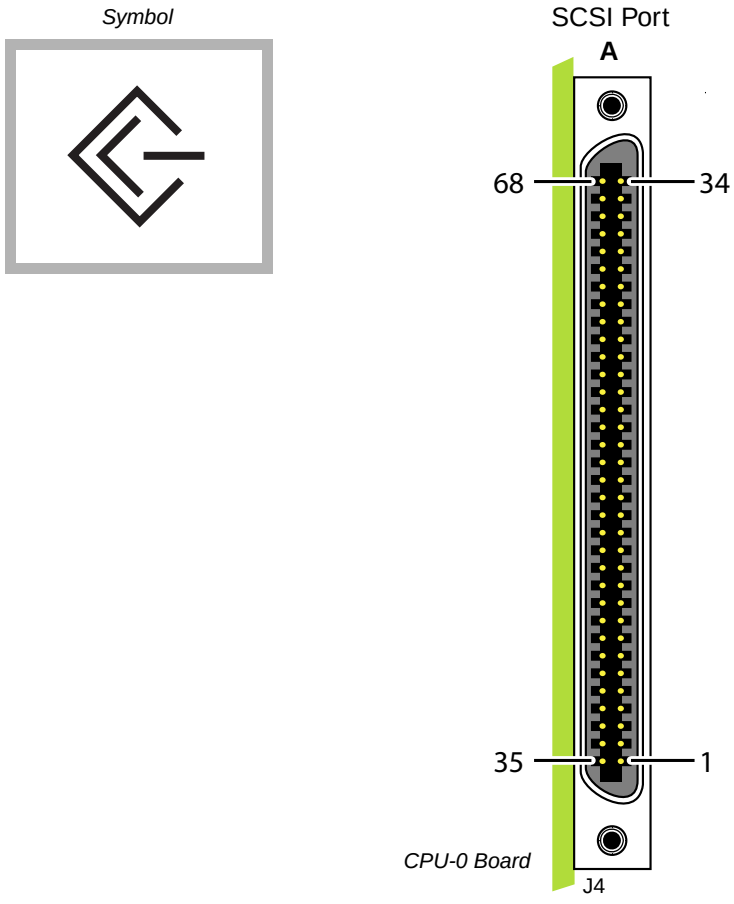


Figure A-4. SCSI A Connector Pinout

Table A-4. SCSI Port A Connector-Pin Signals

Pin	Signal	Description	Pin	Signal	Description
1	+DB(12)	+ Data 12	35	–DB(12)	–Data 12
2	+DB(13)	+ Data 13	36	–DB(13)	–Data 13
3	+DB(14)	+ Data 14	37	–DB(14)	–Data 14
4	+DB(15)	+ Data 15	38	–DB(15)	–Data 15
5	+DB(P1)	+ Parity 1	39	–DB(P1)	–Parity 1
6	+DB(0)	+ Data 0	40	–DB(0)	–Data 0
7	+DB(1)	+ Data 1	41	–DB(1)	–Data 1
8	+DB(2)	+ Data 2	42	–DB(2)	–Data 2
9	+DB(3)	+ Data 3	43	–DB(3)	–Data 3
10	+DB(4)	+ Data 4	44	–DB(4)	–Data 4
11	+DB(5)	+ Data 5	45	–DB(5)	–Data 5
12	+DB(6)	+ Data 6	46	–DB(6)	–Data 6
13	+DB(7)	+ Data 7	47	–DB(7)	–Data 7
14	+DB(P0)	+ Parity 0	48	–DB(P0)	–Parity 0
15	GND	Ground	49	GND	Ground
16	DiffSens	Sense Differential	50	GND	Ground
17	TermPwr	Termination Power	51	TermPwr	Termination Power
18	TermPwr	Termination Power	52	TermPwr	Termination Power
19	Open	*Not Connected*	53	Open	*Not Connected*
20	SCSI Sense	Sense Cable	54	GND	Ground
21	+ATN	+ Attention	55	–ATN	–Attention
22	GND	Ground	56	GND	Ground
23	+BSY	+ Busy	57	–BSY	–Busy
24	+ACK	+ Acknowledge	58	–ACK	–Acknowledge
25	+RST	+ Reset	59	–RST	–Reset
26	+MSG	+ Message	60	–MSG	–Message
27	+SEL	+ Select	61	–SEL	–Select
28	+CD	+ Command	62	–CD	–Command
29	+REQ	+ Request	63	–REQ	–Request
30	+I/O	+ Input/Output	64	–I/O	–Input/Output
31	+DB(8)	+ Data 8	65	–DB(8)	–Data 8
32	+DB(9)	+ Data 9	66	–DB(9)	–Data 9
33	+DB(10)	+ Data 10	67	–DB(10)	–Data 10
34	+DB(11)	+ Data 11	68	–DB(11)	–Data 11

A.1.2 CPU-0 VME Backplane Connectors

The CPU-0 Baseboard is connected to the J1/J2 VME64 bus backplane through 3-row P1 and 5-row P2 VME64 connectors. These are described in the following sections.

A.1.2.1 VME64 P1 Connector

- *Connector Type:* 3-row x 32-pin (96-pin, male) VME64
- *Manufacturer; Part:* Harting; 09031966921

A pinout of the VME64 P1 connector is shown in *Figure A-5*; connector-pin signals are described in *Table A-5* on page A-8.

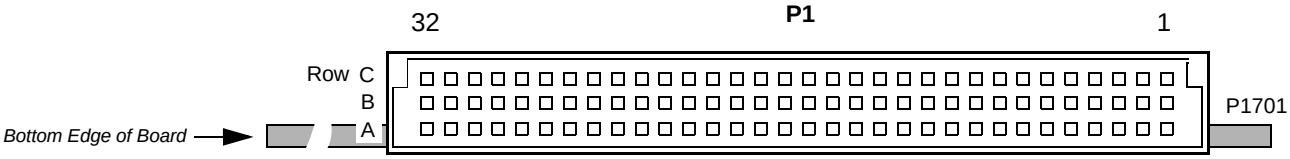


Figure A-5. CPU-0 Baseboard VME64 P1 Connector Pinout

Note: In *Table A-5*:

- "*NC*" means No Connection
- "_L" indicates an active Low

Table A-5. CPU-0 Baseboard VME64 P1 Connector-Pin Signals

Pin	Row A Signal	Row B Signal	Row C Signal
1	VME_<D00>	VME_BBSY_L	VME_<D08>
2	VME_<D01>	VME_BCLR_L	VME_<D09>
3	VME_<D02>	VME_ACFAIL_L	VME_<D10>
4	VME_<D03>	VME_BGIN_L<0>	VME_<D11>
5	VME_<D04>	VME_BGOUT_L<0>	VME_<D12>
6	VME_<D05>	VME_BGIN_L<1>	VME_<D13>
7	VME_<D06>	VME_BGOUT_L<1>	VME_<D14>
8	VME_<D07>	VME_BGIN_L<2>	VME_<D15>
9	GND	VME_BGOUT_L<2>	GND
10	VME_SYSCLK	VME_BGIN_L<3>	VME_SYSFAIL_L
11	GND	VME_BGOUT_L<3>	VME_BERR_L
12	VME_DS_L<1>	VME_BR_L<0>	VME_SYSRESET_L
13	VME_DS_L<0>	VME_BR_L<1>	VME_WORD_L
14	VME_WRITE_L	VME_BR_L<2>	VME_AM<5>
15	GND	VME_BR_L<3>	VME_A<23>
16	VME_DTACK_L	VME_AM<0>	VME_A<22>
17	GND	VME_AM<1>	VME_A<21>
18	VME_AS_L	VME_AM<2>	VME_A<20>
19	GND	VME_AM<3>	VME_A<19>
20	VME_IACK_L	GND	VME_A<18>
21	VME_IACKIN_L	*NC*	VME_A<17>
22	VME_IACKOUT_L	*NC*	VME_A<16>
23	VME_AM<04	GND	VME_A<15>
24	VME_A<07>	VME_IRQ_L<7>	VME_A<14>
25	VME_A<06>	VME_IRQ_L<6>	VME_A<13>
26	VME_A<05>	VME_IRQ_L<5>	VME_A<12>
27	VME_A<04>	VME_IRQ_L<4>	VME_A<11>
28	VME_A<03>	VME_IRQ_L<3>	VME_A<10>
29	VME_A<02>	VME_IRQ_L<2>	VME_A<09>
30	VME_A<01>	VME_IRQ_L<1>	VME_A<08>
31	-12V (*Not Used*)	*NC*	+12V
32	VCC	VCC	VCC

A.1.2.2 VME64 P2 Connector

- *Connector Type:* 5-row x 32-pin (160-pin, male) VME64
- *Manufacturer; Part:* Harting; 02-01-160-2101

A pinout of the VME64 P2 connector is shown in *Figure A-6*; connector-pin signals are described in *Table A-6* on page A-10.

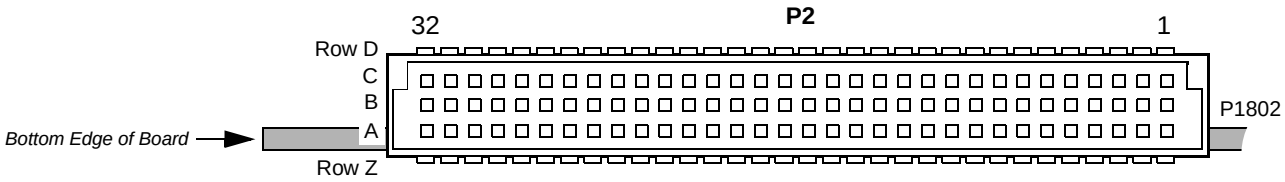


Figure A-6. CPU-0 Baseboard VME64 P2 Connector Pinout

Note: In *Table A-6*:

- "*NC*" means No Connection.
- "_L" indicates an active Low.
- (–) and (+) indicate one member of a signal pair.
- A thick border is used to group signals that are associated.

Table A-6. CPU-0 Baseboard VME64 P2 Connector-Pin Signals

Pin	Row Z Signal	Row A Signal	Row B Signal	Row C Signal	Row D Signal
1	TP1_RXD_P	+12V AUX	+5V	+5V	I2C_VME_DATA
2	GND	GND	GND	I2C_VME_INT_L	I2C_VME_CLK
3	TP1_RXD_N	+12V AUX	*NC*	SCSI_B_TERMPWR	SCSI_B_-DIFFSENS
4	GND	GND	VME_A[24]	SCSI_B_ATN(–)	SCSI_B_ATN(+)
5	TP1_TXD_P	+12V AUX	VME_A[25]	SCSI_B_BSY(–)	SCSI_B_BSY(+)
6	GND	GND	VME_A[26]	SCSI_B_ACK(–)	SCSI_B_ACK(+)
7	TP1_TXD_N	+12V AUX	VME_A[27]	SCSI_B_RST(–)	SCSI_B_RST(+)
8	GND	GND	VME_A[28]	SCSI_B_MSG(–)	SCSI_B_MSG(+)
9	TP1_REF	GPIO0	VME_A[29]	SCSI_B_SEL(–)	SCSI_B_SEL(+)
10	GND	GND	VME_A[30]	SCSI_B_CD(–)	SCSI_B_CD(+)
11	USB5_P (F+)	USB2_P (C+)	VME_A[31]	SCSI_B_REQ(–)	SCSI_B_REQ(+)
12	GND	USB2_N (C–)	GND	SCSI_B_IO(–)	SCSI_B_IO(+)
13	USB5_N (F–)	GND	*+5V*	SCSI_B_DAT[0](–)	SCSI_B_DAT[0](+)
14	GND	USB3_P (D+)	VME_D[16]	SCSI_B_DAT[1](–)	SCSI_B_DAT[1](+)
15	PHY_LED1	USB3_N (D–)	VME_D[17]	SCSI_B_DAT[2](–)	SCSI_B_DAT[2](+)
16	GND	GND	VME_D[18]	SCSI_B_DAT[3](–)	SCSI_B_DAT[3](+)
17	PHY_LED2	WD_ALARM	VME_D[19]	SCSI_B_DAT[4](–)	SCSI_B_DAT[4](+)
18	GND	TTYA_TXD	VME_D[20]	SCSI_B_DAT[5](–)	SCSI_B_DAT[5](+)
19	GPIO2	TTYA_RXD	VME_D[21]	SCSI_B_DAT[6](–)	SCSI_B_DAT[6](+)
20	GND	TTYB_TXD	VME_D[22]	SCSI_B_DAT[7](–)	SCSI_B_DAT[7](+)
21	GPIO3	TTYB_RXD	VME_D[23]	SCSI_B_PAR[0](–)	SCSI_B_PAR[0](+)
22	GND	USB4_P (E+)	GND	SCSI_B_DAT[8](–)	SCSI_B_DAT[8](+)
23	AC97_BCLK	USB4_N (E–)	VME_D[24]	SCSI_B_DAT[9](–)	SCSI_B_DAT[9](+)
24	GND	GPIO1	VME_D[25]	SCSI_B_DAT[10](–)	SCSI_B_DAT[10](+)
25	AC97_DOUT	+12V AUX	VME_D[26]	SCSI_B_DAT[11](–)	SCSI_B_DAT[11](+)
26	GND	GND	VME_D[27]	SCSI_B_DAT[12](–)	SCSI_B_DAT[12](+)
27	AC97_DIN	+12V AUX	VME_D[28]	SCSI_B_DAT[13](–)	SCSI_B_DAT[13](+)
28	GND	GND	VME_D[29]	SCSI_B_DAT[14](–)	SCSI_B_DAT[14](+)
29	AC97_SYNC	+12V AUX	VME_D[30]	SCSI_B_DAT[15](–)	SCSI_B_DAT[15](+)
30	GND	GND	VME_D[31]	SCSI_B_PAR[1](–)	SCSI_B_PAR[1](+)
31	AC97_RST	+12V AUX	GND	+5V	GND
32	GND	GND	+5V	+5V	+5V

A.1.3 Push-Button RESET

A push-button RESET switch is located on the Front Panel of the CPU-0 Baseboard, and is accessible by inserting an object the size of a wooden toothpick or similar non-conducting pointed object. The RESET switch will initiate a POR Reset to the IBM PPC970FX, which is propagated throughout the TPPC64.

A.1.4 Status LEDs

The following LEDs are located on the Front Panel of the CPU-0 Baseboard (see Appendix C, “Front-Panel I/O Connections and LEDs”):

- System Status LEDs: User, Shutdown, Power OK, and Enable
- VME Status LEDs: Reset, System Fail, VME Master, and VME Slave

Table A-7. Color Interpretation of Front-Panel LEDs

Type	LED	Color	Type	Interpretation
System Status	User	Red	Static	• Defined by user
	Shutdown	Orange	Static	• TPPC64 system is shutting down
	Power OK	Yellow	Static	• System power is operational
	Enable	Green	Static	• System is up
VME Status	Reset	Red	Static	• VME system reset
	System Fail	Orange	Static	• VME system failure
	Master[a]	Yellow	Static	• Master VME access
	Slave	Green	Static	• Slave VME access

a—If the VME Master LED is ON, the TPPC64 currently owns the VME bus. This does not mean that the TPPC64 is accessing the VME bus, however. If the TPPC64 is set to VME `RWD` (Release When Done) mode, it releases VME ownership after each VME cycle. This is accomplished by de-asserting the `BBSY` signal. If the LED is ON, setting the TPPC64 to VME `ROR` (Release On Request) mode can also mean that the TPPC64 owns the VME bus, but is not accessing it.

Setting the TPPC64 in VME `RWD` mode increases VME performance, since an arbitration phase is not needed for each VME cycle. But it can also have a deep impact on others boards in the VME chassis. Setting the system to `ROR` or `RWD` mode is done through an environment variable.

A.1.5 CPU-0 P2 Paddle Board

Figure A-7 shows the I/O connectors, described in the following sections, that are mounted on the TPPC64 CPU-0 P2 Paddle Board (P/N 112115-001 for 5-row; 005 for 3-row). The pinout for the +12-volt auxiliary power connector is shown in *Figure A-8*; connector-pin signals are described in *Table A-8*, page A-13. Power cable P/N 111230-001 is used to connect to a +12-volt power source on the VME rack.

