USER'S MANUAL

PT-VME330B
16 - Port Synchronous Communications Controller

PERFORMANCE TECHNOLOGIES, INC

315 Science Parkway • Rochester, NY 14620
Tel: 716 256 0200 • Fax: 716 256 0791

Document Number 126A0256

Rev	ECN	Pages Affected	Date
10	Initial Release	All	3/13/97

REVISION CONTROL

When reviewing this document please note any issues that you may have with the document (errors, points of confusion, grammar or spelling mistakes, etc.) and contact Technical Customer Support @ (716) 256-0248 or support@pt.com. All comments, suggestions, and criticisms are welcome.

Copyright Notice

315 Science Parkway, Rochester, New York 14620

Trademark

PTbug is a trademark of Performance Computer.

All other brands or names are trademarks of their respective holders.

NOTICE

This document presents information for users of the Performance Computer Model PT-VME330B 16 - Port Synchronous Communications Controller.

Although the information contained within this document is considered accurate and characteristic of the subject product, Performance Computer reserves the right to make changes to this document and any products described herein to improve reliability, function, or design. Performance Computer does not assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit described herein.

WARNING

THIS EQUIPMENT GENERATES, USES, AND CAN RADIATE RADIO FREQUENCY ENERGY AND, IF NOT INSTALLED AND USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTION MANUAL, MAY CAUSE INTERFERENCE TO RADIO COMMUNICATIONS. AS TEMPORARILY PERMITTED BY REGULATION, IT HAS NOT BEEN TESTED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE LIMITS FOR CLASS A COMPUTING DEVICES PURSUANT TO SUBPART J OF PART 15 OF FCC RULES, WHICH ARE DESIGNED TO PROVIDE REASONABLE PROTECTION AGAINST SUCH INTERFERENCE. OPERATION OF THIS EQUIPMENT IN A RESIDENTIAL AREA IS LIKELY TO CAUSE INTERFERENCE, IN WHICH CASE THE USER, AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, WILL BE REQUIRED TO TAKE WHATEVER MEASURES MAY BE REQUIRED TO CORRECT THE INTERFERENCE.

Safety Information

This section is provided as a summary of the safety recommendations throughout this manual. Performance Computer (PCC) recommends that all safety precautions are followed to prevent harm to yourself or the equipment. Please follow all warnings marked on the equipment.

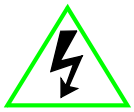
Safety Precautions

- Follow all warnings and instructions marked on the equipment.
- Ensure that the voltage and frequency of your power source matches the voltage and frequency inscribed on the equipments electrical rating label.
- Never push objects of any kind through the openings in the equipment. Dangerous voltages may be present. Conductive foreign objects could produce a short circuit that could cause fire, electrical shock, or damage your equipment.

Symbols

The following symbols appear in this document.

CAUTION: There is risk of personal injury or equipment damage. Follow the instructions.



WARNING: Hazardous voltages are present. To reduce the risk of electric shock and danger to personal heath, follow the instructions.

PERFORMANCE TECHNOLOGIES, INC

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Tables

Section

1

INTRODUCTION

Scope

This document provides information for users of the Model PT-VME330B High Speed Synchronous Communications Controller.

This manual is not intended as a stand-alone document. If you plan on writing software for the board the references cited below in the Applicable Documents section are necessary.

This manual does provide the information necessary to understand the operation and features of the board. A prime objective was to answer those question raised by system developers as to whether the PT-VME330B will complement their architecture. When the information in this document is combined with the supporting documentation listed below, a complete description of PT-VME330B High Speed Synchronous Communications Controller facilities is presented

Section 1 Provides an introduction and general overview of the PT-VME330B. It is intended as a quick summary of PT-VME330B features and provides a framework for the rest of the document.

Section 2 (Getting Started) describes the physical setup and installation procedures.

Section 3 The Functional Description provides a detailed description of PT-VME330B architecture and functional blocks.

Section 4 Summarizes the PT-VME330B memory map, registers, controls, indicators, etc.

Section 5 Review of Serial Adapter Module (SAM) functionality.

Section 6 (Connector Pinouts) summarizes the PT-VME330B external connections.

Section 7 Describes mechanical and environmental characteristics of the PT-VME330B.

Section 8 Appendices.

Section 9 Index.

Section 10 Schematics.

Applicable Documents

a. VMEbus Specification Manual, Revision C.1, ANSI/IEEE STD 1014-1987, VMEbus International Trade Association (VITA). VITA; 10299 N. Scottsdale Road, Suite B; Scottsdale, AZ 82523.

b. M68000 Family Programmer's Reference Manual; M6800PM/AD. Motorola Incorporated, 1989. Motorola Literature Distribution; P.O. Box 20912; Phoenix, AZ 85036.

c. MC68EC030 32-Bit Embedded Controller User's Manual; MC68EC030UM/AD. Motorola Incorporated, 1990. Motorola Literature Distribution; P.O. Box 20912; Phoenix, AZ 85036.

d. MC68901 Multi-Function Peripheral; January, 1984. Motorola Semiconductor Products Incorporated; 3501 Ed Bluestein Boulevard; Austin, TX 78721.

e. Z85230 Synchronous Communications Controller Manual; Technical Manual. Zilog, Inc.; 210 Hacienda Ave.; Campbell, CA 95008-6609.

f. 93C46 Data Sheet. Catalyst Semiconductor, Inc. or International CMOS Technology, Inc.

g. Trooper, User Manual; 891006.MD300.01. Tundra Microsystems; 603 March Road; Kanata, Ontario, Canada K2K 2M5.

Model Designations

The PT-VME330B is a modular design which may be equipped with a variety of Serial Adapter Module (SAM) interface units and physical interface or Break Out Box (BOB) options. The PT-VME330B only comes in a 6U version, but a 9U adapter module can be purchased for any 9U factor requirements.

6U VMEbus models are available with either 4MByte or 8Mbytes of memory and with a number of SAM interface options. Model numbers are formed as follows:

Model PT-VME330B-10726	4 Megabyte of DRAM serial I/O controller mother board
Model PT-VME330B-10727	8 Megabyte of DRAM serial I/O controller mother board

The required SAM Modules (one SAM only, per VME330B) model designations are as follows:

Model PT-SAMR-10728	16 Port RS-232 Adapter
Model PT-SAMS-10729	8 Port RS-232 Adapter
Model PT-SAMT-10730	16 Port RS-422 Adapter

The PT-VME330B Hardware Options/Accessories model designations are as follows:

Model PT-ACC1xx-10247	Console Debug Card and Cables for PT-VME330A/B
Model PT-ACC330-AAB	6' Unterminated Cable for PT-VME330A/B

The PT-VME330B Break Out Box Hardware Options/Accessories model designations are as follows:

Model PT-ACC330-BAA	Floor unit, 8 Port Breakout w/cables for RS-232
Model PT-ACC330-BCA	Rack unit, 8 Port Breakout w/cables for RS-232
Model PT-ACC330-CAA	Floor unit, 8 Port Breakout w/cables for RS-449

Model PT-ACC330-CCA	Rack unit, 8 Port Breakout w/cables for RS-449
Model PT-ACC330-EAA	Floor unit, 16 Port Breakout w/cables for RS-232
Model PT-ACC330-ECA	Floor unit, 16 Port Breakout w/cables for RS-232

Features

- 68EC030 MPU Running At 32 MHz
  - Four Or Eight MByte One-Wait-State Dynamic Memory For Code And Data
  - Two 32-Pin JEDEC PROM Sockets For Software Boot
  - PTI Proprietary VMEbus Slave Interface ASIC (VSI)
  - 16 Byte Dual-Ported Mailbox With Programmable Slave Address
  - Programmable Interrupt Of On-Board MPU Upon VMEbus Access Of Mailboxes
  - Internal EEPROM For Storage Of Setup Parameters
  - Up To 16 Communications Ports Using Eight Z85230 Devices.
  - 32 Channel DMA Controller (Transmit And Receive On 16 Ports).
  - Aggregate DMA Bandwidth of 4.0 Mbits/Second yields 125 Kbits/second full duplex bandwidth on all 16 ports or correspondingly higher bandwidth on fewer ports and/or channels.
  - Flexible DMA Control Allows Unrestricted Use Of Internal Buffer (1MByte MAR And TCR Per Channel).
- VMEbus Interrupter With Programmable Request Level and Vector
  - PTI Proprietary VMEbus Slave Interface ASIC (VSI)
  - 16 Byte Dual-Ported Mailbox With Programmable Slave Address
  - VMEbus Software Initiated Reset Function.
  - VMEbus Master Interface.
  - A32:D32 With Block Mode.
  - Software Programmable Request Mode And Level.
- Two Programmable Utility Timers.
- RS-232 Utility Port.
- Front Panel User Interface Features
  - Front Panel I/O Connection To Passive “Break Out” Panel
- Signal Distribution
  - Passive Cabling Scheme
  - Front Panel or “P2” Cable Access
- Mechanical
  - Single Slot Utilization
- Software Support
  - PTbug Debugger/Monitor
  - UconX Software

Additional Features Of The PT-VME330B

Comparing the features of the PT-VME330B versus the PT-VME330A, the PT-VME330B has:

- A 32 MHz MC68EC030 processor versus 16 MHz MC68020.
- The capability of 4 or 8 Mbytes of memory versus 1 or 4 Mbyte.
- Expanded JEDEC PROM sockets supporting up to 8Mbit devices.
- Jumper selectable Interrupt Priorities.
- Jumper Enable/Disable of serial port Reset and Abort inputs.