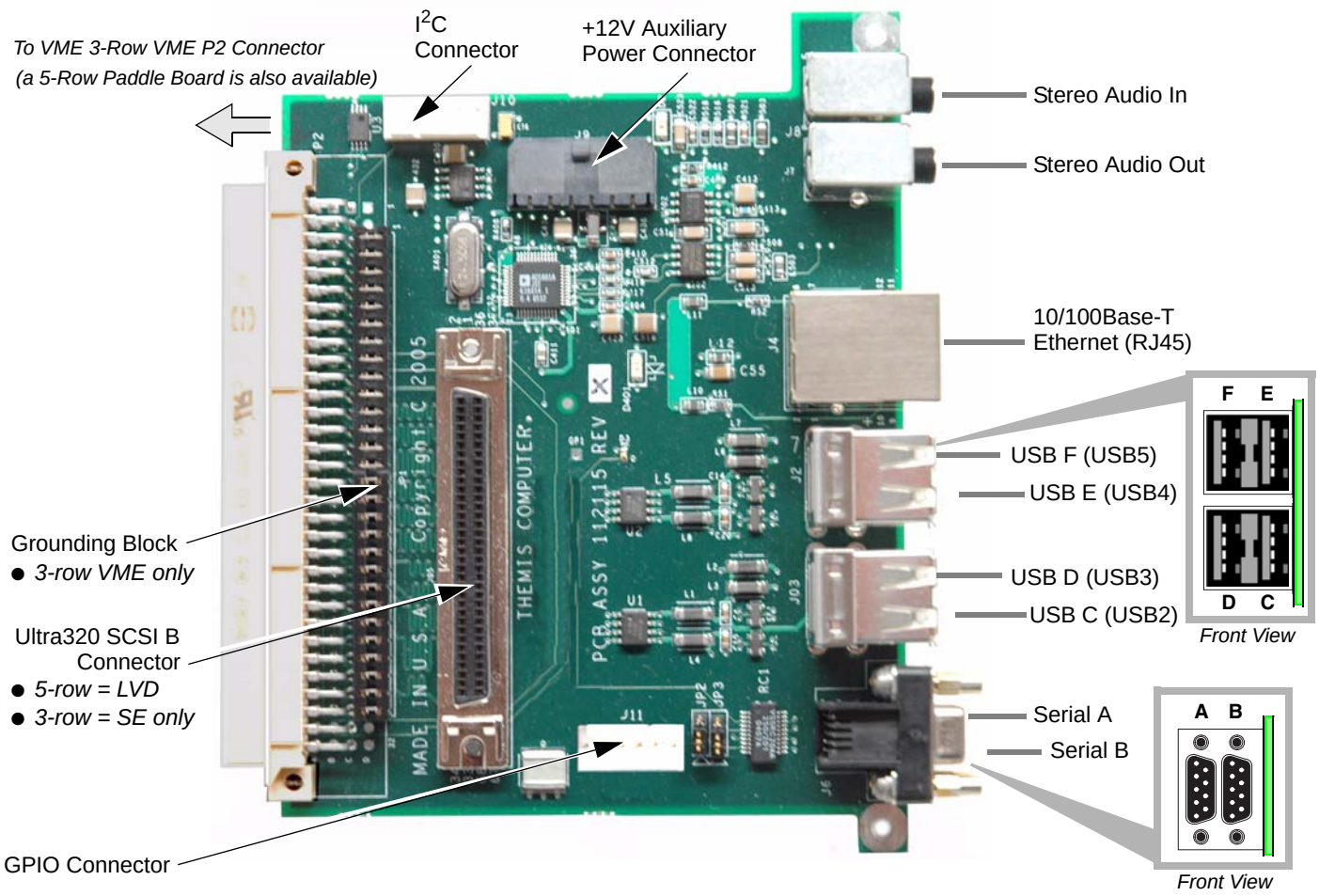


Figure A-7. TPPC64 CPU-0 P2 Paddle Board I/O Connections (Top-Side View)

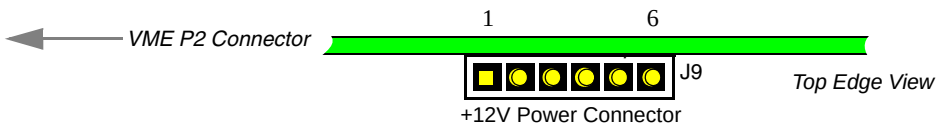


Figure A-8. +12V Power Connector Pinout

Table A-8. +12V Power Connector-Pin Signals

Pin 1	Pin 2	Pin 3	Pin 4	Pin 5	Pin 6
+12V	+12V	+12V	Ground	Ground	Ground

A.1.5.1 Ultra320 SCSI Port B Connector

- *Connector Type:* High-density, 68 Pin (Female), Shielded Subminiature-D
- *Manufacturer; Part:* AMP; 749069-7

The 68-pin (female) Ultra320 SCSI Port B is single-ended (SE) for 3-row P2 connectors, and low-voltage differential (LVD) for 5-row P2 connectors. *Figure A-9* shows the connector pinout; *Table A-10*, page A-14, describes connector-pin signals.

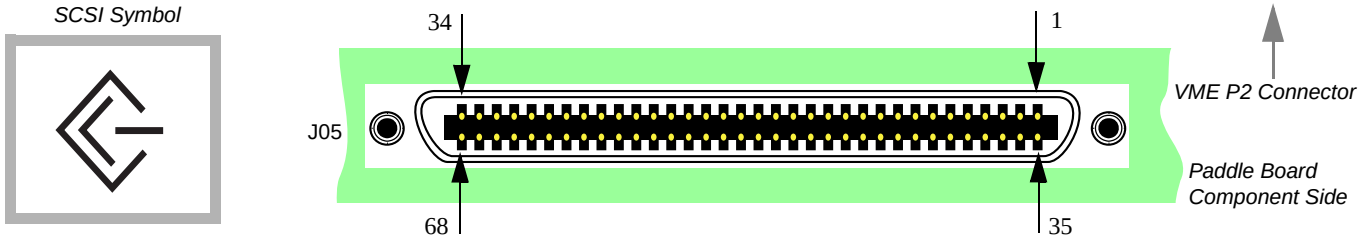


Figure A-9. Paddle Board Ultra320 SCSI Port B Connector Pinout

A.1.5.2 GPIO Header Connector

- *Connector Type:* In-line 6-pin Header (Male)
- *Manufacturer; Part Number:* Molex; 22-11-2062

The GPIO header is a straight, 1x6 male connector with the pinout shown in *Figure A-10*, and the connector-pin signals described in *Table A-9*.

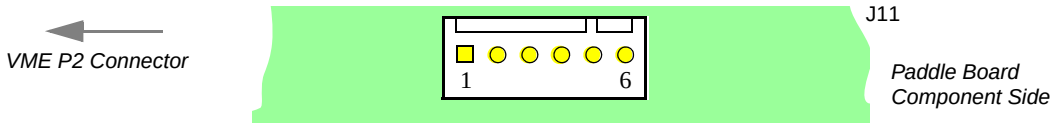


Figure A-10. GPIO Connector Pinout

Table A-9. GPIO Connector-Pin Signals

Pin 1	Pin 2	Pin 3	Pin 4	Pin 5	Pin 6
Ground	GPIO0	GPIO1	GPIO2[a]	GPIO3[a]	WD-ALARM_L

a—Signal is accessible through a 5-row P2 connector only.

Table A-10. Paddle Board Ultra320 SCSI Port B Connector-Pin Signals

Pin	Signal Name	Pin	Signal Name
1	DAT_H12[a] (*H = High*)	35	DAT_L12[a] (*L = Low*)
2	DAT_H13	36	DAT_L13
3	DAT_H14	37	DAT_L14
4	DAT_H15	38	DAT_L15
5	PAR_H1	39	PAR_L1
6	DAT_H0	40	DAT_L0
7	DAT_H1	41	DAT_L1
8	DAT_H2	42	DAT_L2
9	DAT_H3	43	DAT_L3
10	DAT_H4	44	DAT_L4
11	DAT_H5	45	DAT_L5
12	DAT_H6	46	DAT_L6
13	DAT_H7	47	DAT_L7
14	PAR_H0	48	PAR_L0
15	GND	49	GND
16	DIFFSENSE	50	*No Connection*
17	TERMPWR	51	TERMPWR
18	TERMPWR	52	TERMPWR
19	*No Connection*	53	*No Connection*
20	SENSE_P2_L	54	GND
21	ATN_H	55	ATN_L
22	GND	56	GND
23	BUSY_H	57	BUSY_L
24	ACK_H	58	ACK_L
25	RST_H	59	RST_L
26	MSG_H	60	MSG_L
27	SEL_H	61	SEL_L
28	CD_H	62	CD_L
29	REQ_H	63	REQ_L
30	IO_H	64	IO_L
31	DAT_H8	65	DAT_L8
32	DAT_H9	66	DAT_L9
33	DAT_H10	67	DAT_L10
34	DAT_H11	68	DAT_L11

a—“H” indicates an active high signal, and “L” indicates an active low signal.

A.1.5.3 I²C Header Connector (*5-row P2 only*)

- *Connector Type:* In-line 6-pin Header (Male)
- *Manufacturer; Part Number:* Molex; 22-11-2062

A pinout of the I²C male 1x6 header connector is shown in *Figure A-11*, with connector-pin signals described in *Table A-11*.

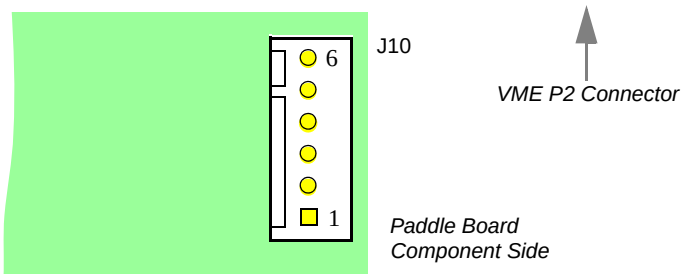


Figure A-11. I²C Connector Pinout

Table A-11. I²C Connector-Pin Signals

Pin 1	Pin 2	Pin 3	Pin 4	Pin 5	Pin 6
Ground	VME_DATA	Ground	VME_CLK	Ground	VME_INT_L

A.1.5.4 Stereo Audio In/Out Connectors (*5-row P2 only*)

- *Connector Type:* Dual Stereo mini-Jack (3.5 mm)
- *Manufacturer; Part:* Connect-Tech; CTP-354W-S1

The dual stereo (L/R) audio connectors on the front edge of the P2 Paddle Board are shown in *Figure A-12*.

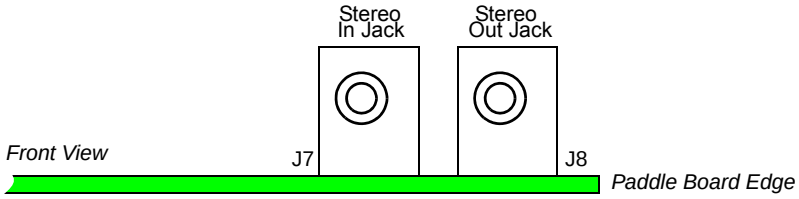


Figure A-12. Dual Stereo Audio Connector

A.1.5.5 Ethernet 10/100Base-T Connector (*5-row P2 only*)

- *Connector Type:* RJ45 TPE
- *Manufacturer; Part:* Pulse; J0011D01B

The TPPC64 P2 Paddle Board contains a single Ethernet 10/100Base-T integrated-magnetics port (RJ45) on its front edge (see *Figure A-13* for a connector pinout, and *Table A-13* for pin signals). The RJ45 connector housing also contains two embedded LEDs, one (*yellow*) to indicate the ethernet link speed, the second (*green*) to display network activity (see *Figure A-13*).

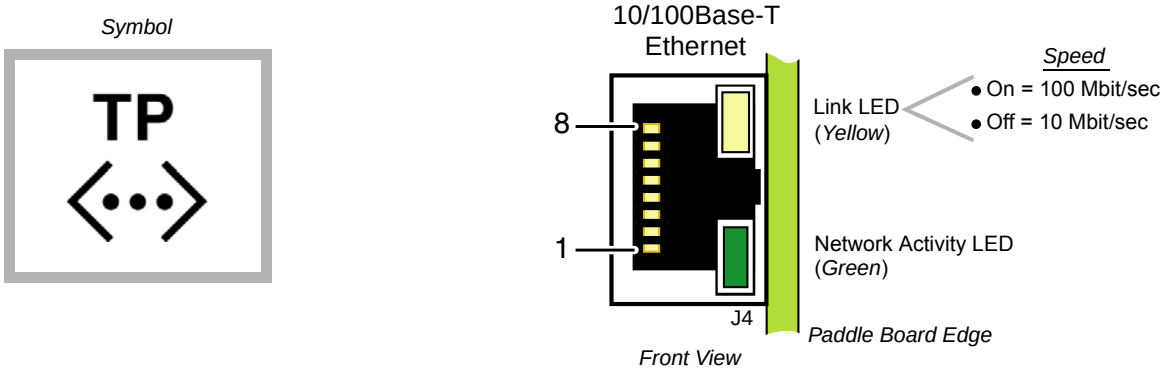


Figure A-13. Ethernet 10/100Base-T Connector Pinout

Table A-12. Ethernet 10/100Base-T Connector-Pin Signals

Pin	Signal Name	Description
1	TXD+	Transmit data (positive)
2	TXD–	Transmit data (negative)
3	RXD+	Receive data (positive)
4		
5		
6	RXD–	Receive data (negative)
7	*NC*	No connection
8	GND	Chassis ground

A.1.5.6 Serial Port A (RS232) and Port B (RS232)

- *Connector Type:* 2 stacked D-Subminiature, Micro D (DB9 plug)
- *Manufacturer; Part:* ITT Cannon; MDSM-18PE-Z10
- *Themis Cable P/N:* 106878

The TPPC64 P2 Paddle Board contains two RS232 serial ports (A and B) on its front edge (see *Figure A-14* for a connector pinout, and *Table A-13* for pin signals). Note that serial ports A and B have full modem support when accessed from the front panel, but only minimal signalling (Tx, Rx, and GND) from the Paddle Board.

Symbol



Important Note
SB02 must be configured before serial Ports A and B can be accessed from the P2 Paddle Board.

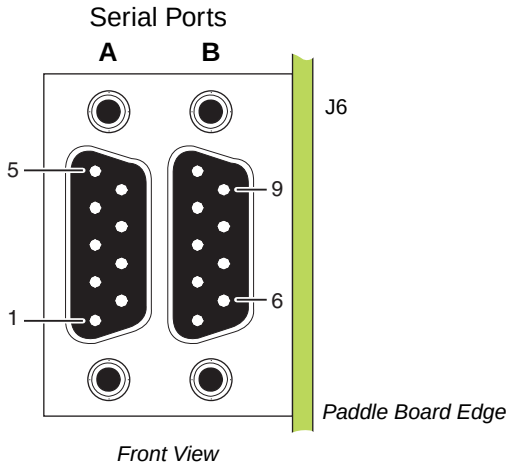


Figure A-14. Paddle Board Serial A and B Connector Pinouts

Table A-13. Paddle Board Serial A and B Connector-Pin Signals

Serial Port A and Port B			
Pin	**Signal Name**	**Pin**	**Signal Name**
1	*NC*	6	*NC*
2	RXD	7	*NC*
3	TXD	8	*NC*
4	*NC*	9	*NC*
5	GND		

Note: NC = No Connect

A.1.5.7 USB Ports C/D and E/F

- *Connector Type:* Type A, Dual Stacked (USB 1.1 standard), two required
- *Manufacturer; Part:* AMP; 787617-4

USB Ports C (USB2), D (USB3), E (USB4), and F (USB5) are installed on the front edge of the TPPC64 Paddle Board, with dual-stacked Ports C and D below dual-stacked Ports E and F (see *Figure A-7* on page A-12). A pinout for these stacked connectors is given in *Figure A-15*, and connector-pin signals are described in *Table A-14*. All USB Ports support the USB 1.1 standard.

Note that USB Port F (USB5) is accessible only through a 5-row VME P2 connector.

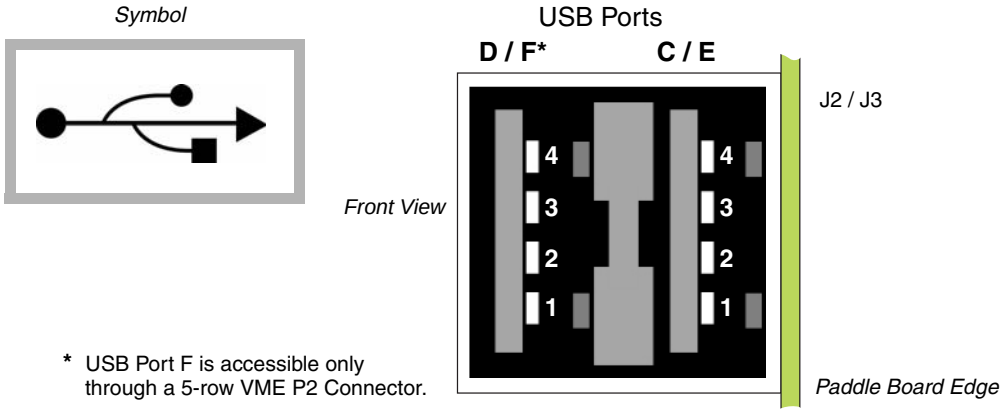


Figure A-15. USB Ports C, D, E, and F Connector Pinouts

Table A-14. USB Ports C, D, E, and F Connector-Pin Signals

Pin	USB Signal	Description
C1	USB2_PWR	Port C Power
C2	USB2_D_N	Port C Data - Negative
C3	USB2_D_P	Port C Data - Positive
C4	USB2_GND	Port C Ground
D1	USB3_PWR	Port D Power
D2	USB3_D_N	Port D Data - Negative
D3	USB3_D_P	Port D Data - Positive
D4	USB3_GND	Port D Ground

Pin	USB Signal	Description
E1	USB4_PWR	Port E Power
E2	USB4_D_N	Port E Data - Negative
E3	USB4_D_P	Port E Data - Positive
E4	USB4_GND	Port E Ground
F1	USB5_PWR	Port F Power
F2	USB5_D_N	Port F Data - Negative
F3	USB5_D_P	Port F Data - Positive
F4	USB5_GND	Port F Ground

A.2 CPU-1 Baseboard

A.2.1 CPU-1 Front-Panel Connectors

All front-panel connectors for the TPPC64 are installed on the CPU-0 Baseboard. CPU-1 cannot be used by itself; if used, a CPU-1 Baseboard must always be attached to a CPU-0 Baseboard.

A.2.2 CPU-1 VME Backplane Connectors

The CPU-1 Baseboard is connected to the J1 and J2 VME64 bus backplane through 3-row P1 and 3-row P2 VME64 connectors. These are described in *Figure A-16* and the following two sections.

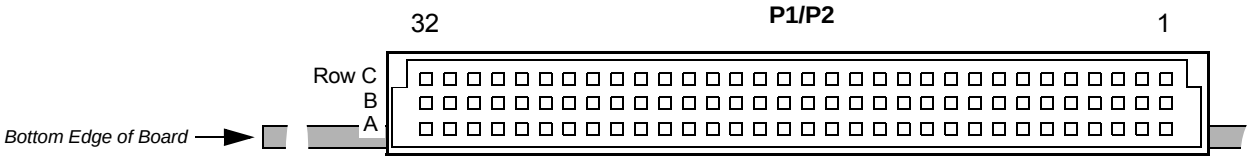


Figure A-16. CPU-1 P1/P2 VME Connector Pinouts

A.2.2.1 VME64 P1 Connector

- *Connector Type:* 3-row x 32-pin (96-pin, male) VME64
- *Manufacturer; Part:* Harting; 09031966921

The pinout and connector-pin signals of the VME64 P1 connector for the CPU-1 Baseboard are shown in *Table A-15* on page A-20.

A.2.2.2 VME64 P2 Connector

- *Connector Type:* 3-row x 32-pin (96-pin, male) VME64
- *Manufacturer; Part:* Harting; 09031966921

The pinout and connector-pin signals of the VME64 P2 connector for the CPU-1 Baseboard are shown in *Table A-16* on page A-21.

Table A-15. CPU-1 VME64 P1 Connector Pin Signals

Pin	Row A Signal	Row B Signal	Row C Signal
1	NC[a]	NC	NC
2	NC	NC	NC
3	NC	NC	NC
4	NC	VME_BGIN_L<0>	NC
5	NC	VME_BGOUT_L<0>	NC
6	NC	VME_BGIN_L<1>	NC
7	NC	VME_BGOUT_L<1>	NC
8	NC	VME_BGIN_L<2>	NC
9	GND	VME_BGOUT_L<2>	GND
10	NC	VME_BGIN_L<3>	NC
11	GND	VME_BGOUT_L<3>	NC
12	NC	NC	NC
13	NC	NC	NC
14	NC	NC	NC
15	GND	NC	NC
16	NC	NC	NC
17	GND	NC	NC
18	NC	NC	NC
19	GND	NC	NC
20	NC	GND	NC
21	VME_IACKIN_L	NC	NC
22	VME_IACKOUT_L	NC	NC
23	NC	GND	NC
24	NC	NC	NC
25	NC	NC	NC
26	NC	NC	NC
27	NC	NC	NC
28	NC	NC	NC
29	NC	NC	NC
30	NC	NC	NC
31	-12V	NC	+12V
32	VCC	VCC	VCC

a—NC = No Connection

Table A-16. CPU-1 VME64 P2 Connector Pin Signals

Pin	Row A Signal	Row B Signal	Row C Signal
1	+12V	+5V	NC[a]
2	GND	GND	NC
3	+12V	NC	NC
4	GND	NC	NC
5	+12V	NC	NC
6	GND	NC	NC
7	+12V	NC	NC
8	GND	NC	NC
9	NC	NC	NC
10	GND	NC	NC
11	NC	NC	NC
12	GND	GND	NC
13	NC	+5V	NC
14	GND	NC	NC
15	NC	NC	NC
16	GND	NC	NC
17	NC	NC	NC
18	GND	NC	NC
19	NC	NC	NC
20	GND	NC	NC
21	NC	NC	NC
22	GND	GND	NC
23	NC	NC	NC
24	GND	NC	NC
25	+12V	NC	NC
26	GND	NC	NC
27	+12V	NC	NC
28	GND	NC	NC
29	+12V	NC	NC
30	GND	NC	NC
31	+12V	GND	NC
32	GND	+5V	NC

a—NC = No Connection

A.2.3 CPU-1 PMC Card Slot Connectors

An optional PMC card can be connected to the CPU-1 Baseboard through three (3) 64-pin slot connectors: J1002, J1003, and J1004. This interface supports 3.3V, 32 or 64 bits, at 33 MHz or 66 MHz.

If an external PMC Carrier Board is not attached to CPU-1, the installed optional PMC card can operate through the PCI-X Bus A at up to 133 MHz, 64 bits.

- *Connector Type:* 2-row x 32-pin (64-pin) 1-mm pin (3 required)
- *Manufacturer; Part:* Amp; 120521-1

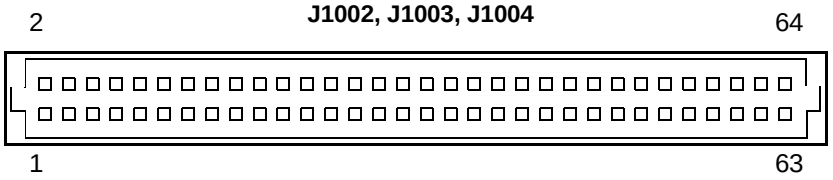


Figure A-17. PMC Card Slot Connector Pinout

PMC Card slot connector signals are described in the following sections.

Slot Connector J1002 (3.3V, 32 bit)

The PMC slot signals (32 bit) for connector J1002 are described in *Table A-17* on page A-23.

Slot Connector J1003 (3.3V, 32 bit)

The PMC slot signals (32 bit) for connector J1003 are described in *Table A-18* on page A-24.

Slot Connector J1004 (3.3V, 64 bit)

The PMC slot signals (64 bit) for connector J1004 are described in *Table A-19* on page A-25.

Table A-17. PMC Slot Connector J1002 Signals (32 bit)

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
1	*No Connection*	2	-12V
3	Ground	4	INTB#
5	INTC#	6	INTD#
7	BUSMODE1#	8	+5V
9	INTA#	10	PCI-RSVD
11	Ground	12	PCI-RSVD
13	CLK	14	Ground
15	Ground	16	GNT#
17	REQ#	18	+5V
19	V(I/0)	20	AD[31]
21	AD[28]	22	AD[27]
23	AD[25]	24	Ground
25	Ground	26	C/BE[3]#
27	AD[22]	28	AD[21]
29	AD[19]	30	+5V
31	V(I/O)	32	AD[17]
33	FRAME#	34	Ground
35	Ground	36	IRDY#
37	DEVSEL#	38	+5V
39	Ground	40	LOCK#
41	SDONE#	42	SBO#
43	PAR	44	Ground
45	V(I/0)	46	AD[15]
47	AD[12]	48	AD[11]
49	AD[09]	50	+5V
51	Ground	52	C/BE[0]#
53	AD[06]	54	AD[05]
55	AD[04]	56	Ground
57	V(I/O)	58	AD[03]
59	AD[02]	60	AD[01]
61	AD[0]	62	+5V
63	Ground	64	REQ64#

Table A-18. PMC Slot Connector J1003 Signals (32 bit)

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

Table A-19. PMC Slot Connector J1004 Signals (64 bit)

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
1	*PCI-RSVD*	2	Ground
3	Ground	4	C/BE[7]#
5	C/BE[6]#	6	C/BE[5]#
7	C/BE[4]#	8	Ground
9	V(I/O)	10	PAR64
11	AD[63]	12	AD[62]
13	AD[61]	14	Ground
15	Ground	16	AD[60]
17	AD[59]	18	AD[58]
19	AD[57]	20	Ground
21	V(I/O)	22	AD[56]
23	AD[55]	24	AD[54]
25	AD[53]	26	Ground
27	Ground	28	AD[52]
29	AD[51]	30	AD[50]
31	AD[49]	32	Ground
33	Ground	34	AD[48]
35	AD[47]	36	AD[46]
37	AD[45]	38	Ground
39	V(I/O)	40	AD[44]
41	AD[43]	42	AD[42]
43	AD[41]	44	Ground
45	Ground	46	AD[40]
47	AD[39]	48	AD[38]
49	AD[37]	50	Ground
51	Ground	52	AD[36]
53	AD[35]	54	AD[34]
55	AD[33]	56	Ground
57	V(I/O)	58	AD[32]
59	*PCI-RSVD*	60	*PCI-RSVD*
61	*PCI-RSVD*	62	Ground
63	Ground	64	*PCI-RSVD*

A.2.4 CPU-1 P2 Power Board

The TPPC64 CPU-1 P2 Power Board (P/N 112876-001=5 row/005=3 row), shown in *Figure A-18*, is used only to provide +12 volts through a multi-wire cable connected to a +12-volt auxiliary power source on the VME chassis power supply. Specifically, attach the 6-pin male Molex connector end of a +12-volt power cable (P/N 111230-001) to the P1 connector of the Power Board; the two #6 spade lugs at the other end of the cable are then connected as follows:

- Secure the lug from pins 1/2/3 to a +12-volt auxiliary source on the VME chassis power supply
- Secure the lug from pins 4/5/6 to a ground source on the VME chassis power supply

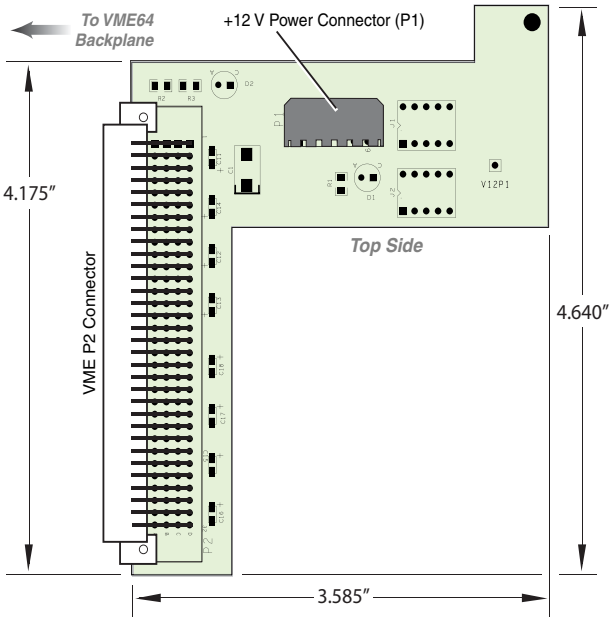


Figure A-18. TPPC64 CPU-1 Power Board

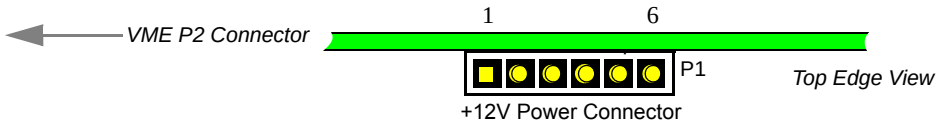


Figure A-19. +12V Power Connector Pinout

Table A-20. +12V Power Connector-Pin Signals

Pin 1	Pin 2	Pin 3	Pin 4	Pin 5	Pin 6
+12V	+12V	+12V	Ground	Ground	Ground

A.3 PMC/XMC Carrier Boards

There are two types of Carrier Boards that will operate with the TPPC64: the 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board and the 2P3 PMC Carrier Board.

Note: For more detailed information on Themis PMC/XMC Carrier Boards, refer to the *PMC/XMC Carrier Board Manual*, Themis P/N 112826-020.

A.3.1 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board

Caution: A new 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board (P/N 112794-002) is designed to operate with the TPPC64 (the original 2P2 PMC Carrier Board is not supported). DO NOT ATTEMPT to operate the TPPC64 with the original 2P2 PMC Carrier Board.

I/O components on the TPPC64/**2P2** PMC/XMC Carrier Board include:

- Gigabit Ethernet Port B with embedded transformer and dual LEDs (RJ45)
- Stereo Audio Line-in/Mic-in and Line-out or Headphones-out
- User-defined 16-position rotary switch
- Serial (TTY) Port A and Port B [System Serial Port E and Port F] (RS232)
- PMC/XMC Module slot 1 and slot 2 (see following *Note*)
- I^2C signals available as P2 option

Note: The 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board has been designed to support a variety of CPU baseboards offered by Themis Computer. Some of these baseboards have PCI-Express ports that support the XMC capability of the 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board. The TPPC64, however, does not have PCI Express. When mated with a TPPC64, the 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board will function as a PMC-only carrier since the XMC capability is not supported. Note that *Figure A-20*, page A-28, shows both PMC and XMC Module connectors.

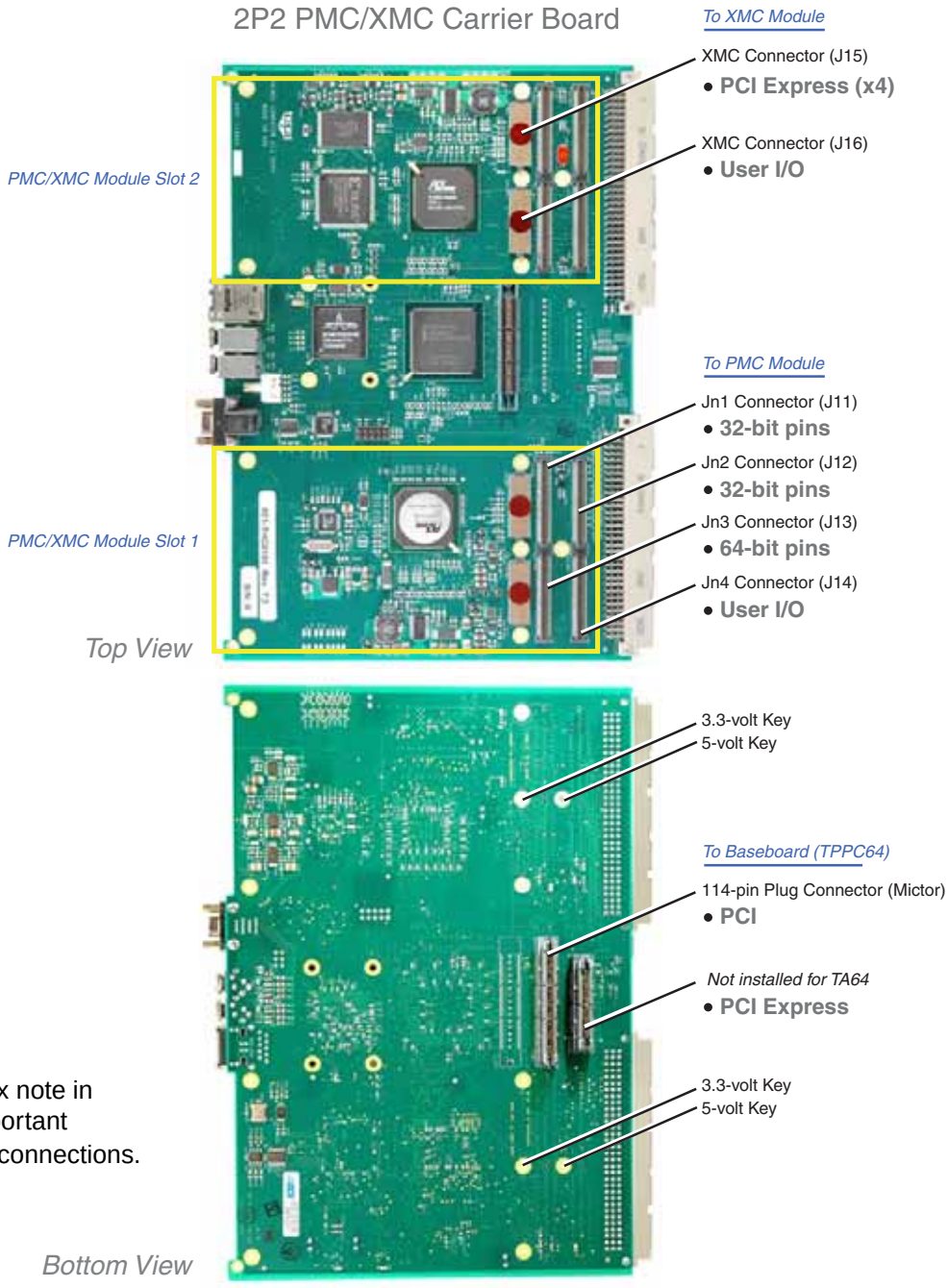
A.3.2 2P3 PMC Carrier Board

I/O components on the TPPC64/**2P3** PMC Carrier Board include:

- PMC Module slot 1, slot 2, and slot 3

There are no I/O connectors installed directly on the front panel of the 2P3 PMC Carrier Board. Any of the three PMC Modules installed into slots 1, 2, or 3 may contain I/O connectors, however.

Note: Consult the manual shipped with each PMC/XMC Module installed on the Carrier Board for a description of I/O functionality and connectivity.



Note: Refer to the checkbox note in Section A.3.1 for important information on XMC connections.

Figure A-20. The 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board (Top and Bottom Views)

A.4 Memory Module Connector

- *Connector Type:* 2-Part (Socket/Plug), 2-row, 240-pin, Board-to-Board (Socket is mounted on Baseboard)
- *Manufacturer; Part:* Samtec; QSH-120-01-L-D-A (Hi-Speed Socket)

A single custom Memory Module is installed onto the TPPC64 CPU-0 Baseboard with a 2-row, 240-pin plug that connects to a socket directly mounted onto the top surface of the CPU-0 PCB (see *Figure A-21*).

Caution: Because of the *VME Specification* requiring a 0.8-inch interboard separation (see *Figure 1-3* on page 1-5) between VME slots, only one Memory Module can be installed onto a TPPC64 Baseboard (*stacking not supported*).