Code Portability Between PT-VME330A And PT-VME330B-Axx

Code developed for the PT-VME330A-Bxx (4 Mbyte) will operate on the PT-VME330B-Axx (4 Mbyte) with little or no modification. If code ported from a PT-VME330A does not operate correctly, the following areas should be checked:

- The increased processor speed will upset any processor-speed-based delays.
- Jedec PROM socket jumper settings.
- Interrupt Priority encoding Jumper.
- 68EC030 Processor Data Cache.

Code Portability Between PT-VME330A-Axx And PT-VME330B

Code developed for the PT-VME330A-Axx (1 Mbyte) will need a minor modification to operate correctly on the PT-VME330B-Axx (4 Mbyte) or PT-VME330B-Bxx (8 Mbyte). The Peripheral DMA Controller MAR and TCR locations are located relative to the end of memory rather than at an absolute address. Thus the MAR/TCR locations are at different absolute addresses for the 1 Mbyte, 4 Mbyte and 8 Mbyte versions of the module.

Code Portability Between PT-VME330A-Bxx And PT-VME330B-Bxx

Code developed for the PT-VME330A-Bxx (4 Mbyte) will need a minor modification to operate correctly on the PT-VME330B-Bxx (8 Mbyte). The Peripheral DMA Controller MAR and TCR locations are located relative to the end of memory rather than at an absolute address. Thus the MAR/TCR locations are at different absolute addresses for the 4 Mbyte and 8 Mbyte versions of the module.

Glossary and Conventions

Glossary

DIP - Dual In-line Package. Standard, ‘through-hole’ integrated circuit package.

DRAM - Dynamic Random Access Memory

EEPROM - Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory

EPROM - Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory

longword - In this manual, this term indicates a 32-bit value.

MByte - Mega Byte.

ms. - Millisecond.

PAL - Programmable Array Logic.

reserved - The term used for bits, bytes, fields, code values, etc. that are set aside for future use.

RTC - Real Time Clock

SRAM - Static Random Access Memory.

word - In this manual, this term indicates a 16-bit value.

xxh - Numbers followed by lowercase h are hexadecimal values. All other numbers are decimal values.

Conventions

Upper case names enclosed in square brackets ([,]) represent signal names that can be found in the schematics.

Numbers enclosed in “less than” (<) and “greater than” (>) symbols refer to individual bits of a signal bus. i.e. +MPA<0> represents a the least significant bit of the 32 bit MicroProcessor Address bus. +MPA<0:31> represents all signals associated with the MicroProcessor Address bus.

Device pins are referenced with a Reference Designator, hyphen, pin number. i.e. U52-30 indicates pin 30 of location U52.

VMEbus signal pins are referenced with the Connector Designator, hyphen, Row Designator, Pin number. i.e. P2-B3 refers to Pin 3 of Row B on the VMEbus “P2” connector.

Section

2

GETTING STARTED

Unpacking and Inspection

CAUTION: ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS ON MODERN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS ARE EXTREMELY SENSITIVE TO STATIC ELECTRICITY. ORDINARY AMOUNTS OF STATIC ELECTRICITY GENERATED BY YOUR CLOTHING OR WORK ENVIRONMENT CAN DAMAGE THE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT WHEN INSTALLING THE PT-VME330B IN A SYSTEM OR THE COMPONENTS ON THE BOARD ITSELF THAT ANTI-STATIC GROUNDING STRAPS AND ANTI-STATIC MATS ARE USED TO HELP PREVENT DAMAGE DUE TO ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE.

The shipping carton should be inspected for any possible damage that may have occurred during shipment. If there is any physical damage to the package you have opened, immediately contact the Shipping Carrier and/or Performance Technologies, Incorporated.

If this shipment is being received outside the United States or Canada and there is damage to the package, contact your local distributor or agent.

If there is shipping damage, failure to make an immediate claim may void any insurance coverage.

If no external damage is visible, carefully unpack contents from shipping carton, observing anti-static precautions identified above and verify against packing list. Inspect the PT-VME330B for any visible signs of shipping damage. If such physical damage is noted, report it immediately to Performance Technologies or appropriate agent. DO NOT PROCEED with any further configuration or installation.

NOTE: If any damage is detected follow the Product Return Procedure described in the appendix.

If no damage is visible, check that all socketed parts are firmly seated. Occasionally parts work themselves loose or partially out of their sockets during the shipping process. Reseat any loose devices by placing the printed circuit board on a flat surface and pressing firmly down on the part. If a part has worked itself completely free of the board (a highly unlikely event) be sure to verify its position and orientation before reinsertion. Check that all mounting screws of attached assemblies are tight.

The serial number can be found stamped on the solder side of the PCB along the edge closest to the front panel. A printed label identifying the assembly revision level can be found on the component side of the “P1” connector. See “PT-VME330B Device Positions” on page 10.

Hardware Configuration

A layout for the PT-VME330B is shown in “Figure 1: PT-VME330B Device Positions”. There are various jumpers to configure user options which must be set before initial bootup. Refer to the information in this section to verify that you have the correct settings.

Device Positions

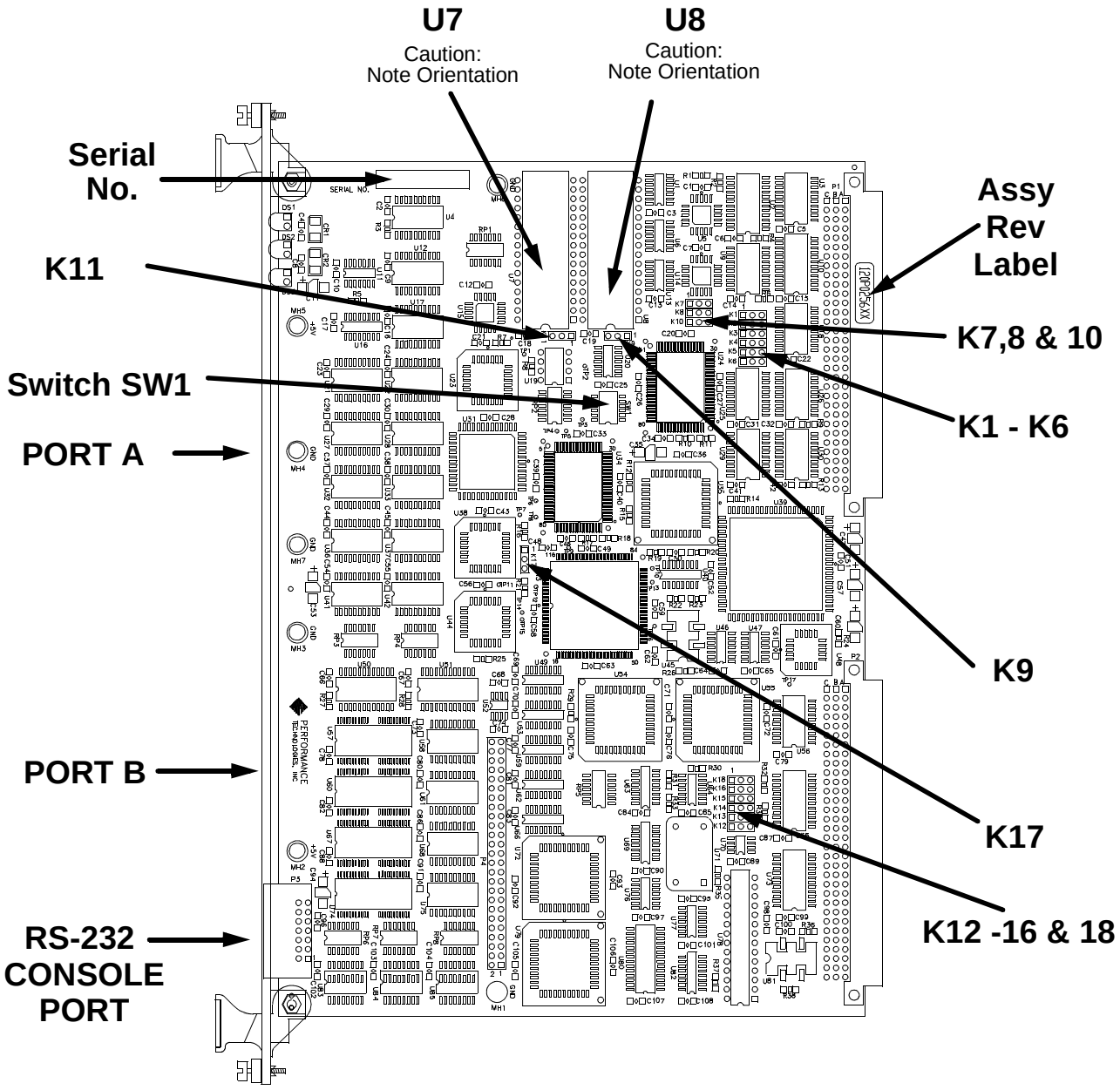


Figure 1: PT-VME330B Device Positions

Jumper Setup

Configuration

Configuration of the PT-VME330B takes place on two levels:

Software Programmable Configuration Options - the configuration options normally associated with jumpers or switches, such as Slave Address, Bus Request Level and Mode, and Interrupt Request Level, are software/firmware controllable on the PT-VME330B.

Jumper Configuration Options - This group is generally set by PTI at the factory; either to a factory default or to customer requirements. Generally, these options should not require field alteration, but should alteration be necessary, full configuration information is provided.

Software Configuration Options

The programmable configuration capability of the PT-VME330B presents a number of opportunities not available in a jumper or switch configured board. To users accustomed to “hard” configured modules, the capability also presents some challenges.

One application which illustrates the power of software configuration is a system with multiple PT-VME330Bs. A traditional “hard” configuration would require that each module be configured per a chart or table of addresses, and the possibility of mistakes, particularly in a field service situation, is very real.

Combining the programmable configuration capability of the PT-VME330B with a relatively simple power-up address assignment program would allow the system to automatically configure the PT-VME330Bs in the system according to their relative positions in the card cage. Such a program relies on the attributes of the VMEbus “IACK” daisy chain to determine the relative positions of each module. A simplified logical flow for an example auto assignment program is shown below. The program is designed to assign “sequence numbers” to an arbitrary number of PT-VME330Bs based on their relative position in the card cage, the module physically nearest slot one being assigned “sequence one”. The program requires that the slot one module “know” that it is in slot one - all other modules run exactly the same program. The “--->” symbol indicates a direct causal relationship.

Table 1: Automatic Programmable Configuration Process

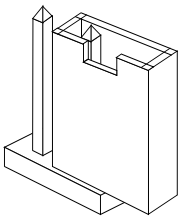
Step	Slot 1 Module Activity	Relation ship	Slot 2-N Module(s) Activity
1	Complete power-up tests, interrupt priority high	N/A	All modules complete power-up tests, VSI disabled.
2	Delay	N/A	Slot 2-N modules issue VME-bus interrupt
3	Lower priority to allow slot 2 module to interrupt	--->	Slot 2 module gets IACK, VSI enabled at temporary address

Table 1: Automatic Programmable Configuration Process

Step	Slot 1 Module Activity	Relation ship	Slot 2-N Module(s) Activity
4	Write 1st sequence number to slot 2 module VSI at temporary address	--->	Slot 2 module changes address of VSI from temporary to final as determined by sequence number
5	Lower priority to allow slot N module to interrupt	--->	Slot N module gets IACK, VSI enabled at temporary address
6	Write Nth sequence number to slot N module VSI at temporary address	--->	Nth module changes address of VSI from temporary to final as determined by sequence number
7	Repeat 5-6 until no more additional interrupt requests are pending	N/A	All modules are at their final addresses as determined by sequence number

Jumper Configuration Options

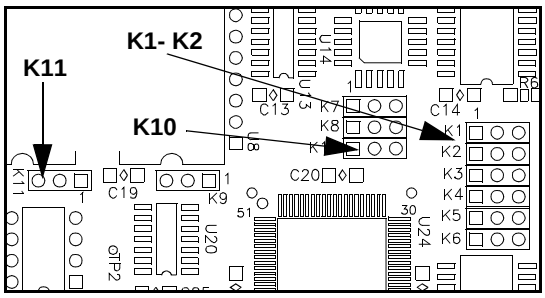
These options are typically installed by PTI at the factory to customer requirements. Using the information in the following paragraphs, however, they may be altered by the customer



All Jumper Blocks on the System Board are designed to mate with standard 2 pin jumper shunts. Spare jumper shunts can be stored by slipping one side of the jumper shunt on a single, unused pin of a jumper block and allowing the other side of the jumper shunt to hang in space. As shown at left:

Socket U7 (formally U39 on PT-VME330A) Jumper Configuration

Figure 2: U7 Setup Jumpers



The pin out configuration for location U7 is defined by Jumpers K1,2,11 and K10 (highlighted at left). Each jumper consists of a column of three adjacent pins.

When installing a 28 pin device be sure that pin 14 of the device enters pin 16 of the socket (bottom justified).

The jumpers at locations K1, K2, K10 and K11 allow for variations in the pinout of PROM/ROM socket U7 according to the following table. When installing 28 pin devices, be sure that pin 14 of the device enters pin 16 of the socket (bottom justified). The bolded text indicates the factory configuration.

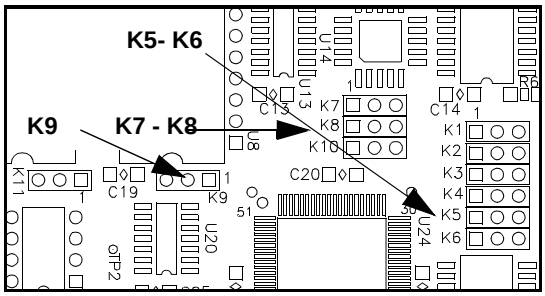
Table 2: U7 Jumper Settings

PROM/ROM Type	Jumpers Installed
32Kx8 28pin	K1-2 to K1-3 K2-2 to K2-3 K10-2 to K10-3 K11-2 to K11-3
64Kx8 28pin	**K1-2 to K1-3** **K2-1 to K2-2** **K10-2 to K10-3** **K11-2 to K11-3**
128Kx8 32pin	K1-2 to K1-3 K2-1 to K2-2 K10-2 to K10-3 K11-2 to K11-3
256Kx8 32pin	K1-1 to K1-2 K2-1 to K2-2 K10-2 to K10-3 K11-2 to K11-3
512Kx8 32pin	K1-1 to K1-2 K2-1 to K2-2 K10-1 to K10-2 K11-2 to K11-3
1024Kx8 32pin	K1-1 to K1-2 K2-1 to K2-2 K10-1 to K10-2 K11-1 to K11-2

CAUTION: WHEN INSERTING 28 OR 32 PIN DEVICES INTO LOCATIONS U7 OR U8 NOTE THE ORIENTATION OF THE CHIP! THE BOTTOM OF THE CHIP WILL BE ALIGNED WITH THE BOTTOM OF THE SOCKET.

CAUTION: THE DEVICE MUST HAVE AN ACCESS TIME OF LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 200 NS.

Socket U8 (formally U19 on PT-VME330A) Jumper Configuration



The jumpers at locations K5-K9 allow for variation in the pinout of socket U8 according to the following table. When installing a 28 pin device be sure that pin 14 of the device enters pin 16 of the socket (bottom justified). EEPROMs used in this application must have write protection built in. The bolded text indicates the factory configuration.

Table 3: U8 Jumper Settings

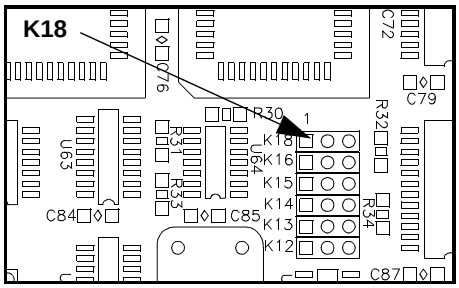
PROM/ROM Type	Jumpers Installed	Example AMD Part Numbers
64Kx8 28pin	**K5-1 to K5-2** **K6-2 to K6-3** **K7-2 to K7-3** **K8-2 to K8-3** **K9-2 to K9-3**	**AM27C512-150DC** **AM27C512-120DC**
128Kx8 32pin	K5-1 to K5-2 K6-2 to K6-3 K7-2 to K7-3 K8-2 to K8-3 K9-2 to K9-3	AM27CD10-150DC AM27CD10-120DC
256Kx8 32pin	K5-1 to K5-2 K6-2 to K6-3 K7-1 to K7-2 K8-2 to K8-3 K9-2 to K9-3	AM27C020-150DC AM27C020-120DC
512Kx8 32pin	K5-1 to K5-2 K6-2 to K6-3 K7-1 to K7-2 K8-1 to K8-2 K9-2 to K9-3	AM27C040-150DC AM27C040-120DC
1024Kx8 32pin	K5-1 to K5-2 K6-2 to K6-3 K7-1 to K7-2 K8-1 to K8-2 K9-1 to K9-2	Non-AMD Parts AT27C080-12PC SGSM27C801-100
8Kx8 28pin EEPROM/ SRAM	K6-1 to K6-2 K7-2 to K7-3	
32Kx8 28pin EEPROM/ SRAM	K5-2 to K5-3 K6-1 to K6-2 K7-2 to K7-3	

CAUTION: WHEN INSERTING 28 OR 32 PIN DEVICES INTO LOCATIONS U7 OR U8 NOTE THE ORIENTATION OF THE CHIP! THE BOTTOM OF THE CHIP WILL BE ALIGNED WITH THE BOTTOM OF THE SOCKET.

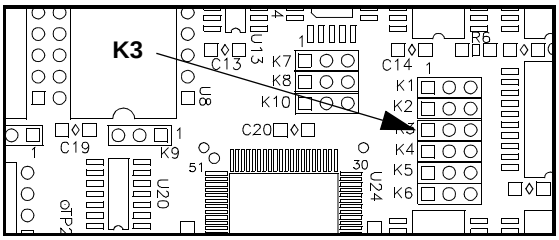
CAUTION: THE DEVICE MUST HAVE AN ACCESS TIME OF LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 200 NS.

PROM/ROM/EEPROM/SRAM Socket Memory Map Options

The jumpers at locations K3 and K18 allow for setting the read/write permissions of devices inserted into sockets U7 and U8 according to the following table. EEPROMs used in this application must have write protection built in. The bolded text indicates the factory configuration.



[1]



.