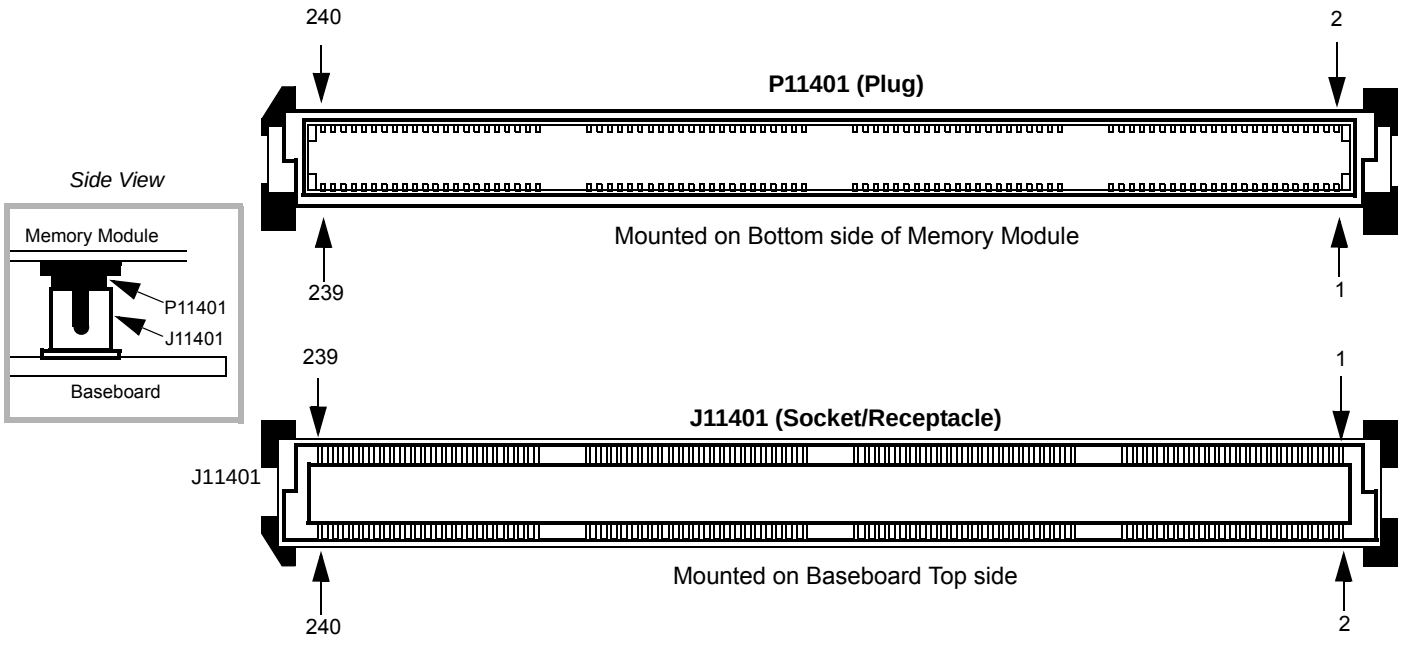


Figure A-21. Memory Module Baseboard Connectors (Socket/Receptacle & Plug)

Appendix B

Jumper-Pin and Solder-Bead Configurations

B.1 Overview

This appendix provides a summary of jumper-pin and solder-bead configurations for all boards on the TPPC64. **Jumper pins** are considered "field-configurable" and may be altered by a user on site. **Solder beads** are considered "factory-configurable" and *must not be altered* by the user. If a solder bead requires reconfiguration, contact Themis Customer Service.



Warning: Attempting to alter a solder-bead configuration could seriously damage the TPPC64.
DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ALTER SOLDER-BEAD CONFIGURATIONS.

B.2 Field-Configurable Jumper Pins

B.2.1 CPU-0 Baseboard Jumper Pins

Jumper pins are found only on the *top side* (component side) of the TPPC64 CPU-0 Baseboard and are described in *Table B-1* on page B-2.



Caution: If a jumper has NOT been installed, the setting of any *Table B-1* jumper pins can be "virtually" changed by a command through the Service Processor (see chapter on "Service Processor Commands" in the *TPPC64 Software Manual*).

In *Table B-1*, an **ON** jumper position means the jumper is installed, shorting the pins and completing the circuit. **OFF** means there is no jumper installed, hence the path between the pins is open, breaking the circuit. *Figure B-1* on page B-3 provides the location of the various jumpers on the TPPC64 CPU-0 Baseboard. In *Figure B-1*, jumper pin 1 is identified with a **square** and a **triangle**.

Table B-1. CPU-0 Baseboard Jumper-Pin Settings (Top Side)

Jumper Pins	Jumper Position[a]	Description
JP2 (see *Table B-2*)	ON[b]	Force SCSI B into single-ended (SE) mode when a 3-row VME backplane is used, and connect SCSI B to VME P2.
	OFF	Allow autosense mode to determine if SCSI B bus is SE or LVD mode.
JP3	**ON**	The TPPC64 CPU-0 board can be affected by a reset (SYSRST) on the VMEbus.
	OFF	The TPPC64 CPU-0 board *cannot* be affected by a reset (SYSRST) on the VMEbus.
JP4	**ON**	The TPPC64 CPU-0 board *cannot* assert a reset (SYSRST) on the VMEbus.
	OFF	The TPPC64 CPU-0 board may assert a reset (SYSRST) on the VMEbus.
JP5	**ON**	The TPPC64 board is forced to be the system controller (SYSCON) on the VMEbus.
	OFF	Autosensing is enabled to determine the VMEbus system controller.[c]

a—Boldface = the default jumper position.

b—When the TPPC64 is accessed through a 3-row VME backplane, only SE mode is supported, and a jumper must be installed on JP2. If there are one or more SE-mode SCSI devices present on the SCSI bus, the entire bus will run in SE mode.

c—The Universe-II operating mode (VME system controller vs. non-VME system controller) is determined by autosensing VME bus grant #3 during power-up.

Table B-2. SCSI B Access Through VME P2 Connector

CPU-0 Baseboard SCSI B Port Access		Mode?	Auto-Sensed?	Install JP2 Jumper?
VME P2 Connector	3-row VME backplane	SE only	NO	YES
	5-row VME backplane[a]	LVD or SE	YES	NO

a—5-row access requires custom Paddle Board

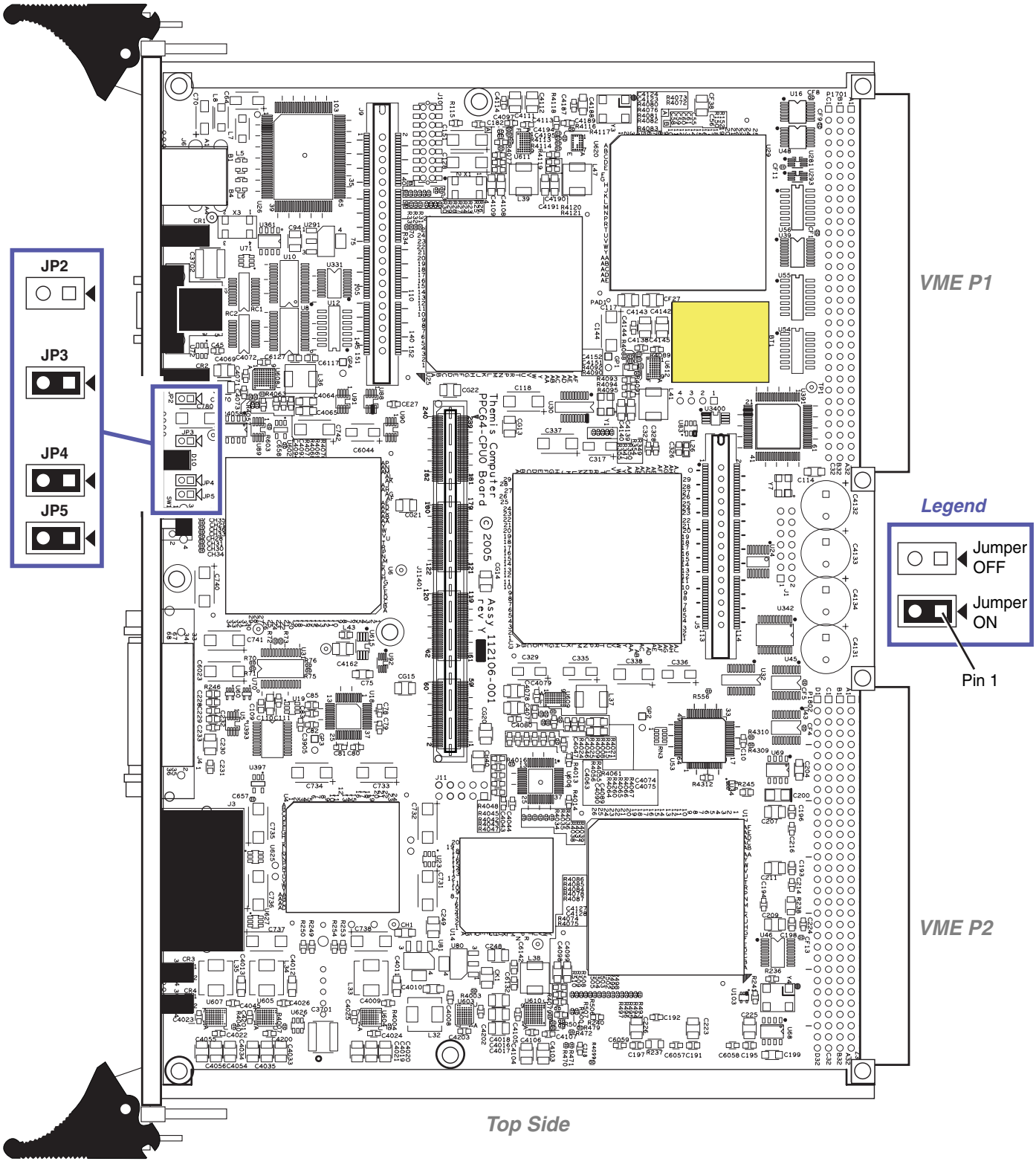


Figure B-1. TPPC64 CPU-0 Baseboard Jumper-Pin Locations (Top Side)

B.2.2 CPU-1 Baseboard Jumper Pins

The jumper pins on the TPPC64 CPU-1 Baseboard are all on the *top side* (component side) of the PCB. Jumper-pin default settings are given in *Table B-3,* with their locations shown in *Figure B-2* on page B-6.

Table B-3. CPU-1 Baseboard Jumper-Pin Settings (Top Side)

Jumper Pins	Jumper Position[a]	Description
JP1	**Short 1-2**	VIO of CPU-1 PMC Module and attached PMC Carrier Board is 3.3V.
	Short 2-3	VIO of CPU-1 PMC Module and attached PMC Carrier Board is 5V.
JP2	*PCI-X Mode only*. JP2 and JP3 are set together (see *Table B-4* on page B-5) to define the PCI-X speed of the PMC Module installed in CPU-1, and an attached PMC Carrier Board.	
JP3		
JP4	**ON**	Enable the “elastic” bus interface of the PPC970FX CPU-1.
	OFF	Disable the “elastic” bus interface of the PPC970FX CPU-1.
JP5	ON	Enable CPU-1 “halt” when CPC925 CHKSTOP is asserted.
	OFF	Disable CPU-1 “halt” when CPC925 CHKSTOP is asserted.
JP6	ON	Disable the POR debug mode of the IBM PPC970FX CPU-1.
	OFF	Enable the POR debug mode of the IBM PPC970FX CPU-1.
JP7	*PCI Mode only*. JP7 and JP8 are set together (see *Table B-5* on page B-5) to regulate the PCI speed of the PMC Module installed in CPU-1, and an attached PMC Carrier Board.	
JP8		
JP9	Short 1-2	CPU-1 JTAG scan data input is from the CPU-0 board.
	Short 2-3	CPU-1 JTAG scan data input is from the RISCwatch connector on the CPU-1 board.
JP10	**ON**	Driver impedance of the CPU-1 PCI bridge for the secondary PCI bus (PMC Module slot and PMC Carrier Board) is 20 ohms
	OFF	Driver impedance of the CPU-1 PCI bridge for the secondary PCI bus (PMC Module slot and PMC Carrier Board) is 40 ohms
JP11	**ON**	Driver impedance of the CPU-1 PCI bridge for the primary PCI bus (CPU-0 board interface) is 20 ohms
	OFF	Driver impedance of the CPU-1 PCI bridge for the primary PCI bus (CPU-0 board interface) is 40 ohms

a—Boldface = the default jumper position.

Table B-4. Setting CPU-1 PMC Module PCI-X Mode Clock Speed

JP2	JP3	PCI-X Clock Speed
ON	**ON**	66 MHz
OFF	OFF	100 MHz
OFF	ON	133 MHz
ON	OFF	*Not Defined*

Table B-5. Setting CPU-1 PMC Module PCI Mode Clock Speed

JP7	JP8	PCI Clock Speed
OFF	OFF	33 MHz
ON	OFF	66 MHz
OFF	ON	100 MHz
ON	ON	133 MHz

B.2.3 PMC/XMC Carrier Board Jumper Pins

There are no jumper pins on either the 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board or the 2P3 PMC Carrier Board. Instead, the 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board has jumper pads that are either unshorted (“open”) or shorted by a resistor soldered directly to the pads (see the *PMC/XMC Carrier Board Manual*, P/N 112826-020 for details).

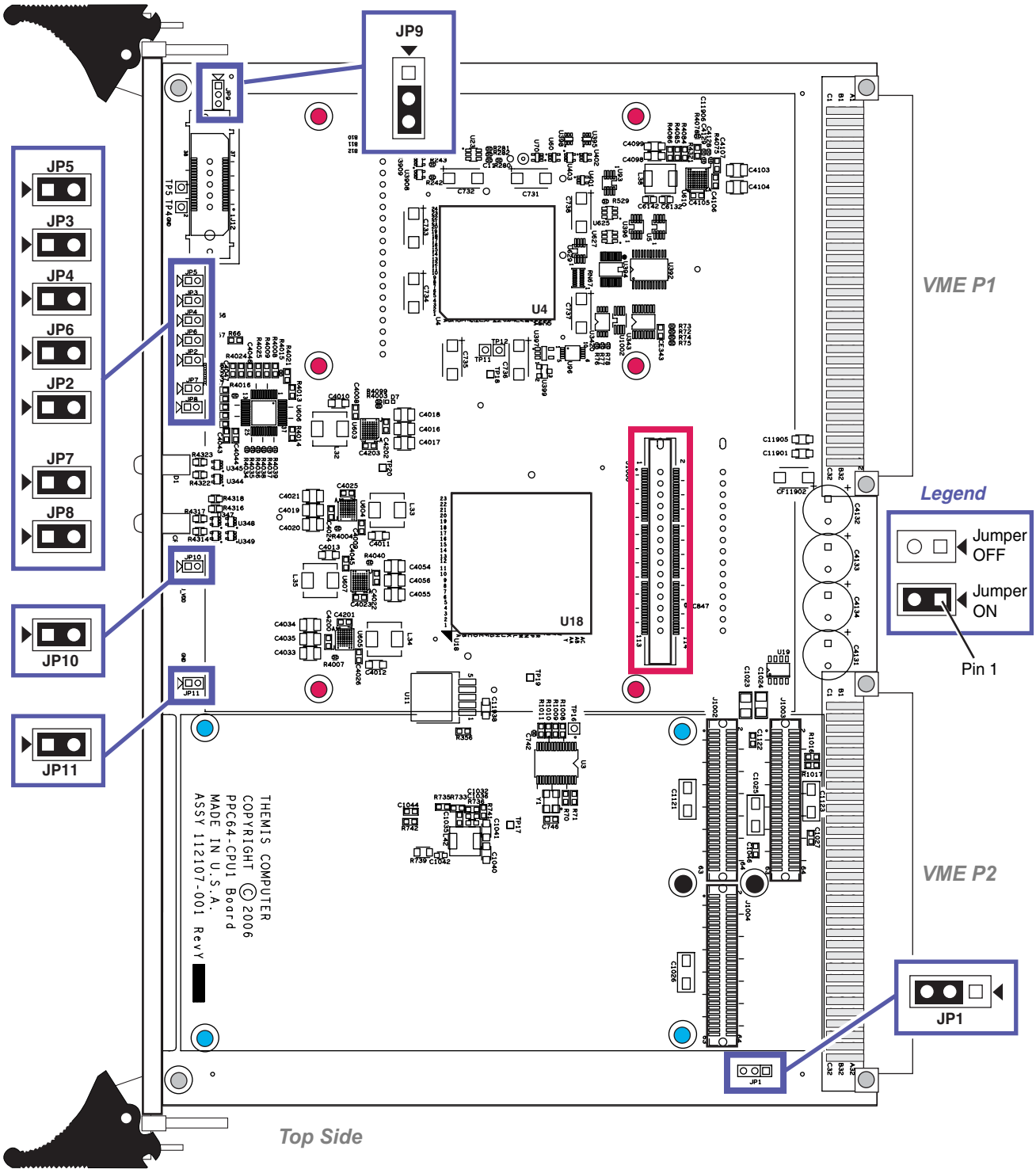


Figure B-2. TPPC64 CPU-1 Baseboard Jumper-Pin Locations (Top Side)

B.3 Factory-Configurable Solder Beads

B.3.1 CPU-0 Baseboard Solder Beads

Solder beads are found only on the *bottom side* (solder side) of the TPPC64 CPU-0 Baseboard and are described in *Table B-6*.

In *Table B-6*, if no pad number is given, only **2** solder pads exist. If there are **3** solder pads, the two pads listed are shorted together. **Short** means a solder bead is installed, creating an electrical path between two contacts. **Open** means no solder bead is installed, hence the path between the contacts is open.

Figure B-1 on page B-3 provides the location of the CPU-0 Baseboard solder beads. Remember that **pad 1** is indicated on the board by a **thick bar line**.



Caution: When dealing with a **3-pad** solder-bead switch, a solder bead will short only one set of pads, either 1–2 or 2–3.
If a solder bead shorts more than 2 pads, call Themis Customer Support.

Table B-6. CPU-0 Baseboard Solder-Bead Settings (Bottom Side)

Solder Bead	Setting[a]	Description
SB01	**Short 1–2**	The AMD8111 RTC Vdd is connected to the onboard battery.
	Short 2–3	The AMD8111 RTC Vdd is connected to 3.3-volt power.
SB02[b]	**Short**	Serial Ports A and B are connected to the Front Panel (not connected to VME P2).
	Open	Serial Ports A and B are connected to VME P2 (not connected to the Front Panel).
SB03	Short	The system clock is 112.34 MHz.
	Open	The system clock is 224.68 MHz.
SB04	**Short 1–2**	Audio Codec 97 (AC97) signals are connected to the PCI extension connector.
	Short 2–3	Audio Codec 97 (AC97) signals are connected to the VME P2 connector.

Note: Footnotes are described at the end of *Table B-6* on page B-8.