Table 4: U7 and U8 Jumper Settings

Option	Device Type	Jumpers Setting
1	**00000000-0001FFFF Read-Only Memory Socket, U7**	**K3-1 to K3-2**
	00020000-0003FFFF Read/Write Memory Socket. U8	K18 OPEN[a]
2	00000000-0003FFFF Read-Only Memory Socket, U7	K3-2 to K3-3
	00040000-0007FFFF Read/Write Memory Socket. U8	K18 OPEN[a]
3	00000000-0007FFFF Read-Only Memory Socket, U7	K18-1 to K18-2
	00080000-000FFFFF Read/Write Memory Socket. U8	K3 OPEN[a]
4	00000000-000FFFFF Read-Only Memory Socket, U7	K18-2 to K18-3
	00100000-001FFFFF Read/Write Memory Socket. U8	K3 OPEN[a]

a. NOTE: Never install jumpers on both K3 and K18 at any time!

CAUTION: Before enabling this function be sure that your installed software supports it. Unexpected local resets could occur.

[1] 1

Interrupt Priority Setting

Jumper K15 selects between two available Interrupt maps. The bolded text indicates the factory configuration.

Table 5: K15 Interrupt Jumper Settings

Option	Jumpers Setting
1	**K15-2 to K15-3**
2	K15-1 to K15-2

See “Table 12: General Interrupt Map” on page 34.

Front Panel Reset and Abort Input Enable Jumpers

Jumpers K12, K13 and K14 allows you to select the following options for the optional front panel debug cable. The bolded text indicates the factory configuration.

Table 6: Front Panel Reset18/Abort Jumper Settings

Option	Jumpers Setting
Reset Disabled	**K12-2 to K12-3**
Reset Enabled	K12-1 to K12-2
Abort NC (Normally Closed) Disabled	**K13-1 to K13-2**
Abort NC (Normally Closed) Enabled	K13-2 to K13-3
Abort NO (Normally Open) Disabled	**K14-1 to K14-2**
Abort NO (Normally Open) Enabled	K14-2 to K14-3

Factory Configurations

Jumper headers K4, K16 and K17 are for factory configuration and should not be altered by the user.

Table 7: K4, K16 & K17 Jumper Settings

Option	Jumpers Setting
Factory Setting	**K4-1 to K4-2**
Factory Set. Depends on the SAM board being used	**K16**
4MB Base Board	K17-2 to K17-3
8MB Base Board	K17-1 to K17-2

Board Installation

Power Considerations

PT-VME330B VMEbus Controller has the following power requirements:

- +5V +/- 5% 5.0 Amps typical
- 6.0 Amps maximum
- +12V +/-5% .15 Amp maximum
- -12V +/-5% .15 Amp maximum

It is recommended that Maximum values are used to ensure adequate margins. Add these numbers to those of the other devices in the system and check that the incorporation of the PT-VME330B does not exceed the system power supply ratings.

Mechanical And Environmental

Ambient Temperature:

- 0o to +55o C, operating
- -55o to +85o C, storage

Humidity:

- 0% to 90% (non-condensing)

Physical

- Width: 234mm (9.2in)
- Depth: 160mm (6.3in)
- Front Panel: 20.3mm (0.8in)

Slot Considerations

The programmable configuration capability of the PT-VME330B presents a number of opportunities not available in a jumper or switch configured board. To users accustomed to “hard” configured modules, the capability also presents some challenges. See “Software Configuration Options” on page 11 for more information.

Backplane Insertion

CAUTION: The chassis must be switched off before inserting the board or making any cable connections to avoid damage to the components!

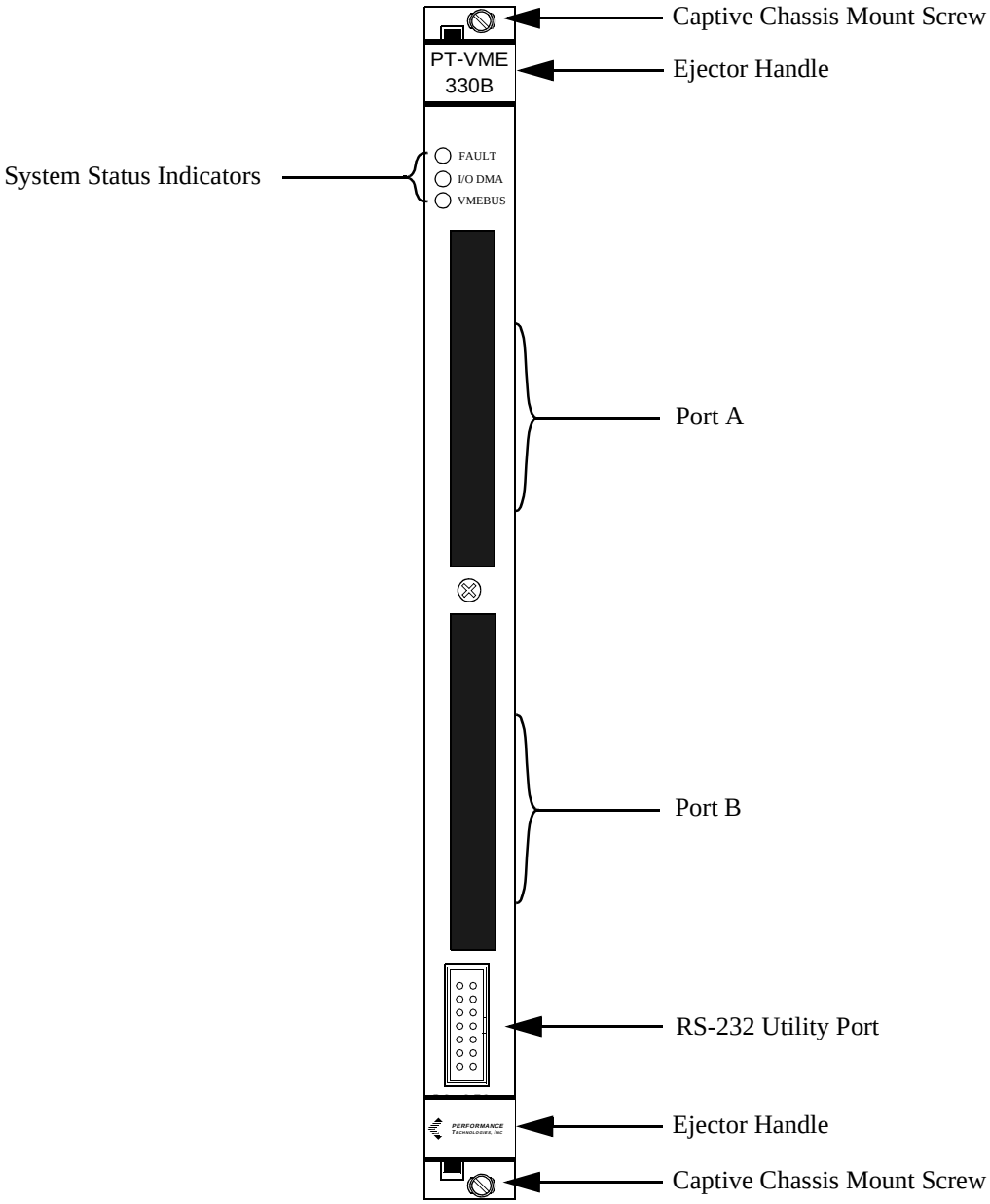
After reviewing the Power Considerations and selecting a slot, insert the PT-VME330B into the backplane. Be sure that it is seated completely into the backplane then tighten the two Captive Chassis Mounting Screws on the front panel. Attach cables as necessary then power up the system.

NOTE: The first time the system is powered up after inserting the card, check the supply voltages at the PT-VME330B backplane P1 and P2 connectors. Adjust the supplies as necessary to the nominal voltage levels (+12.00V, - 12.00V and +5.00V).

Board Specifications

Characteristic	Specification
Processor	68EC030 @ 32 MHz.
Main RAM	4 or 8 MByte Dynamic 1 wait state @ 32 MHz
PROM/EEPROM/SRAM	2 32-pin JEDEC Byte Ports
Socket 1:	32Kx8 PROM or 64Kx8 PROM or 128Kx8 PROM or 256Kx8 PROM or 512Kx8 PROM or 1024Kx8 PROM
Socket 2	64Kx8 PROM or 128Kx8 PROM or 256Kx8 PROM or 512Kx8 PROM or 1024Kx8 PROM or 8Kx8 EEPROM or 8Kx8 SRAM or 32Kx8 EEPROM or 32Kx8 SRAM
VMEbus Master	A32/A24: D32/D16 Block Mode Unaligned Transfers
VMEbus Slave	A32/A24/A16 D8(O)
Peripheral DMA	1 Port at 1778 Kbps each Port
Controller	2 Ports at 1000 Kbps each Port
Full Duplex	4 Ports at 526 Kbps each Port
Performance	8 Ports at 271 Kbps each Port 16 Ports at 137 Kbps each Port

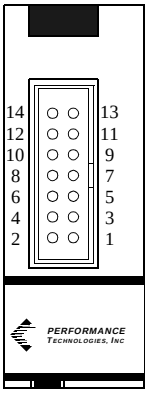
Figure 3: PT-VME330B Front Panel



Break Out Box (BOB) Cabling

The PT-VME330B uses an range of optional breakout boxes supplied with industry standard connectors. The breakout box kit includes the termination box with appropriate connectors and 6 foot terminated cables (cut to user specified lengths, on special order). The boxes are available in 19 inch rack mount versions only.

Serial Port Cabling



The PT-VME330B Utility Serial Port interconnect is provided on the front panel. The signals are organized so that a mass terminated Insulation Displacement Connectors (IDC) can be used to create an RS-232 DTE interconnect. A 12 inch transition cable is supplied with the PT-VME330B which converts between the 14-pin header and a female shell (male pin) 25-pin D-Shell connector. If a longer cable or a different D-Shell connector sex is required it can be assembled by following the example below. The Utility Port pin positions are noted in the figure to the left.

NOTE: The EIA RS232C Specification limits the maximum end to end cable length to 50 ft.

Example

Following is an example cable with vendors and part numbers for the components. These configurations have been tested at PTI. Figure 4 displays an example serial cable for the PT-VME330B. The view is with the connector sockets pointing towards you.

An interface cable can be constructed using a 14 conductor ribbon cable to attach a 25-Pin D-Shell IDC to a 14 contact ribbon cable IDC socket. To conserve front panel space only a 14 pin connector is used, however the 25-Pin D-Shell expects 25 conductors, so pin-1 of the ribbon cable must be justified to the pin-1 end of the D-Shell connector. It is recommended that the cable be no longer than necessary for your particular application.

D-Shell Connection

25 position Insulation Displacement Connector Male, D-Shell connector derived from DIN 41612 type C, with rows A and C populated (socket):

3M 8225-6003 or

T&B 609-25P-MA2

Ribbon cable

14 Conductor 28 AWG. Flat Cable

Spectra-Strip 843-191-2801-014 or

3M 3365/14

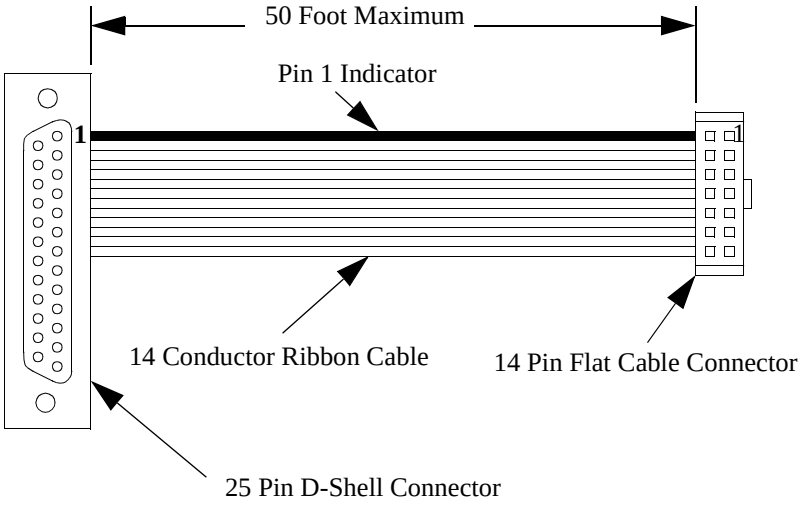
RS232 Serial Port connector

14 Pin Flat Cable Connector center polarized

Burndy FRS14BF-8 (strain relief included) or

AMP 746288-2 (connector)
AMP 499252-9 (strain relief)

Figure 4: Example Serial port Cable



Mechanical restraints

Depending upon your mechanical configuration, tie wraps or cable clamps may be necessary to provide mechanical support for the cable.

Debug Card and Cables

The PT-ACC1xx-10247 Kit contains a 9 inch cable and a PCB board that has Abort and Reset buttons to be used during software development.

NOTE: The EIA RS232C Specification limits the maximum end to end cable length to 50 ft.

Section

3

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The Performance Technologies PT-VME330B 16 Port Serial I/O VMEbus Controllers a high performance synchronous communications controller which offers excellent performance, powerful functional features, and high ports-per-slot density.

The PT-VME330B is designed specifically for synchronous communication requirements that demand high throughput and/or maximum ports/module capacity. The module's communication interface is based on up to eight Z85230 Synchronous Communication Controllers (SCC's) supporting a variety of physical line interfaces.

Designed as a fully programmable communications sub-system, it is capable of sustaining high data rates for a variety of protocols used in synchronous and asynchronous data communications.

Unlike other controllers, the onboard intelligences and large DRAM array of the PT-VME330B allow it to handle much of the low level communications activities that typically would burden the host. This can greatly enhance overall system performance. The DRAM also allows the downloading of protocols for stand-alone code execution directly on the PT-VME330B.

Operating under real world protocol overheads, this communications adapter can sustain the concurrent throughput of over 137 Kbps full-duplex on each of its 16 channels and over 1.8 Mbits/sec using a single channel.

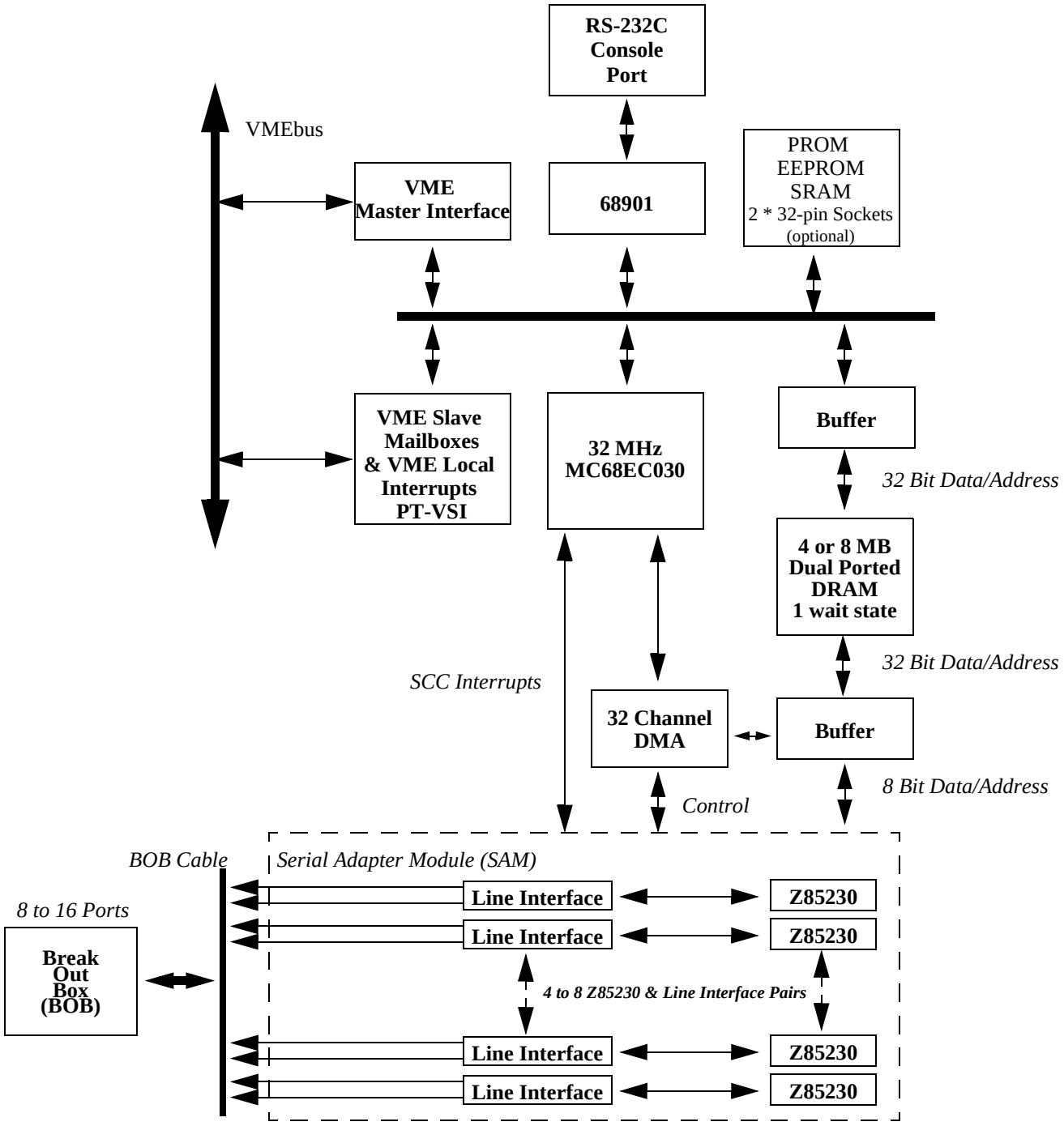
The architecture of the PT-VME330B capitalizes on the intelligence of the Motorola MC68EC030 @ 32 MHz and up to eight dual channel Z85230 SCC's. The 32 channel DMA controller is highly optimized to ensure high speed data movement between the SCCs and the DRAM data buffer.

The high bandwidth local memory of the PT-VME330B provides the deterministic element necessary to allow both SIO Transmit and Receive operations to continue on all ports without loss of data, even during sustained and prolonged VMEbus accesses.

The PT-VME330B includes support for addressing 4 GBytes of memory and 32 bit data transfers. The VMEbus interface also supports Block Mode (BLT) operation. This is especially effective for moving large contiguous blocks of information while minimizing bus control overhead.

Physically, the PT-VME330B consists of a Base Board, a mezzanine mounted Serial Adapter Module (S-A-M), and one or more passive Breakout Boards (B-O-B). The Controller contains the 68EC030, memory, VMEbus interfaces, and DMA controller. The Serial Adapter contains the communications and line interface devices. The Breakout Board provides the transition to the connector interface required.