Table B-6. CPU-0 Baseboard Solder-Bead Settings (Bottom Side) (Continued)

Solder Bead	Setting[a]	Description
SB05[c]	Short	The SCSI termination devices mounted on the TPPC64 CPU-0 Baseboard are from Unitrode.
	Open	The SCSI termination devices installed on the TPPC64 CPU-0 Baseboard are from Dallas.
SB06	Short	*Manufacturing use only*.
	Open	*Normal operation:* The AVP_RESET pad of the PPC970FX CPU is set for pull-up.
SB08	Short	Internal clock termination of the PPC970FX CPU is *enabled*.
	Open	Internal clock termination of the PPC970FX CPU is *disabled* (external termination).
SB09	**Short**	Serial Port B is connected to the LPC I/O chip.
	Open	Serial Port B is connected to the Service Processor's serial port.
SB10	**Short**	The JTAG scan test of the system is *not* performed.
	Open	Perform the JTAG scan test of the system.
SB11	**Short**	Enable the "elastic" bus interface of the PPC970FX CPU-0.
	Open	Disable the "elastic" bus interface of the PPC970FX CPU-0.
SB12	**Short 1–2**	The reset button (Front Panel) is connected as the system reset.
	Short 2–3	The reset button (Front Panel) is connected as the Service Processor reset only.
SB14	Short	CPU-1 board is connected to the JTAG scan test of the system.
	Open	CPU-1 board is disconnected from the JTAG scan test of the system.
SB15	Short 1–2	CPU-0 JTAG scan data input is from the Northbridge CPC925 JTAG data output.
	Short 2–3	CPU-0 JTAG scan data input is from the RISCwatch connector.
SB16	Short	Enable CPU-0 "halt" when Northbridge CPC925 CHKSTOP is asserted.
	Open	Disable CPU-0 "halt" when Northbridge CPC925 CHKSTOP is asserted.
SB17	Short	Disable the POR debug mode of the TPPC64 IBM PPC970FX CPU-0.
	Open	Enable the POR debug mode of the TPPC64 IBM PPC970FX CPU-0.

a—Boldface = the default solder-bead position.

b—Note that serial ports A and B have full modem support when accessed from the front panel, but only minimal signalling (Tx, Rx, and GND) from the P2 Paddle Board.

c—No default setting.

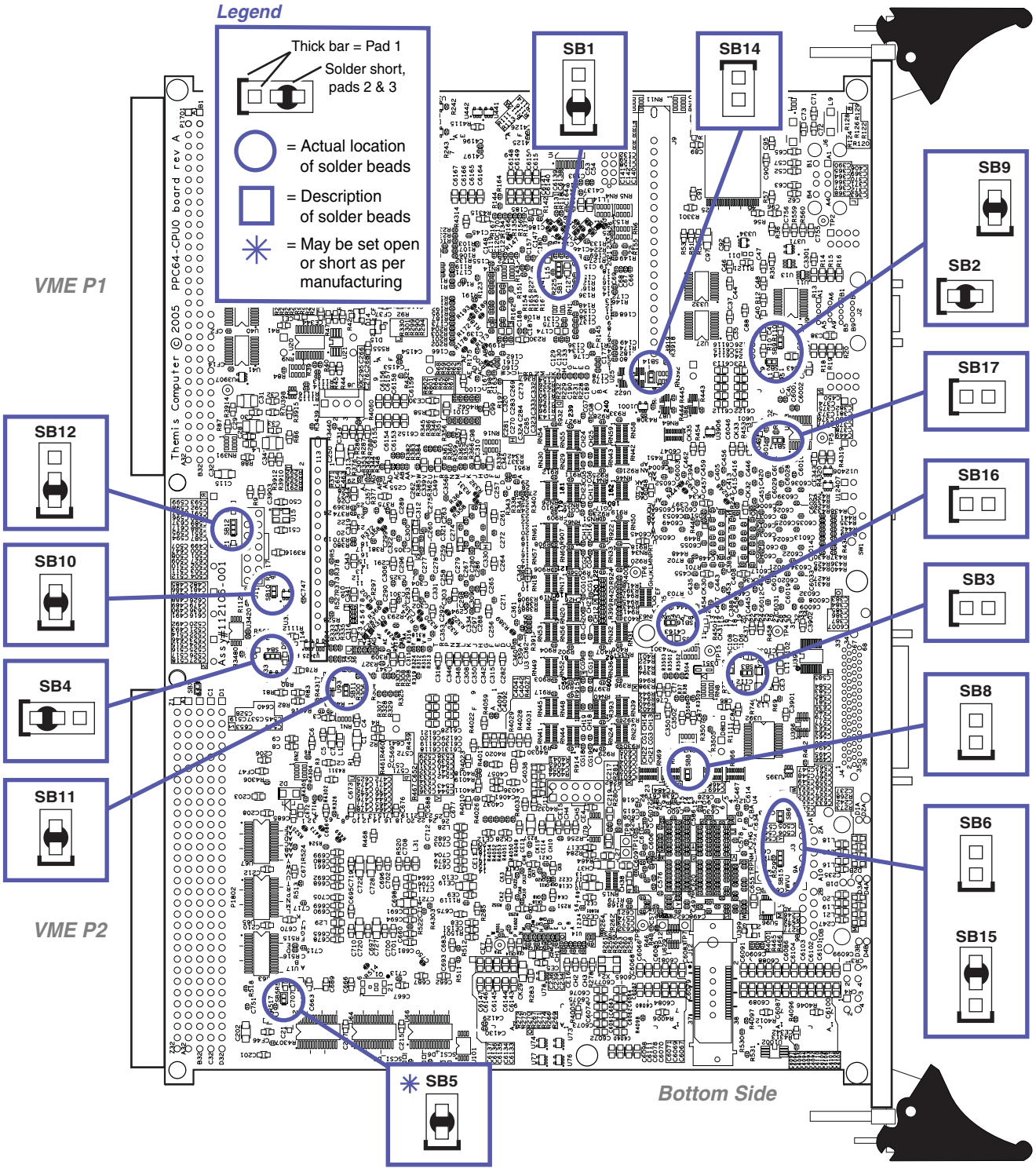


Figure B-3. TPPC64 CPU-0 Baseboard Solder-Bead Locations (Bottom Side)

B.3.2 CPU-1 Baseboard Solder Beads

The solder beads on the TPPC64 CPU-1 Baseboard are located on both sides of the PCB (six on the *top* and two on the *bottom*) and are used for manufacturing purposes only. Solder-bead default settings are given in *Table B-7*.

Table B-7. CPU-1 Baseboard Solder-Bead Settings (Top and Bottom Sides)

Solder Bead[a]	Setting[b]	Description
SB06	Short	**Manufacturing use only.**
	Open	
SB08	Short	
	Open	
SB10	**Short**	
	Open	
SB11	**Short**	
	Open	
SB12	**Short**	
	Open	
SB13	**Short**	
	Open	
SB14	**Short**	
	Open	
SB15	**Short**	
	Open	

a—Shaded listings indicate that the solder-bead set is located on the *bottom side* of the PCB.

b—Boldface = the default solder-bead position.

B.3.3 PMC/XMC Carrier Board Solder Beads

For more detailed information on Themis PMC/XMC Carrier Boards, including solder beads, refer to the *PMC/XMC Carrier Board Manual*, Themis P/N 112826-020.

Appendix C

Front-Panel I/O Connections and LEDs

C.1 Introduction

This appendix contains diagrams of all front panels (faceplates) for each possible model configuration of the TPPC64. It is intended as a reference to the I/O and monitoring functions of the model being described. See *Table 1-1*, page 1-1, in Chapter 1, "Installation and Operation", for a list of TPPC64 models.



Caution: The PCI address of a PMC Module is not necessarily the same as the PMC Module slot number. To avoid confusion, each front-panel illustration in Appendix C has a table correlating PCI address with PMC Module slot.

C.1.1 Front-Panel Dimensions

All single-slot front panels measure 264-mm (10.4”) high by 20.32-mm (0.8”) wide. Double-slot front panels are 264-mm (10.4”) high by 40.64-mm (1.6”) wide.

C.1.2 Injector/Ejector Handles

Two types of injector/ejector handles can be ordered (see *Figure C-1*, page C-2):

- VME64-type handles (Elma, for example), which aid in both the insertion and the extraction of the PC board into and out of the VME backplane connectors
- Triple-E-type handles, which aid only in the extraction of the PC board from the VME backplane connectors

When a PCB board product such as the TPPC64 is shipped from Themis, VME64-type handles will be installed unless the customer specifies a different handle such as the Triple E.

C.1.2.1 VME64-type Handles

When ordered, all Themis board products are shipped with VME64-type handles unless otherwise specified. A multiple-slot system will be shipped with all handles secured together by a mating pin inserted through two adjacent handles (see *Figure C-2* on page C-3). This assures that all boards will lock onto and release from the VME rack frame at the same time.

On those occasions when the customer is upgrading and must add or replace a board in the system, it is important to make sure that a mating pin is used to secure two adjacent handles.

C.1.2.2 Triple-E-type Handles

When extracting a multiple-board system from the VME rack frame, it is important to remember that—since there is no mating pin to hold handles together—each handle works independently from all other handles, hence the operator must extract the system from the rack frame by carefully manipulating each handle in the same direction until the system is totally removed from the rack.



Caution: Removal of the EMI shield and insertion of a spine between mating front panels is a factory procedure and not recommended in the field.



A VME64 Injector/Ejector Handle



B Triple-E Ejector Handle

Figure C-1. TPPC64 VME64 (**A**) and Triple-E (**B**) Handles

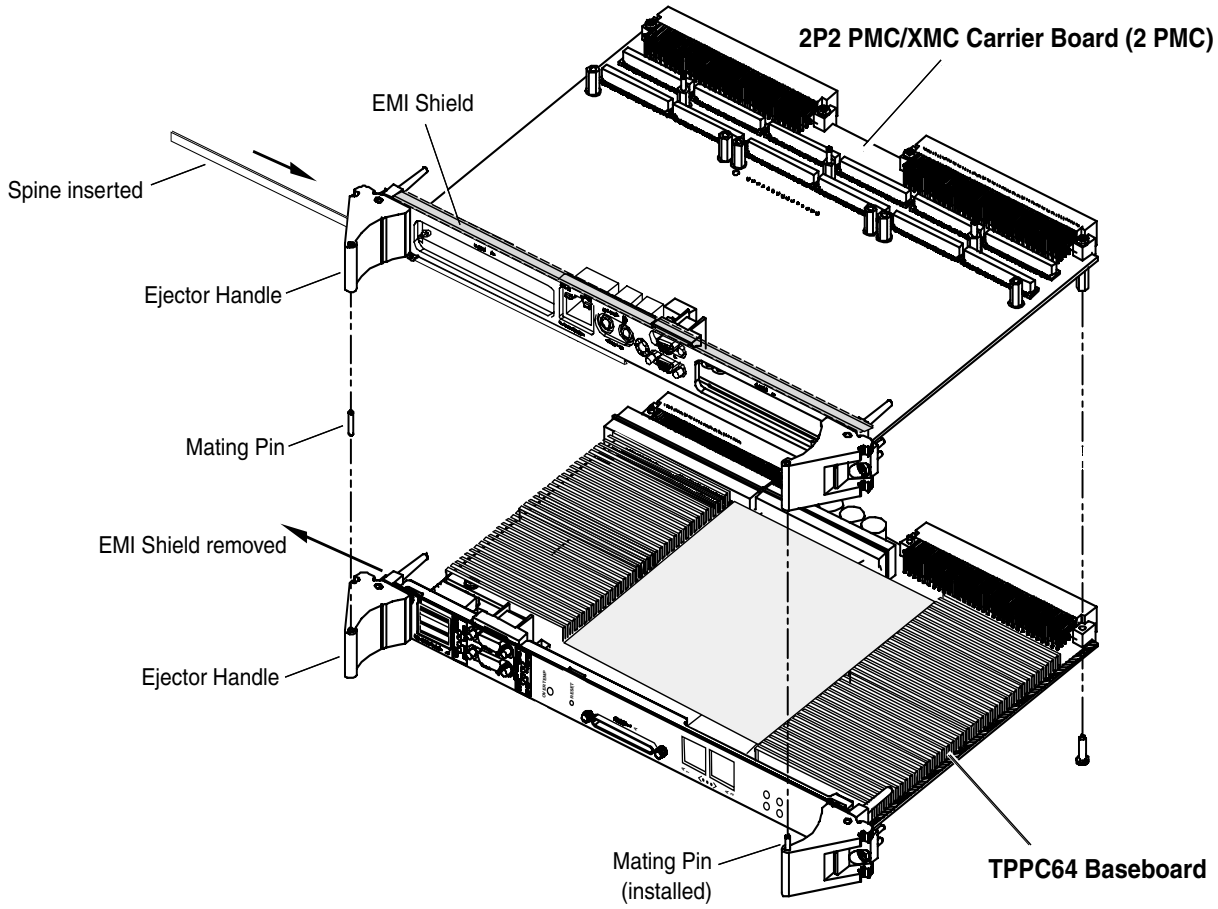


Figure C-2. Placement of Mating Pins on VME64-type Handles

C.2 TPPC64 Front Panels

This section contains descriptive graphics of the front panels for each TPPC64 model configuration listed in *Table 1-1*, page 1-1, in Chapter 1 (see *Figure C-3*, page C-4, through *Figure C-8*, page C-9).

Note: The front panels described on the following pages of this appendix are all shown with VME64-type handles.