Figure 5: Block Diagram



Hardware Functions

Internal Architecture

The PT-VME330B VMEbus Controller is a dual internal bus design which allows accesses to VMEbus, which are of indeterminate length, to take place without compromising the ability of the Peripheral DMA Controller to transfer data.

All of the VMEbus setup parameters usually associated with jumper or switches are software programmable on the PT-VME330B. VMEbus slave address, master request level, and master request mode are all programmable by the local processor. An EEPROM is provided for non-volatile storage of these parameters. For those applications which demand a manual input, a four bit switch, accessible to the firmware, is provided.

Microprocessor

The PT-VME330B utilizes a Motorola 68EC030 Microprocessor running at 32 MHz.This processor combines a full 32-bit Central Processing Unit (CPU) core, a data cache, an instruction cache, and an enhanced bus controller in a single VLSI device.

Main Memory

Main memory is implemented using two or four 1M x 16 DRAMs.

DRAM

Main memory uses 60 ns. Fast Page Mode DRAMs, composed of a single bank of 16 MBit, 16 bit wide devices. Thus, the board may be populated at the time of manufacture with 4 or 8 megabytes of RAM. All of main memory can be mapped to the VMEbus.

Addressing

The address space from 40000000h to 4FFFFFFFh is allocated to the DRAM. Any reference to this 128 MByte space will complete without a bus error. Both the 4 and 8 MB base boards memory space will repeat every 8 MB, thus there will be a 4 MB dead band of memory addresses between valid memory address. (40000000h, 40800000h to 41000000h)

PROM Sockets

The board is equipped with two 32-pin JEDEC sockets configured as byte wide ports. Both sockets support ROM, PROM, EPROM and EEPROM read-only devices, as well as 28-pin or 32-pin configuration Jumpers are provided to select between read-only and read/write operation and the 28-pin or 32-pin configurations. See “ Jumper Configuration Options” on page 12.

Serial EEPROM

The EEPROM supports 128 bytes of non volatile memory. The part is capable of 10,000 erase/write cycles and ten year data retention. Performance Technologies normally uses this memory to store various parameters and options used in the initialization and operation of the PT-VME330B.

This device (U19) is socketed so that it can be moved to another board if necessary. For instance, if board level replacement is typically performed on failures in the field. The EEPROM can be moved to the replacement board to maintain the configuration information of the original board.

Timers

The 68901 Multi-Function Peripheral provides four timers. The timers are allocated as follows:

- Software Timer A
- VMEbus Time-out Timer
- Software Timer C
- Utility Port Baud Rate Generation
- The timers are driven by a 3.68 MHz timebase.

Utility Serial Port

This function is also provided by the 68901 MFP. The utility port is equipped with an RS-232 interface and supports Transmit and Receive signals over the common asynchronous speed range.

The Utility Port connector is located on the front panel and uses a 14-pin dual row header connector.

Communications Devices

The VMEbus controller supports up to eight Z85230 Serial Communications Controllers operating at 14.7 MHz.

Peripheral Device Dma Controller

The Z85230 devices are served by a 32 channel DMA controller. This controller is configured so that one channel is allocated to transmit and a separate channel is allocated to receive for each communications port.

The controller stores a Memory Address Register value and a Transfer Count value, for each channel, in a dedicated 64 longword field of on-board main memory.

During operation, a high-speed state machine receives the DMA request and fetches the MAR and TCR values from memory. The MAR and TCR are incremented/decremented and replaced in memory. The byte read or write cycle, at the address specified by the MAR, is then conducted and the data transferred to/from the Z85230.

The DMA controller can interrupt the local processor on terminal count for both transmit and receive operations. The interrupt vector will be derived from the DMA channel reaching terminal count - thus each DMA channel will have a separate interrupt vector. DMA terminal count interrupts may be disabled for receive channels only.

I/O Interconnect

All drivers and receivers are located on the Serial Adapter Module. Two 80 conductor ribbon cables connect the Serial Adapter Module to the Breakout Board. The Breakout Board is completely passive and serves to mount connectors only.

VMEbus Slave Interface

The VMEbus slave interface is implemented using the “VMEbus Slave Interface” ASIC (VSI).

The VSI has 16 byte-wide mailboxes accessible from both the VMEbus and the local processor bus. The mailboxes monitor accesses from VMEbus and have the capability of interrupting the local processor when VMEbus accesses are made. A flexible system of controls allows this monitor/interrupt function to be adapted to specific firmware requirements.

The VSI also provides the VMEbus interrupter function. This interrupter is fully programmable - both request level and vector number can be firmware selected.

The Host may issue a hardware reset of the PT-VME330B by accessing a specific location decoded by the VSI. The location must be accessed using a specific data pattern to reduce the chances of inadvertent reset.

VMEbus Master Interface

The PT-VME330B allows the local processor to have direct access to the VMEbus through the VMEbus Master Interface.

VMEbus access appears as a portion of the local processor memory map and can be freely read or written using full A32:D32 capability. During VMEbus accesses, AM0-5 and A31 are supplied from a local register. All byte position translations and unaligned transfers are automatically performed.

The VMEbus request level and request mode (Release-When-Done or Release-On-Request) are software programmable.

Because VMEbus accesses may be of indeterminate length (due to bus contention from unknown sources), the PT-VME330B provides a level of logical isolation between the local memory array and the VMEbus master interface. This isolation insures that the real-time requirements of the Z85230 DMA Controller are not jeopardized by long processor accesses to VMEbus.

Operating Controls And Indicators

“FAULT” Indicator

The PT-VME330B “FAULT” indicator is a red LED under software control.

“I/O DMA” Indicator

The “I/O DMA” Indicator is illuminated whenever the Peripheral DMA controller has control of the internal bus. The LED illumination intensity is a relative indication of the DMA activity.

“VME ACCESS” Indicator

The “VME Access” Indicator is illuminated whenever the PT-VME330B is accessing the VMEbus.

External Reset And Abort

The PT-VME330B has provision for external manual reset and abort (level 7 interrupt) switches. These input lines are provided on the 14-pin Debug Port connector, are internally de-bounced, and require a Form A (normally open) contact closure for Reset and a Form C (SPDT) contact for Abort.

Section

4

FUNCTIONAL SUMMARY

Firmware - Hardware Interface

This section provides a functional reference of address, interrupt, and bit assignments.

When a function is implemented using commercially available VLSI, the device register names are given along with any special programming requirement. This information should be used in conjunction with the manufacturers data sheet for more detail as to specific bit fields, etc.

When a function is implemented using hardware unique to the PT-VME330B, the register bit definitions are included in that section. Note that some PT-VME330B registers may have application in more than one functional area - in this case the register diagram is repeated but only those bits applicable to the function are described.

General Memory Map

The memory map for the 4 MByte and 8 Mbyte versions is identical except for the end of the DRAM range and the location of the Peripheral DMA Controller MARs and TCRs.

Table 8: General Memory Map

OPTION	MEMORY RANGE (HEX)	DEVICE
Option 1:[a]	00000000-0001FFFF	Read-Only Memory Socket, U7
	00020000-0003FFFF	Read/Write Memory Socket, U8
Option 2:[a]	00000000-0003FFFF	Read-Only Memory Socket, U7
	00040000-0007FFFF	Read/Write Memory Socket, U8
Option 3:[a]	00000000-0007FFFF	Read-Only Memory Socket, U7
	00080000-000FFFFF	Read/Write Memory Socket, U8
Option 4:[a]	00000000-000FFFFF	Read-Only Memory Socket, U7
	00100000-001FFFFF	Read/Write Memory Socket, U8

a. **NOTE:** See jumper configurations section for PROM memory map setup

Table 9: Memory Range By Device

MEMORY RANGE (HEX)	DEVICE
10000000	Peripheral DMA Control Register[a]
10000001	General Control Register 0[a])
10000002	General Control Register 1[a]
10000003	General Status Register[b]
20000000	68901 General Purpose I/O Register (GPIB)
20000001	68901 Active Edge Register (AER)
20000002	68901 Data Direction Register (DDR)
20000003	68901 Interrupt Enable Register A (IERA)
20000004	68901 Interrupt Enable Register B (IERB)
20000005	68901 Interrupt Pending Register A (IPRA)
20000006	68901 Interrupt Pending Register B (IPRB)
20000007	68901 Interrupt In-Service Reg. A (ISRA)
20000008	68901 Interrupt In-Service Reg. B (ISRB)
20000009	68901 Interrupt Mask Register A (IMRA)
2000000A	68901 Interrupt Mask Register B (IMRB)
2000000B	68901 Vector Register (VR)
2000000C	68901 Timer A Control Register (TACR)
2000000D	68901 Timer B Control Register (TBCR)
2000000E	68901 Timers C & D Control Reg. (TCDCR)
2000000F	68901 Timer A Data Register (TADR)
20000010	68901 Timer B Data Register (TBDR)
20000011	68901 Timer C Data Register (TCDR)
20000012	68901 Timer D Data Register (TDDR)
20000013	68901 Sync Character Register (SCR)
20000014	68901 USART Control Register (UCR)
20000015	68901 Receiver Status Register (RSR)
20000016	68901 Transmitter Status Register (TSR)

Table 9: Memory Range By Device

MEMORY RANGE (HEX)	DEVICE
20000017	68901 USART Data Register (UDR)
30000000	VSI Mailbox Register 0
30000001	VSI Mailbox Register 1
30000002	VSI Mailbox Register 2
30000003	VSI Mailbox Register 3
30000004	VSI Mailbox Register 4
30000005	VSI Mailbox Register 5
30000006	VSI Mailbox Register 6
30000007	VSI Mailbox Register 7
30000008	VSI Mailbox Register 8
30000009	VSI Mailbox Register 9
3000000A	VSI Mailbox Register 10
3000000B	VSI Mailbox Register 11
3000000C	VSI Mailbox Register 12
3000000D	VSI Mailbox Register 13
3000000E	VSI Mailbox Register 14
3000000F	VSI Mailbox Register 15
30000010	VSI Mailbox 7-0 Interrupt Mask Reg.
30000010	VSI Mailbox 7-0 Interrupt Pending Reg.
30000011	VSI Mailbox 15-8 Interrupt Mask Reg.
30000011	VSI Mailbox 15-8 Interrupt Pending Reg.
30000012	VSI Mailbox 03-00 Interrupt Pin Select
30000013	VSI Mailbox 07-04 Interrupt Pin Select
30000014	VSI Mailbox 11-08 Interrupt Pin Select
30000015	VSI Mailbox 15-11 Interrupt Pin Select
30000016	VSI Slave Address Modifier Compare Reg.
30000017	VSI Slave AM Don't Care Reg.
30000018	VSI Slave Address A31-A24 Compare Reg.

Table 9: Memory Range By Device

MEMORY RANGE (HEX)	DEVICE
30000019	VSI Slave Address A23-A16 Compare Reg.
3000001A	VSI Slave Address A15-A09 Compare Reg.
3000001B	VSI VMEbus Interrupter Request Level Reg.
3000001B	VSI VMEbus Interrupter Level Pending Reg.
3000001C	VSI VMEbus Interrupt Vector Number Reg.
3000001D	VSI Slave Aux. Addr. Compare/Don't Care
3000001E	VSI Global Interrupt Status Register
3000001E	VSI Master Enable Register
3000001F	VSI Mode Selection Register

a. Write only, byte wide.

b. Read only, byte wide.

Table 10: DRAM Address

ADDRESS	TYPE
40000000-403FFEFF	4 MB Dynamic RAM[a]
403FFF00-403FFF3F	4 MB Ports 0-15 Receive DMA MAR[a]
403FFF40-403FFF7F	4 MB Ports 0-15 Transmit DMA MAR[a]
403FFF80-403FFFBF	4 MB Ports 0-15 Receive DMA TCR[a]
403FFFC0-403FFFFF	4 MB Ports 0-15 Transmit DMA TCR[a]
or	
40000000-407FFEFF	8 MB Dynamic RAM[a]
407FFF00-407FFF3F	8 MB Ports 0-15 Receive DMA MAR[a]
407FFF40-407FFF7F	8 MB Ports 0-15 Transmit DMA MAR[a]
407FFF80-407FFFBF	8 MB Ports 0-15 Receive DMA TCR[a]
407FFFC0-407FFFFF	8 MB Ports 0-15 Transmit DMA TCR[a]

a. Read/Write, longword wide.

Table 11: SAM Port Addresses For Data And Control

MEMORY RANGE (HEX)	DEVICE
60000000	S-A-M Z85230 Port 0, Data [a]
60000001	S-A-M Z85230 Port 0, Control
60000002	S-A-M Z85230 Port 1, Data
60000003	S-A-M Z85230 Port 1, Control
60000004	S-A-M Z85230 Port 2, Data
60000005	S-A-M Z85230 Port 2, Control
60000006	S-A-M Z85230 Port 3, Data
60000007	S-A-M Z85230 Port 3, Control
60000008	S-A-M Z85230 Port 4, Data
60000009	S-A-M Z85230 Port 4, Control
6000000A	S-A-M Z85230 Port 5, Data
6000000B	S-A-M Z85230 Port 5, Control
6000000C	S-A-M Z85230 Port 6, Data
6000000D	S-A-M Z85230 Port 6, Control
6000000E	S-A-M Z85230 Port 7, Data
6000000F	S-A-M Z85230 Port 7, Control
60000010	S-A-M Z85230 Port 8, Data
60000011	S-A-M Z85230 Port 8, Control
60000012	S-A-M Z85230 Port 9, Data
60000013	S-A-M Z85230 Port 9, Control
60000014	S-A-M Z85230 Port 10, Data
60000015	S-A-M Z85230 Port 10, Control
60000016	S-A-M Z85230 Port 11, Data
60000017	S-A-M Z85230 Port 11, Control
60000018	S-A-M Z85230 Port 12, Data
60000019	S-A-M Z85230 Port 12, Control
6000001A	S-A-M Z85230 Port 13, Data
6000001B	S-A-M Z85230 Port 13, Control

Table 11: SAM Port Addresses For Data And Control

MEMORY RANGE (HEX)	DEVICE
6000001C	S-A-M Z85230 Port 14, Data
6000001D	S-A-M Z85230 Port 14, Control
6000001E	S-A-M Z85230 Port 15, Data
6000001F	S-A-M Z85230 Port 15, Control
60000020-6000003F	S-A-M Bit Registers
80000000-FFFFFFFF	VMEbus Access

a. **NOTE:** Read/Write, byte wide.

.

Table 12: General Interrupt Map

Option	Interrupt Level	Source	Vector (HEX)
Option 1[a]	7	External Contact	
	6	DMA Channel Terminal Count	E0-EF (Receive) F0-FF (Transmit)
	5	Multi-Function Peripheral Software Timer C 8350s	x5 (Programmable) x0, x1, x2, x3, x6, x7xE, xF (Programmable)
	4	Software Timer A	Auto Vector 1C
	3	VSI Interrupt 0 (LIRQ0)	Auto Vector 1B
	2	VSI Interrupt 1 (LIRQ1)	Auto Vector 1A
	1	VSI Interrupt 2 (LIRQ2)	Auto Vector 19
Option 2[a]	7	External Contact	
	6	Software Timer A	Auto Vector 1E
	5	Multi-Function Peripheral Software Timer C 8350s	x5 (Programmable) x0, x1, x2, x3, x6, x7 xE, xF (Programmable)
	4	DMA Channel Terminal Count	E0-EF (Receive) F0-FF (Transmit)
	3	VSI Interrupt 0 (LIRQ0)	Auto Vector 1B
	2	VSI Interrupt 1 (LIRQ1)	Auto Vector 1A
	1	VSI Interrupt 2 (LIRQ2)	Auto Vector 19

a. Interrupt Map determined by Hardware Jumper Setting. See jumper configuration section for details.

Dynamic Memory Control

After power up, no DRAM accesses are allowed for 150 micoseconds to satisfy the DRAM initialization period. Firmware must guarantee that this reset period is provided for.

Utility Serial I/O

The Utility Serial I/O Port UART is part of the 68901 Multi-Function Peripheral device. The baud rate generator is implemented using Timer D.

UART Control

UART control of the 68901 is done through four registers; the UART Control Register (UCR), the Receiver Status Register (RSR), the Transmit Status Register (TSR), and the UART Data Register (UDR).

Baud Rate Generation

The 68901 Timer D is controlled using the Timer C&D Control Register (TCDCR) and the Timer D Data Register (TDDR).

The following example illustrates the calculations used in programming this timer for a 9600 Baud rate.

- x16 clock required = 9600 x 16 =153.6 KHz.
- 3.6864 MHz. input / 153.6 KHz. =24

Prescale	4
Count Down	3
Inherent in Delay Mode	2
	--
Total Division	24

Software Interrupt Time

Timer A of the MFP is used in the square wave mode to drive an external divide-by-16 and interrupt generator.

The following example illustrates the use of this timer to produce a 16.6 msec periodic interrupt.

- Input period = 1/3.68 MHz = 271 nsec
- Period required = 16.6 msec
- Division required = 16.6 msec/271 nsec = 61088

Prescale	10
Counter	191
Inherent in Sq Wv Mode	2
Inherent in Ext. H/W	16

Total Division	61120

Control/Status Registers

There are three system registers on the PT-VME330B that are not defined in the referenced data sheets. These registers are unique to the PT-VME330B, providing control of major functional blocks and status.

An ‘X’ indicates an undefined state for a bit when read or unused bit when written. For compatibility with future hardware revisions mask all “Reserved” bits marked with ‘X’ to zero (0) when read or written.

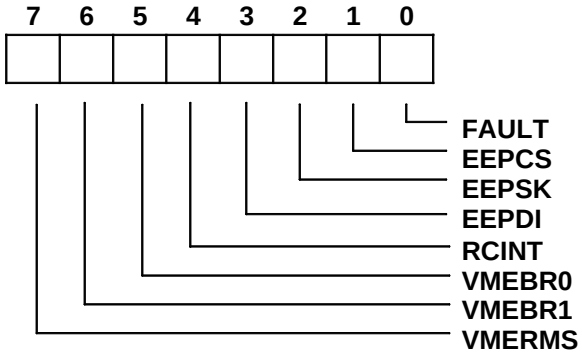
Serial EEPROM Operation

The serial EEPROM is intended for the storage of setup parameters and other infrequently accessed data. Accessing the serial EEPROM is a software intensive operation as the control lines (Chip Select, Clock, Data In, and Data Out) must be manipulated on a bit-by-bit basis to clock data into or out of the EEPROM. Consult the EEPROM manufacturers documentation regarding the required timing and control.

Control Register 0

The output lines (Chip Select, Clock, and Data Out) are controlled from bits in Control Register 0. The input line (Data In) is accessed from the Status Register.