C.2.1 TPPC64/1-1—CPU-0 Baseboard Only

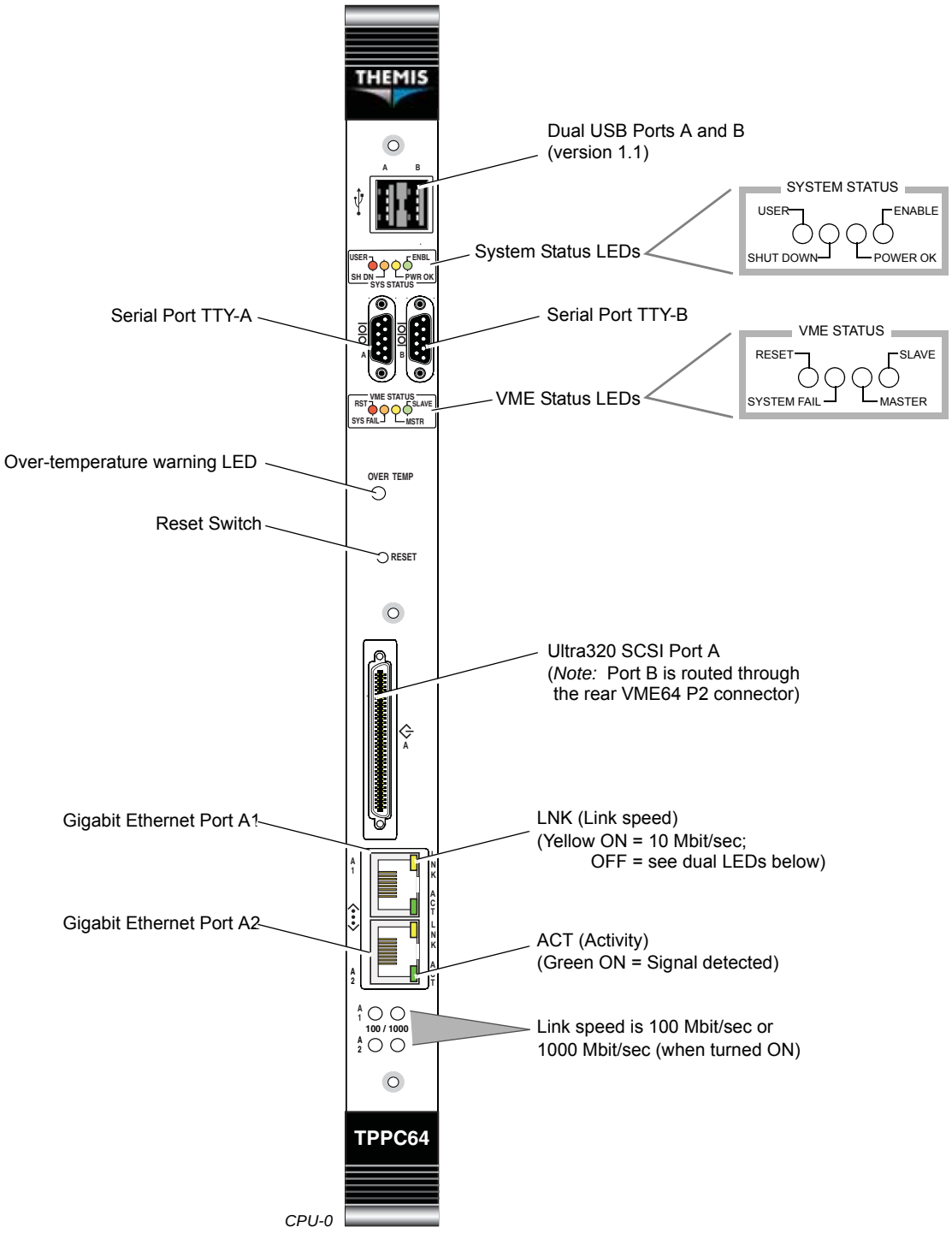


Figure C-3. TPPC64 CPU-0 Baseboard

C.2.2 TPPC64/2P2-1—CPU-0 & 2-PMC Carrier Board

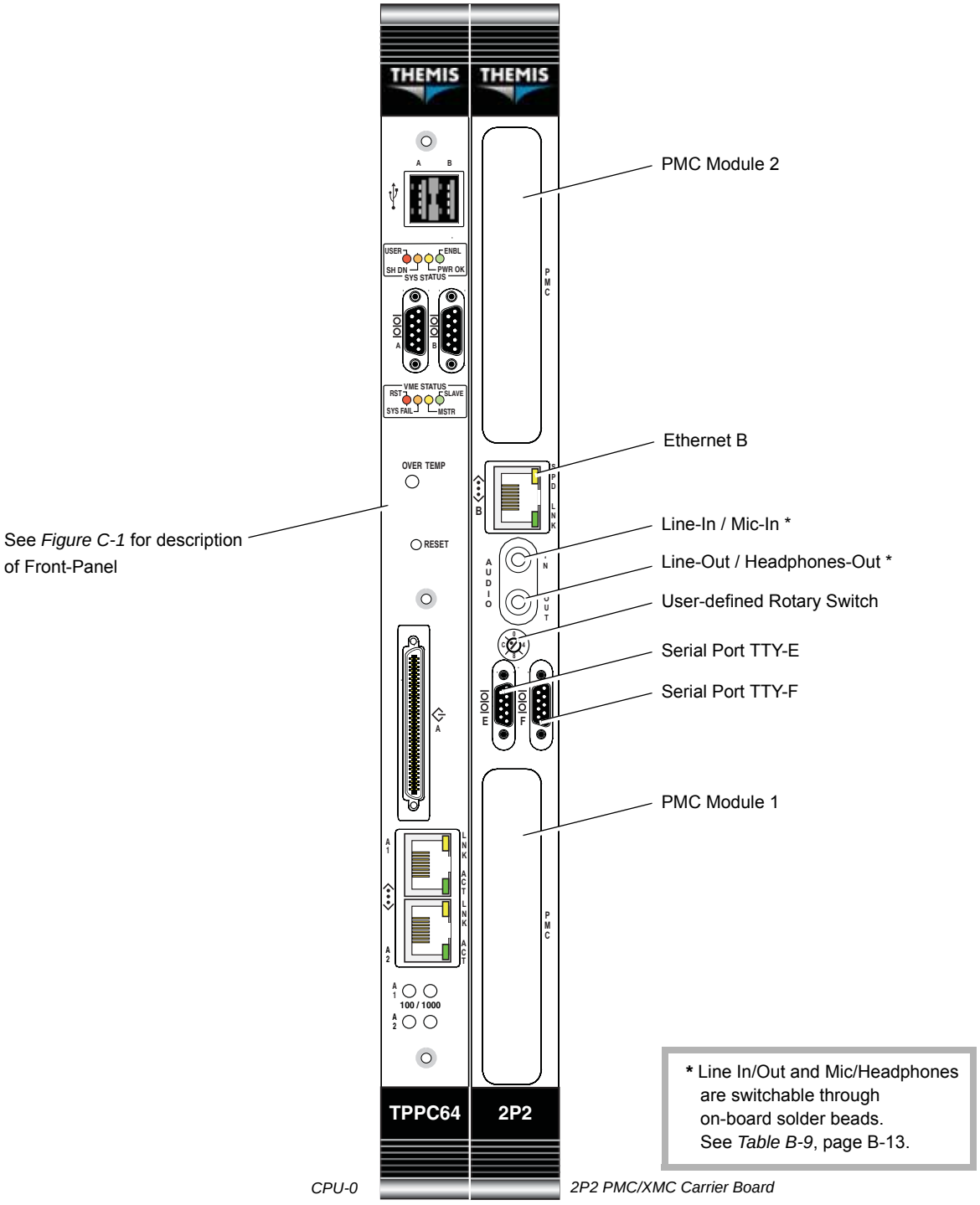


Figure C-4. TPPC64 CPU-0 and 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board

C.2.3 TPPC64/2P3-1—CPU-0 & 3-PMC Carrier Board

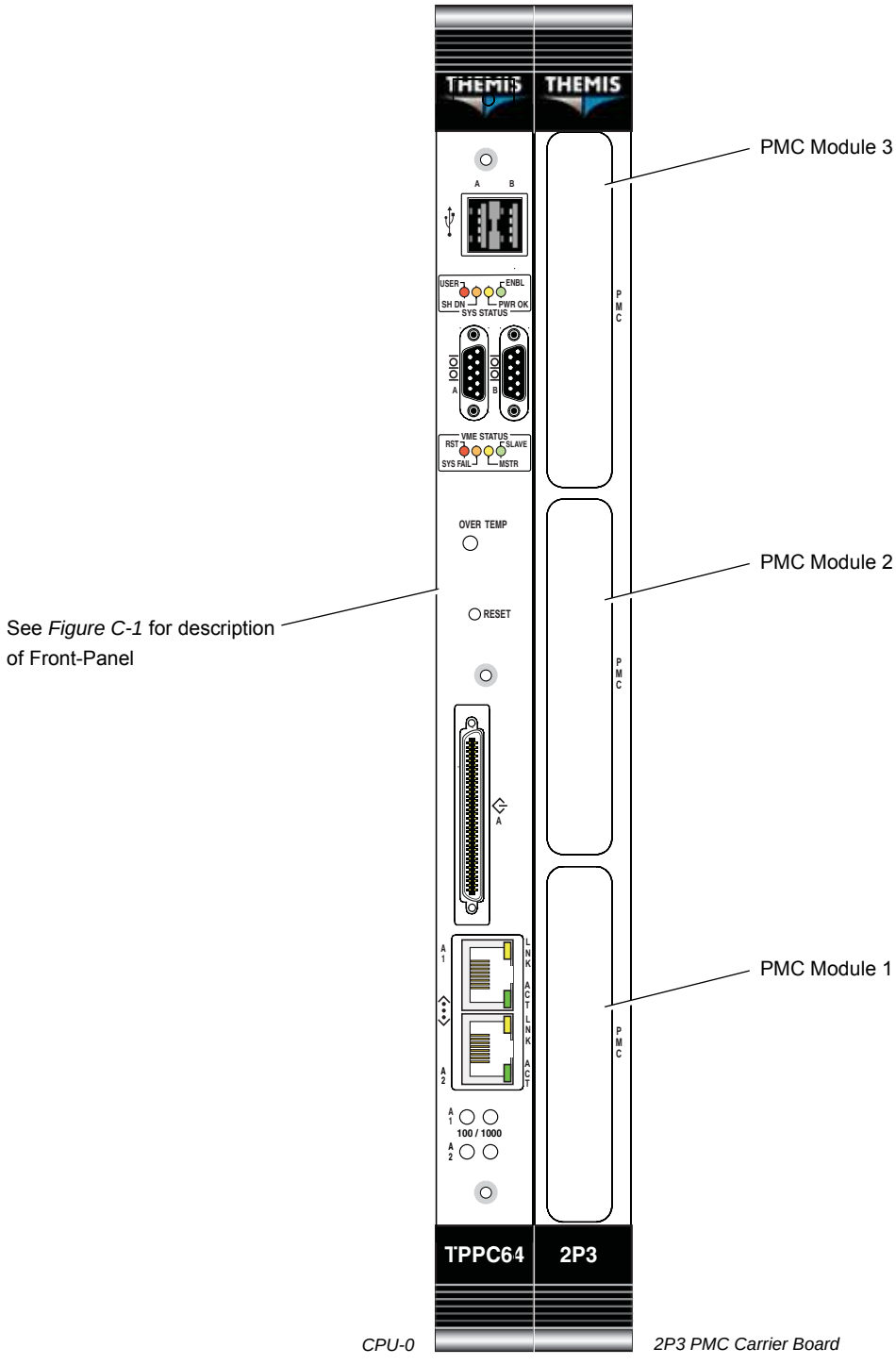


Figure C-5. TPPC64 CPU-0 and 2P3 PMC Carrier Board

C.2.4 TPPC64/1-2—CPU-0 & CPU-1 Baseboards

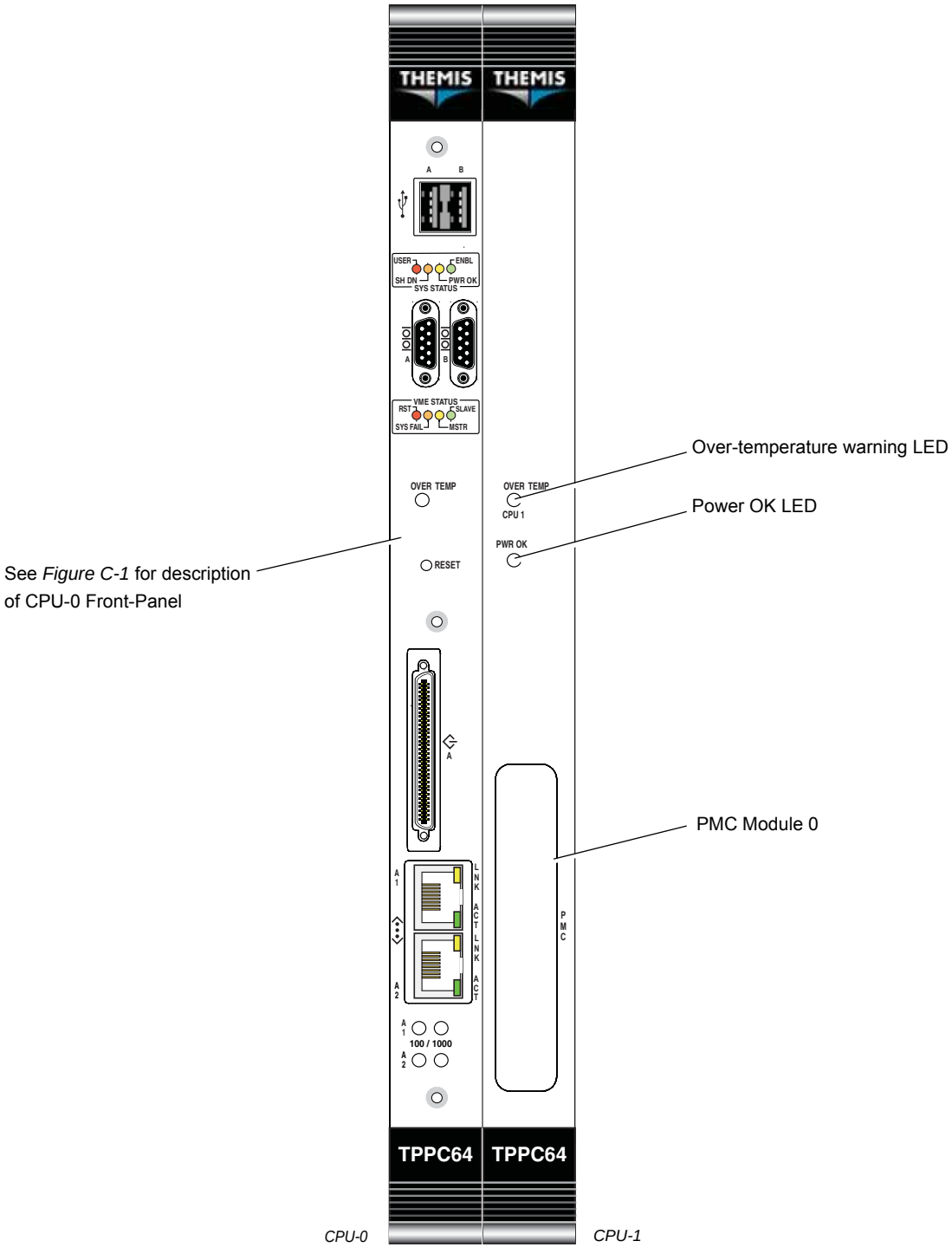


Figure C-6. TPPC64 CPU-0 and CPU-1

C.2.5 TPPC64/2P2-2—CPU-0, CPU-1, & 2-PMC Carrier Board

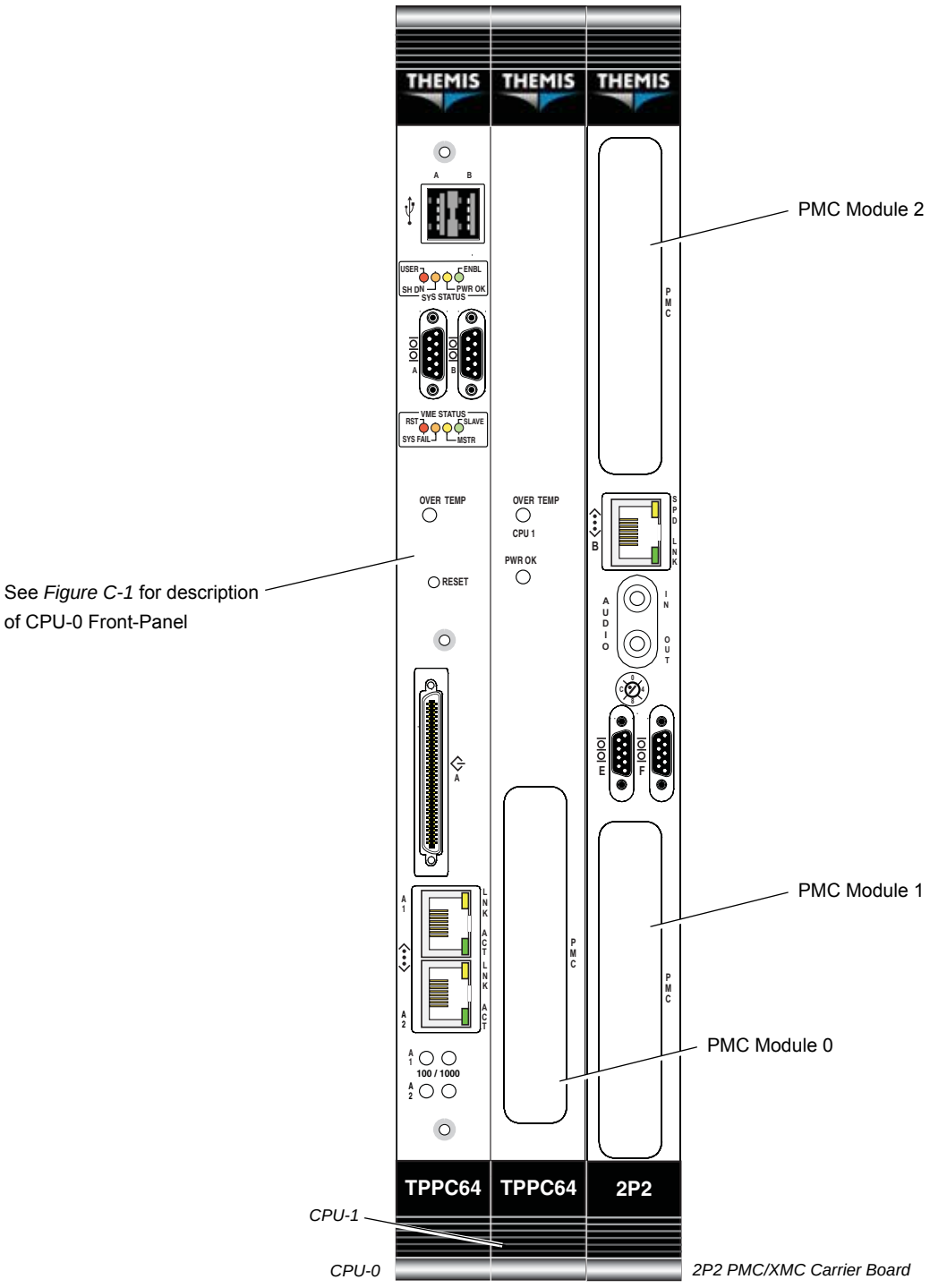


Figure C-7. CPU-0/CPU-1 Baseboards and 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board

C.2.6 TPPC64/2P3-2—CPU-0, CPU-1, & 3-PMC Carrier Board

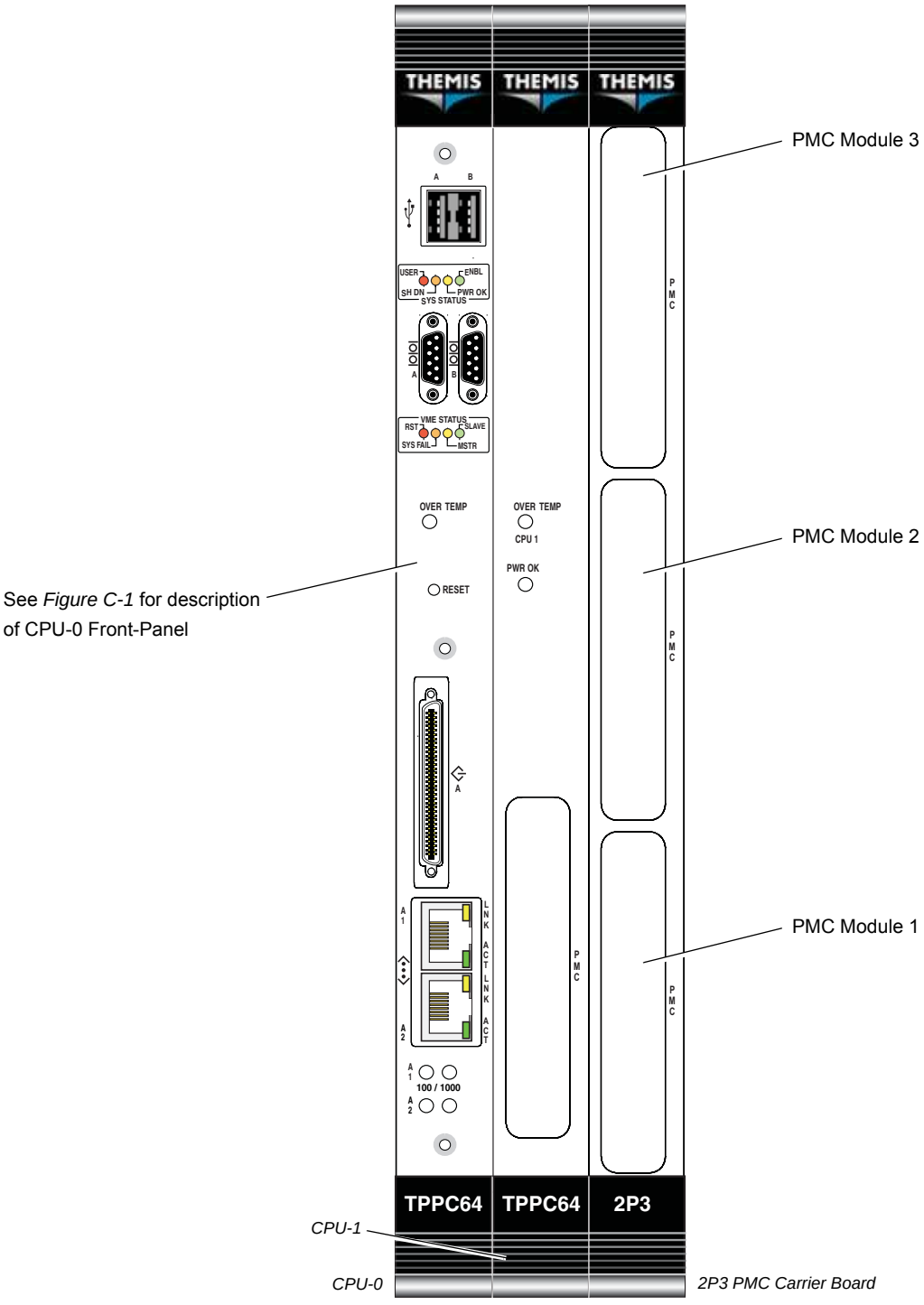


Figure C-8. CPU-0/CPU-1 Baseboards and 3-PMC Carrier Board

C.3 LEDs

Callouts describing TPPC64 front-panel LEDs are shown in *Figure C-9* below. A description and interpretation of front-panel LEDs is given *Table C-1* on page C-11.

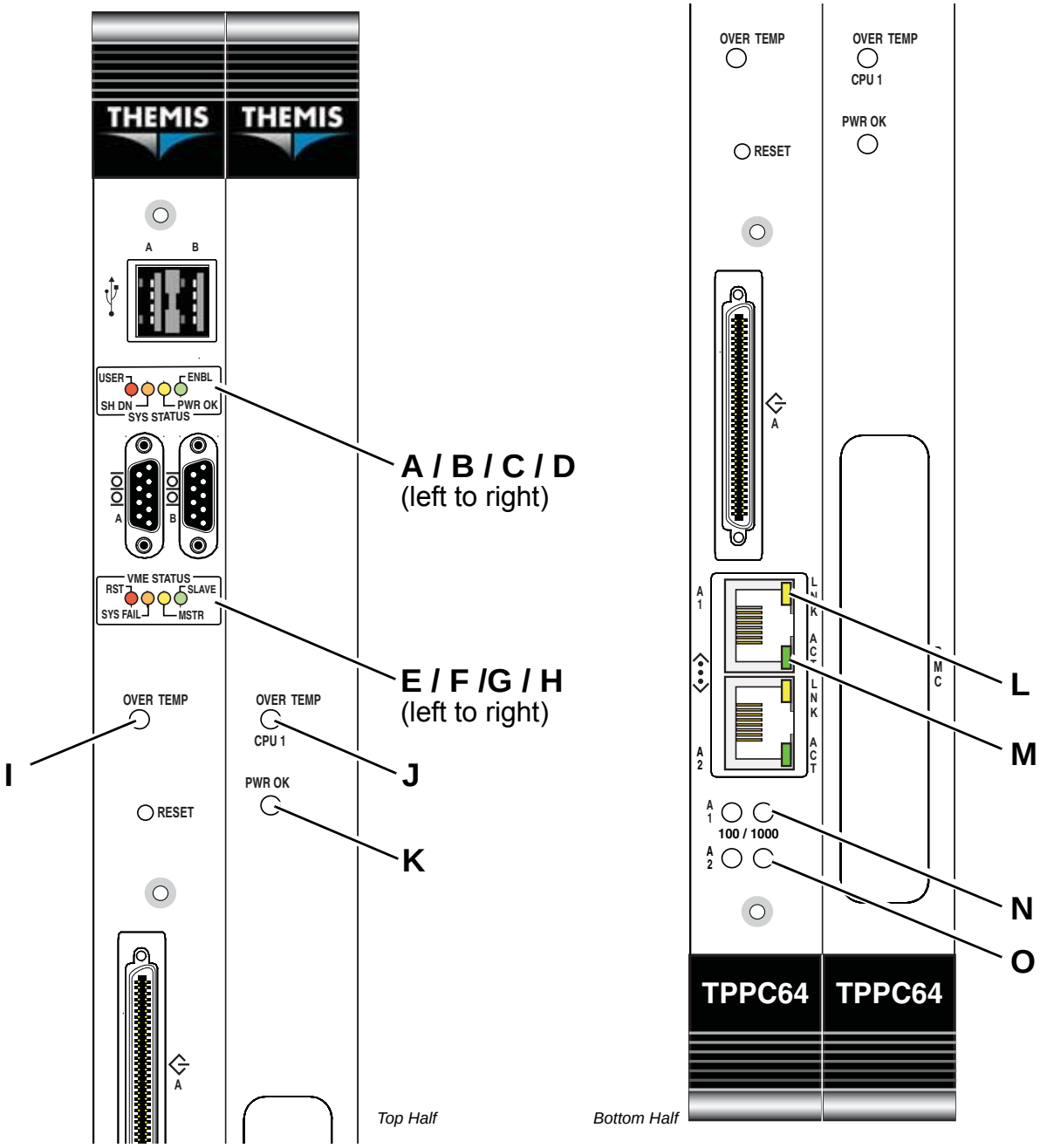


Figure C-9. TPPC64 Front-Panel LEDs

Table C-1. TPPC64 Front-Panel LED Interpretation

Item	Callout	Function	Color	Frequency[a] and/or Interpretation
System Status	**A**	User (USER)	Red	● Defined by the user
	B	Shutdown (SH DN)	Orange	● TPPC64 system is shutting down
	C	Power OK (PWR OK)	Yellow *Off*	● Power on TPPC64 is operational ● Power on TPPC64 board is *not* operational
	D	Enable (ENBL)	Green	● TPPC64 system is up
VME Status	**E**	System Reset (RST)	Red	● VME sysreset status
	F	System Fail (SYS FAIL)	Orange	● VME sysfail status
	G	Master (MSTR)	Yellow	● TPPC64 is the VME master
	H	Slave (SLAVE)	Green	● TPPC64 is the VME slave
Over Temp Status	**I**	Over Temperature[b] (OVER TEMP)	Green Orange Red	● CPU-0 temperature is OK ● CPU-0 exceeds warning threshold ● CPU-0 exceeds overtemp threshold
	J		Green Orange Red	● CPU-1 temperature is OK ● CPU-1 exceeds warning threshold ● CPU-1 exceeds overtemp threshold
Power OK Status	**K**	Power is OK (PWR OK)	Green	● CPU-1 power is OK
Gigabit Ethernet Ports A1 and A2	**L**	Link Connection (LNK)	Yellow	● An Ethernet link has been established (Link is 10 Mbps if N and O are off–*see below*)
	M	Network Activity (ACT)	Green	● Flashing rate is 300 ms for each transmission or receive activity
Ethernet Link Speed	**N**	100 Mbps / 1000 Mbps (100 / 1000)	Green	● Ethernet A1 connection speed
	O		Green	● Ethernet A2 connection speed

a. “ON” or “OFF” means the LED is ON or OFF for 300 ms.

b. CPU-0 and CPU-1 board temperatures—including junction temperatures—are polled every 15 seconds. There is a counter that is incremented whenever the CPU-0 or CPU-1 junction temperature exceeds the preset OVER TEMP threshold. If the CPU-0 or CPU-1 junction temperature exceeds the preset threshold three consecutive polling times, then the red OVER TEMP LED is turned on, indicating the OVER TEMP status.

Appendix D

Board Diagrams

The following sections of this appendix contain diagrams of the various boards of the TPPC64. It is intended as a quick reference to component and connector identification. TPPC64 boards included are:

- CPU-0 and CPU-1 Baseboards
- 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board
- 2P3 PMC Carrier Board

See Appendix B, ”Jumper-Pin and Solder-Bead Configurations”, for a description of jumper-pin and solder-bead configurations.

D.1 CPU-0 and CPU-1 Baseboards

Figure D-1, page D-2, and *Figure D-2*, page D-3, identify major board components and connectors as seen from the *top* (component) side of the CPU-0 and CPU-1 Baseboards, respectively.

D.2 2P2 PMC/XMC & 2P3 PMC Carrier Boards

Figure D-3, page D-4, and *Figure D-4*, page D-5, identify major components and connectors of the 2P2 PMC/XMC and 2P3 PMC Carrier Boards, respectively.



Note: Refer to the *PMC/XMC Carrier Board Manual* (P/N 112826-020) for information on the 2P2 PMC/XMC and 2P3 PMC Carrier Boards.

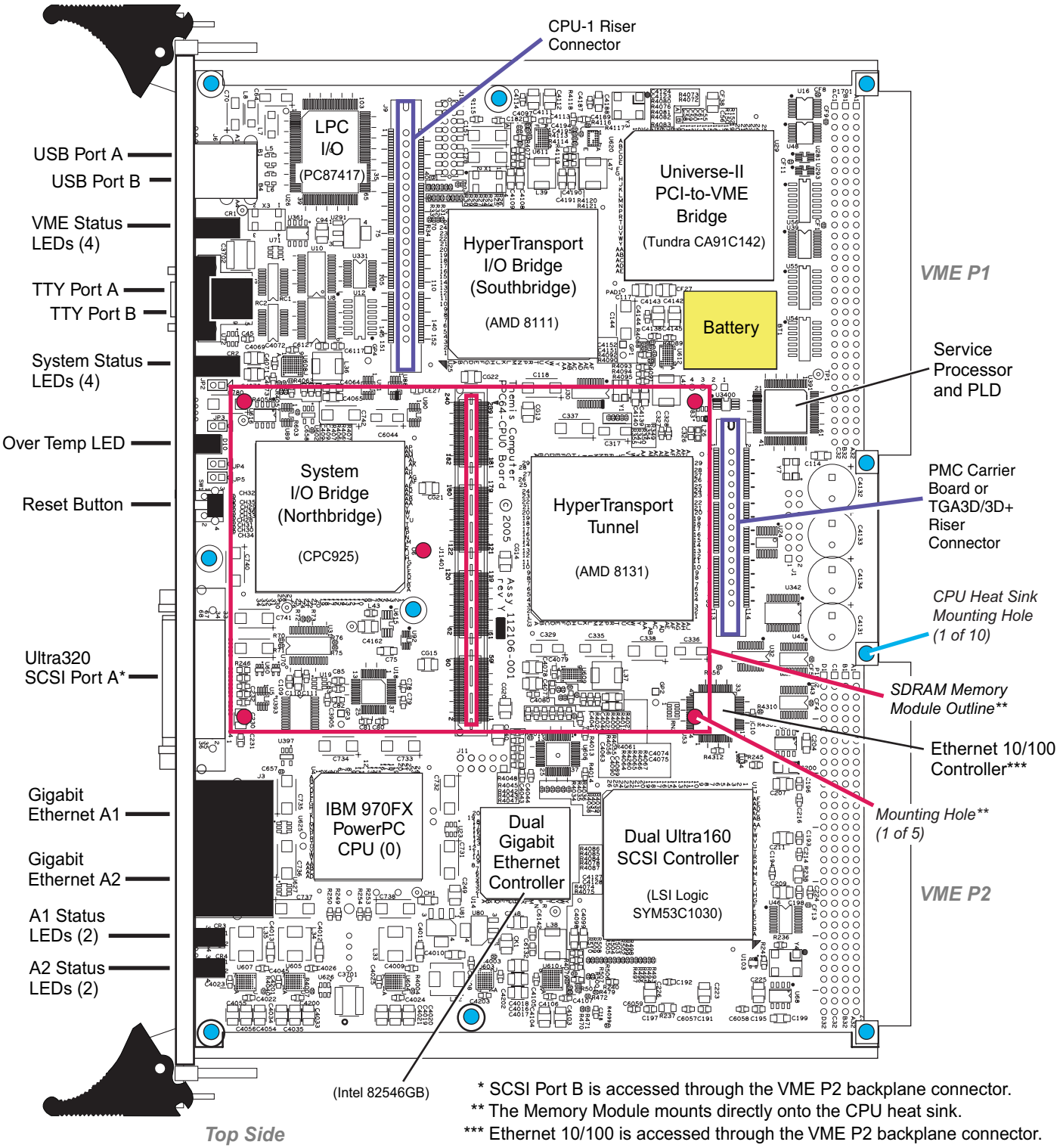


Figure D-1. CPU-0 Baseboard Front-Panel, Component, and Connector Diagram

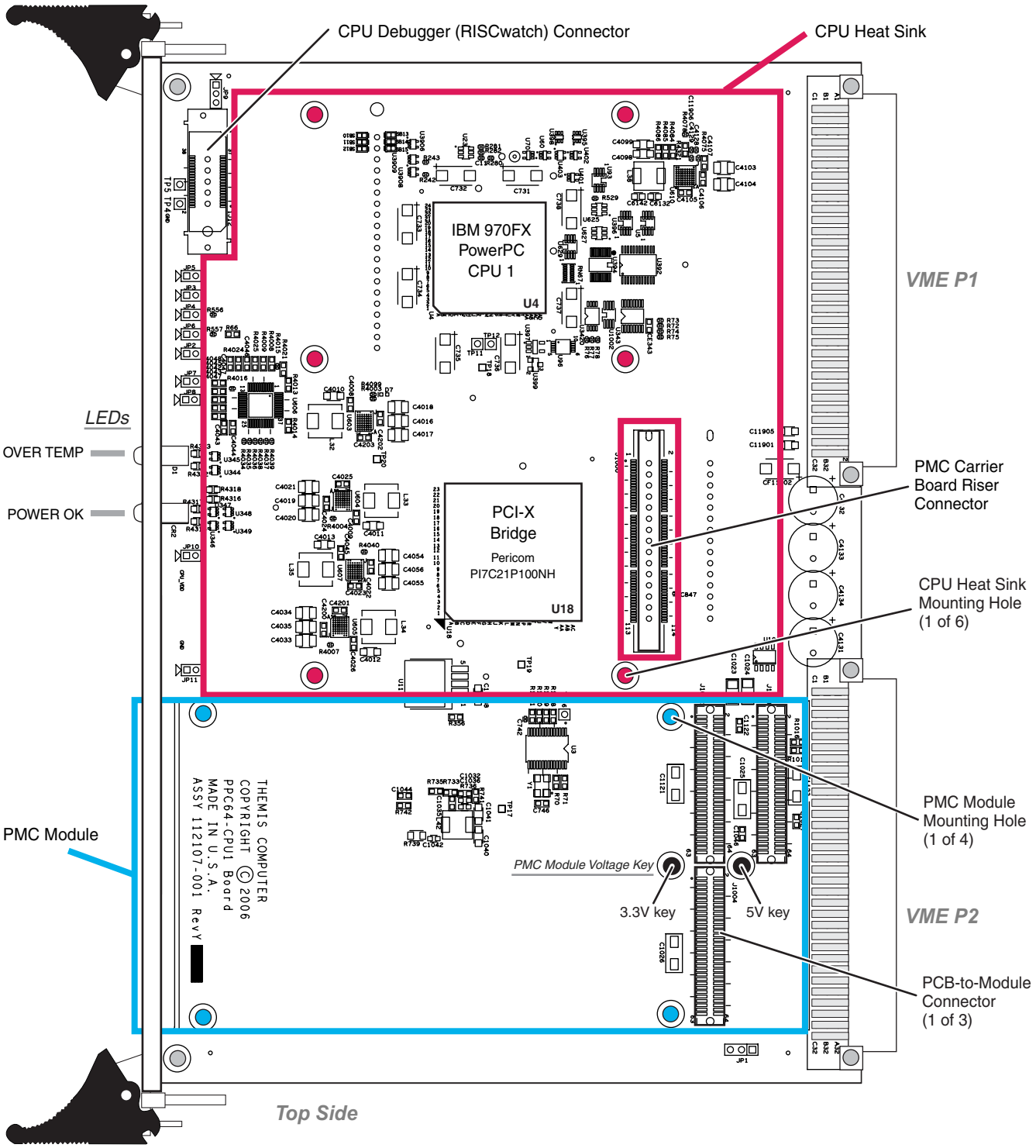


Figure D-2. CPU-1 Baseboard Front-Panel, Component, and Connector Diagram

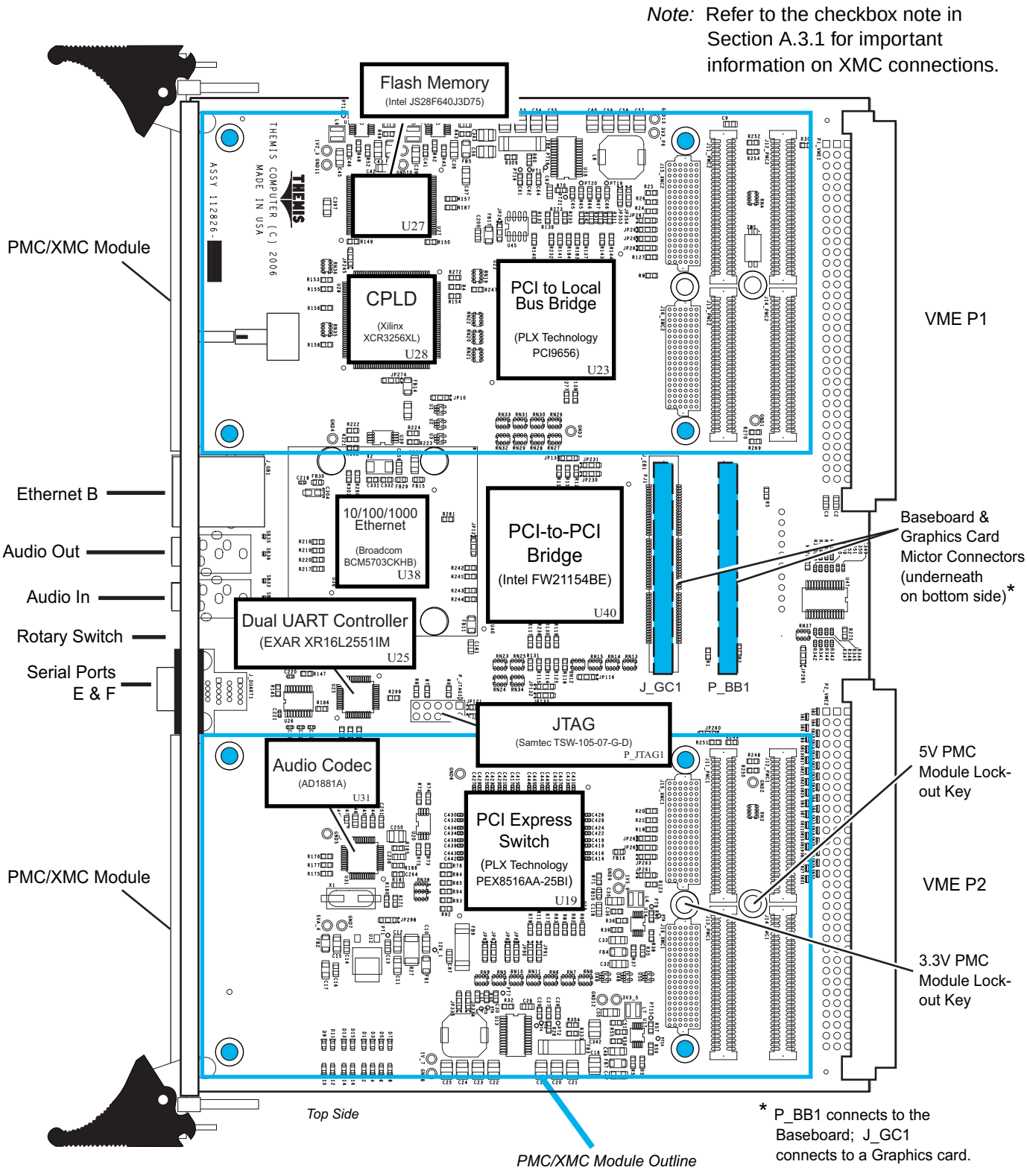


Figure D-3. 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board Component/Connector Diagram

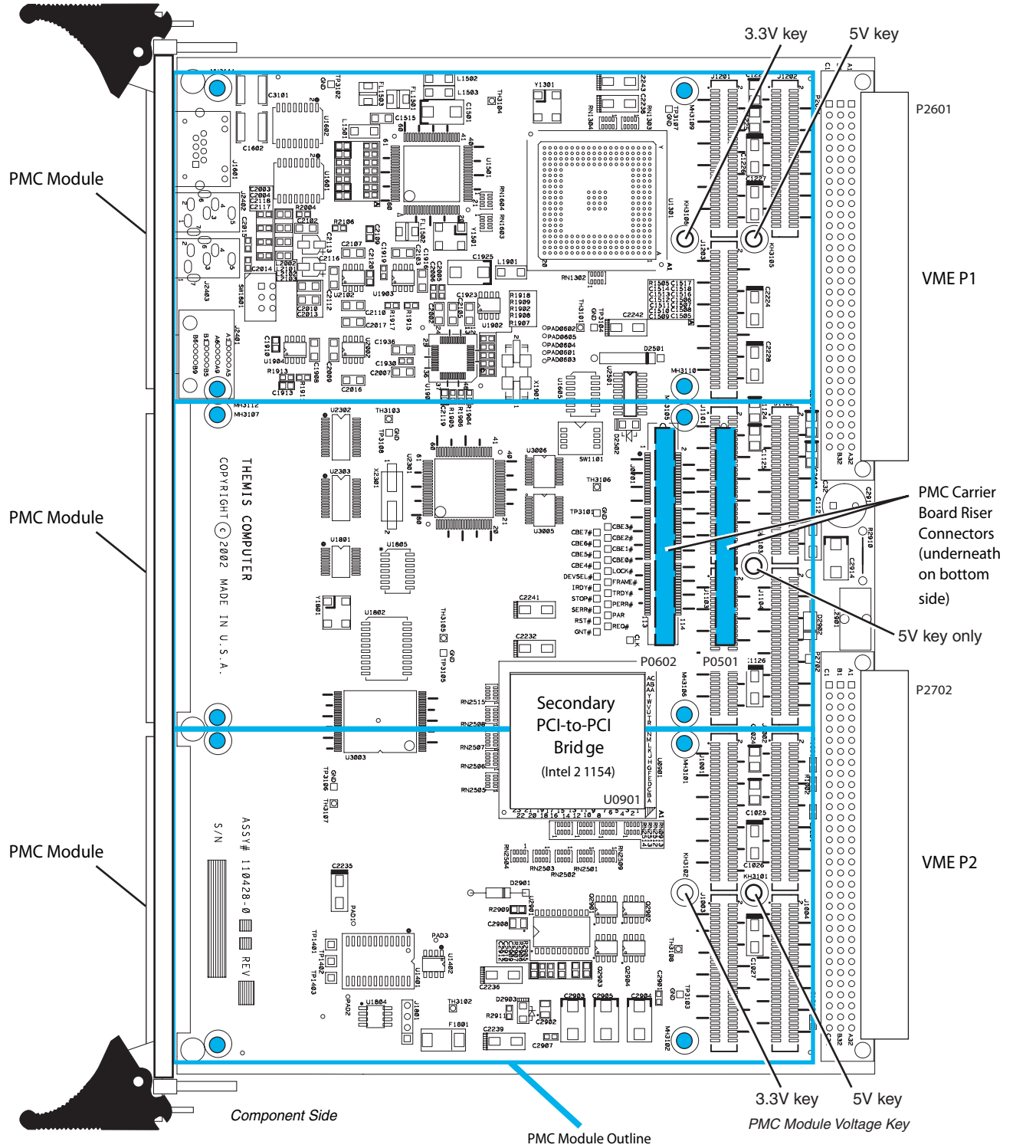


Figure D-4. 2P3 PMC Carrier Board Component/Connector Diagram

Appendix E

Glossary

The terminology used in this manual generally follows industry conventions. The following list defines the specific meanings of words and terms that *may* be used in this manual.

APB: Advanced PCI Bridge

Arbitration: The process of assigning a resource to one of several requestors.

ASI: An acronym for "Address Space Identifier."

BIOS: Basic Input/Output System or Basic Integrated Operating System. BIOS is the software code first invoked by a computer when powered on. It enables the computer to "boot" by running other programs to assume control of the computer.

Boot: The process of initializing the hardware to execute and run an Operating System such as Solaris, Linux, or Windows.

cPCI: Compact PCI. An adaptation of the PCI Specification for industrial and/or embedded applications requiring a more robust mechanical form factor than desktop PCI applications.

CPI: Cycles per Instruction. The number of clock cycles required to execute one instruction.

CTS: Clear to send (DCE to DTE).

DCD (or CD): Data carrier detected (tone from a modem; DCE to DTE).

DCE: Data circuit-terminating/communications equipment (a modem, for exam-

ple).

DDR SDRAM: Double-Data-Rate Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory obtains greater bandwidth than regular SDRAM by transferring data on both the rising and falling edges of the clock signal (called *double pumped*). As a result, the transfer rate nearly doubles without an increase in the frontside bus frequency.

DMA: Direct Memory Access. A facility of some architectures that allows a peripheral to read and write memory without intervention by the CPU. DMA is a limited form or bus mastering.

DSR: Data set ready (DCE to DTE).

DTE: Data terminal equipment (a computer, terminal, or printer, for example).

DTR: Data terminal ready (DTE to DCE).

DUART: Dual Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter. *See* UART

Firmware: This is software that stays with the hardware, usually in a PROM or similar device.

FPGA: Field-Programmable Gate Array. A gate array where the logic network can be programmed into the device after its manufacture. An FPGA consists of an array of logic elements, either gates or lookup table RAMs, flip-flops, and programmable interconnect wiring.

GBIC: GigaBit Interface Converter. A hardware module used to attach network devices to fiber-based transmission systems such as Fibre Channel and Gigabit Ethernet. The GBIC converts serial electrical signals to serial optical signals and vice versa.

GHz: Gigahertz (billions of cycles per second, 10^9 cps); unit of frequency.

GUI: The use of pictures rather than words to represent both the input and the output of a program. A program with a GUI runs under some windowing system.

HVD: High-Voltage Differential; usually shortened to Differential (see LVD).

Hardware: In a system, the CPU module, cables, and peripheral devices are typical examples of hardware.

I^2C: Inter-Integrated Circuit

IOM: I/O Module.

ISR: In-Service Reprogramming; also Interrupt Service Routine.

JTAG: Joint Test Action Group. IEEE Standard 1149.1 for standard test access port protocol and boundary-scan architecture.

LED: Light-Emitting Diode.

LVD: Low-Voltage Differential (Device).

may: A keyword indicating flexibility of choice with no implied preference.

MHz: Megahertz (millions of cycles per second, 10^6 cps); unit of frequency.

MII: Media-Independent Interface.

NA or **N/A**: Not Applicable.

NC or **N/C**: No Connection.

PCB: Printed Circuit Board.

PCI: Peripheral Component Interconnect (bus). A 32- or 64-bit bus with multiplexed address and data lines, as specified in the PCI Local Bus Specification, Revision 2.1, June 1, 1995.

PHY: Physical transceiver or sublayer.

Physical Address: An address that maps to real physical memory or I/O device space.

PIBS: PowerPC Initialization and Boot Software. PIBS (similar to BIOS) initializes the TPPC64 system and provides the functions to manage it.

PLD: Programmable Logic Device.

PLL: Phase-Locked Loop. A feedback control system that automatically adjusts the phase of a locally generated signal to match the phase of an input signal.

PMC: PCI Mezzanine Card.

POR: Power-On Reset.

Probing: A process implemented in the firmware and software to identify onboard hardware devices and add-on cards on the PCI bus. The probing process creates the device-tree.

R0: An abbreviation used to indicate “Read Zero.” When software attempts to read an R0 area, zero will be returned. Writes to R0 are not permitted.

RC (RCK): Receiver clock input (external).

Read Cycle: A VMEbus cycle used to transfer 1, 2, 3, 4, or 8 bytes from a Slave to a master.

Read-Modify-Write Cycle: A VMEbus cycle used to read from, and then write to, a Slave location without permitting any other Master to access that location during that cycle.

RI: Ring indicator (ring tone detected; DCE to DTE)).

RIC: Reset, Interrupt, Clock.

RMW: Read, Modify, Write.

RTS: Ready/request to send (DTE to DCE).

RXD (or RD): Receive data (DCE to DTE).

SCSI: Small Computer System Interface.

SCTS: Secondary clear to send (DCE to DTE).

SDCD: Secondary data carrier detected (tone from a modem; DCE to DTE).

SDRAM: Synchronous-Dynamic Random-Access Memory.

SE: Single-Ended (as in Single-Ended Differential SCSI).

SG: Signal ground.

SO-DIMM: Small-Outline Dual-Inline Memory Module.

Software: A collection of machine-readable information, instructions, data, and procedures that enable the computer to perform specific functions. Typically stored on electronic media.

SRTS: Secondary ready to send (DTE to DCE).

SRXD: Secondary receive data (DCE to DTE).

STXD: Secondary transmit data (DTE to DCE).

TSOP: Thin Small-Outline Package. A very thin surface-mount chip package with gull-wing pins on the short sides. TSOPs are approximately a third of the thickness of SOJ chips.

TXD (or TD): Transmit data (DTE to DCE).

UART: Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter. An integrated circuit used

for serial communications that contains a transmitter (parallel-to-serial converter) and a receiver (serial-to-parallel converter), each clocked separately.

Virtual Address: An address produced by a processor that maps all system-wide, program-visible memory. Virtual addresses usually are translated by a combination of hardware and software to physical addresses, which can be used to access physical memory.

VME: Versa Module Europe. VME is a standard for chassis (rack) based industrial computer systems based on 32- or 64- bit system architectures.

Write Cycle: A VMEbus cycle used to transfer 1, 2, 3, 4 or 8 bytes from a Master to a Slave.

XMC: Switched Mezzanine Card.

Appendix F

VME Slot Configurations

The following foldout (see *Figure F-1* on page F-3) illustrates the slot configurations of all available models of the TPPC64 (see *Table F-1*), including the 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board and the 2P3 PMC Carrier Board.

Table F-1. TPPC64 Model Configurations

Model[1]	Baseboard		2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board[2]	2P3 PMC Carrier Board[3]
	CPU-0 Slot 1	CPU-1 Slot 2	VME Slot 2 or 3	VME Slot 2 or 3
TPPC64 / 1-1	Yes			
TPPC64 / 2P2-1	Yes		*Slot 2*	
TPPC64 / 2P3-1	Yes			*Slot 2*
TPPC64 / 1-2	Yes	Yes		
TPPC64 / 2P2-2	Yes	Yes	*Slot 3*	
TPPC64 / 2P3-2	Yes	Yes		*Slot 3*

1—The TPPC64 does not support PCI Express; hence XMC Modules are not supported.

2—New 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board (P/N 112794-002) only; the standard-version 2P2 PMC Carrier Board is not compatible.

3—The standard-version 2P3 PMC Carrier Board is supported.



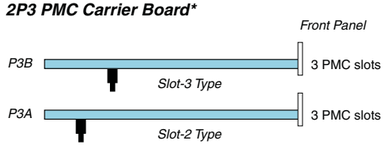
Note: All models include the TPPC64 CPU-0 Baseboard.



Caution: A new 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board (P/N 112794-002) has been designed to operate with the TPPC64 system, which does not support the original 2P2 PMC Carrier Board. DO NOT ATTEMPT to operate the original version of the 2P2 Carrier Board with the TPPC64.

TPPC64

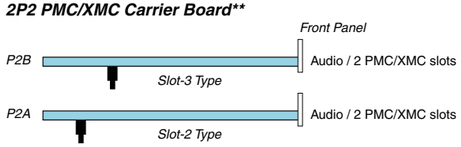
2P3 PMC Carrier Board*



Top View

VME Slot 2 or 3

2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board**



Top View

VME Slot 2 or 3

Baseboard



Top View

VME Slot 1 and 2

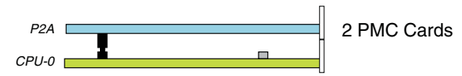
* Approved PMC Cards supported: 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

** The TPPC64 does not support PCI Express, therefore an XMC Module should not be installed in the 2P2 PMC/XMC Carrier Board.

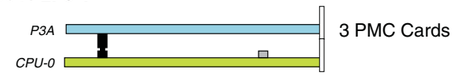
A Model TPPC64 / **1-1**



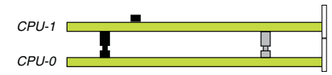
B Model TPPC64 / **2P2-1**



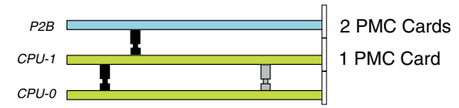
C Model TPPC64 / **2P3-1**



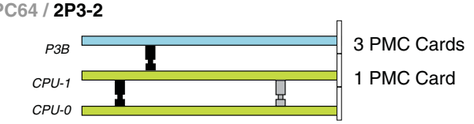
D Model TPPC64 / **1-2**



E Model TPPC64 / **2P2-2**



F Model TPPC64 / **2P3-2**



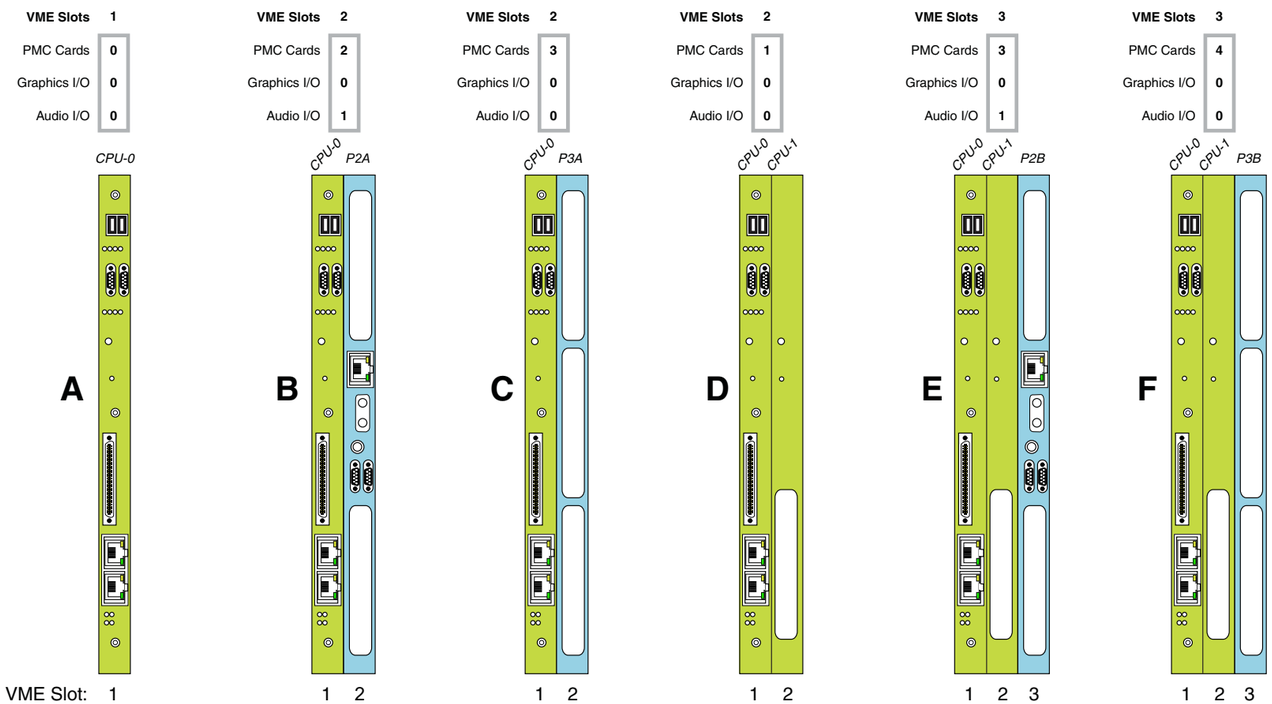


Figure F-1. TPPC64 VME Slot Configurations

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