Address 10000001
Byte Read/Write Only
All bits cleared to zero by reset

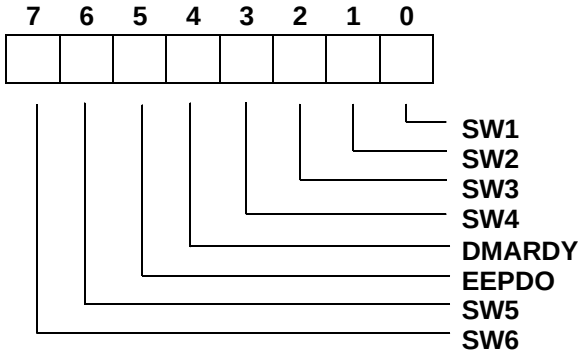


Bit	Name	Function
0	FAULT	"FAULT" LED and SYSFAIL* Control. The post-reset state of this bit is 0 (LED on and SYSFAIL* asserted.
	1	FAULT LED and SYSFAIL* negated.
	0	FAULT LED and SYSFAIL* asserted.
1	EEPCS	Serial EEPROM Chip Select bit. The post-reset state of this bit is 0.
	1	EEPROM Selected
	0	**EEPROM Not Selected**
2	EEPSK	EEPROM Serial Clock Line. Clock to the serial EEPROM.
3	EEPDI	EEPROM Data In Line. The "Data In" line to the serial EEPROM.
4	RCINT	Peripheral DMA Receive Complete Interrupt. This bit controls the issuance of Peripheral DMA Controller receive Terminal Count interrupts. The post-reset state of this bit is 0.
	1	Receive TC Interrupts Disabled.
	0	Receive Terminal Count Interrupts Issued.
5-6	VMEBR0-1	VMEbus Bus Request Level. The corresponding bus request level (0-3) is selected after the next VMEbus cycle arbitration completes. 00 = BR0, 10 = BR2 and 11 = BR3
7	VMERMS	VMEbus Request Mode Select. This bit selects the VMEbus master request mode either Release-When-Done or Release-On-Request.
	1	Release-When-Done.
	0	Release-On-Request.

Status Register

The Status Register is used for more than one function. It is used for the EEPROM Data Out Line and for getting the status on the Utility Bit Switch (SW1). The Utility Bit Switch may be used for any purpose requiring manual input.

Address 10000003
Byte Read/Write Only
All bits cleared to zero by reset



Bit	Name	Function
0	SW1	DIP Switch 1
	1	Switch Open
	0	Switch Closed
1	SW2	DIP Switch 2
	1	Switch Open
	0	Switch Closed
2	SW3	DIP Switch 3
	1	Switch Open
	0	Switch Closed
3	SW4	DIP Switch 4
	1	Switch Open
	0	Switch Closed
4	DMARDY	Peripheral DMA Controller Ready.
	1	OK to write to DMA Command Register.
	0	Do not write to DMA Command Register.
5	EEPDO	EEPROM Data Out Line. The “Data Out” line from the serial EEPROM.
6	SW5	DIP Switch 5
	1	Switch Open
	0	Switch Closed
7	SW6	DIP Switch 6
	1	Switch Open
	0	Switch Closed

Processor Access To Serial Adapter Module

The Serial Adapter Module (S-A-M) is an mezzanine board which contains up to 8 Z85230 SCCs and, optionally, bit registers for modem and other control applications. Specific S-A-M descriptions can be found in the appendices of this manual.

Register Access

Direct access to the Z85230 registers can be made by using the addresses listed in the general memory map.

Z85230 Interrupts

The parallel I/O port of the 68901 is used entirely to receive interrupt requests from the Z85230s residing on the Serial Adapter Module mezzanine board. The Data Direction Register (DDR) should be programmed so that all bits are inputs. The Active Edge Register (AER) should be programmed so that all bits are falling edge triggered. When a Z85230 asserts its interrupt line, the 68901 will cause an interrupt request to the 68EC030 on level 5. The interrupt vector will be based on the Z85230 requesting the interrupt and the contents of the 68901 Vector Register (VR). The Vector Register should not be programmed for a base of 111xxxxx (binary) as this vector base is reserved for the Peripheral DMA Controller.

Table 13: Z85230 Interrupts

Bit	I/O Direction	Function
7	I	Z85230 Interrupt Request Ports 14, 15
6	I	Z85230 Interrupt Request Ports 12, 13
5	I	Z85230 Interrupt Request Ports 10, 11
4	I	Z85230 Interrupt Request Ports 8, 9
3	I	Z85230 Interrupt Request Ports 6, 7
2	I	Z85230 Interrupt Request Ports 4, 5
1	I	Z85230 Interrupt Request Ports 2, 3
0	I	Z85230 Interrupt Request Ports 0, 1

Peripheral DMA Controller Operation

The Peripheral DMA controller is programmed using the Peripheral DMA Command Register and a 64 longword reserved area in main memory.

After programming the channel's Z85230 appropriately, the channel buffer address is loaded into the channel's MAR memory location and the transfer (byte) count into the channel's TCR memory location. The channel is then started using a command to the Peripheral DMA Command Register. The Receive

Terminal Count Interrupt from the DMA controller may be globally enabled or disabled using the RCINT bit in Control Register 0.

The PT-VME330B adds the ability to program the range of the DMA request scanner. This improves performance for applications which use less than 16 ports as the DMA Controller does not look for DMA requests on unused ports.

MAR/TCR Memory Locations

Each I/O DMA channel is assigned a dedicated longword in main memory as its MAR and a second longword as its TCR. Each longword has 22 valid bits, allowing an Peripheral DMA address range of 4 MByte.

The MAR counts “up” and the TCR “down” as the DMA operation progresses.

DMA Terminal Count Interrupts

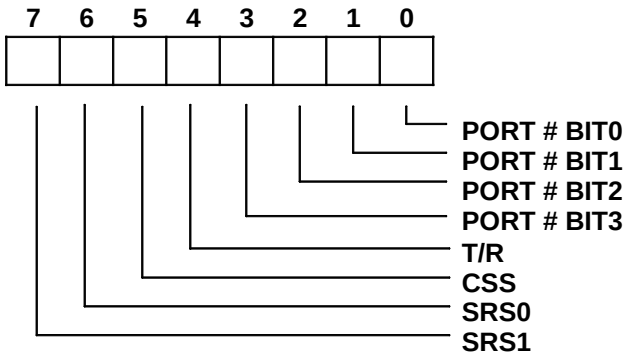
Typical operation of Z85230s in DMA mode is to have transmit completions signaled by DMA Terminal Count Interrupts and receive completions signaled by Z85230 Receive Complete interrupts. In this case, the TCR value of receive channels is set to a value larger than the largest anticipated receive packet, and the TCR acts as a “safety net” should a rogue packet exceed anticipated size.

Transmit Channel Terminal Count interrupts are generated by the Peripheral DMA Controller at level 4 or 6. The vector number is determined by combining the number of the channel interrupting with a fixed base vector and are in the form Fx (hex), where x is the port number.

Receive Channel Terminal Count Interrupts can be globally enabled/disabled using a bit in Control Register 0. These interrupts are also at level 4 or 6 with vectors of the form Ex (hex).

Peripheral DMA Command Register

Address 10000000
Byte Read/Write Only
All bits cleared to zero by reset



Bit	Name	Function
0-3	PORT # BIT0-3	These bits used along with the T/R bit, select the Port DMA channel to be started or stopped. 0000 = Port 0 and 1111 = Port 16
4	T/R	Transmit or Receive Channel. This bit selects either the transmit of receive channel for the port selected by PORT0 - PORT3.
	1	Transmit Channel Selected
	0	Receive Channel Selected.
5	CSS	This bit commands the channel addressed by T/R and bits Port # Bit0-3
	1	Stop Channel DMA
	0	Start Channel DMA
6-7	SR0-SR1	Scanner Range Select Bits. These bits select one of four request scanner ranges for the Peripheral DMA controller. Maximum Peripheral DMA performance is achieved when the scanner range covers only those channels which are active.
	0 0	Scan Ports 0-15 (16)
	0 1	Scan Ports 0-7 (8)
	1 0	Scan Ports 0-3 (4)
	1 1	Scan Ports 0-1 (2)

VMEbus Mailboxes And Software Reset

The VSI device decodes a 512 Byte region of the VMEbus address space. Within this region are the 16 byte-wide mailboxes and the software reset decode. The VMEbus address of the 512 Byte region is determined by registers in the VSI. VMEbus access to the mailboxes can be made to interrupt the local 68EC030. The type of access and the interrupt pin to be used can be programmed. The mailboxes are also

accessible by the local 68EC030. Because setup of the VSI requires multiple operations, it is not enabled onto the VMEbus until all setup operations are complete.

Mailbox Slave Address Decoder

The following example sets up the mailboxes at a VMEbus address of 0C180000 in Extended Supervisor or User space.

Load bits 31-24 of desired address into VSI Slave Address Compare Register (A31-A24)

Similarly, load bits 23-16 into VSI Slave Address Compare Register (A23-A16) and bits 15-9 into VSI Slave Address Compare Register (A15-A09).

The Extended Supervisor/User Address space requires that Address Modifier Bits 2-0 be decoded “don't care” and that Address Modifier bits 5-3 be compared to 001. To accomplish this, the VSI Slave Address Modifier Compare Register is loaded with 08 and the VSI Slave Address Modifier Don't Care Register is loaded with 07.

Configuring The Mailbox Interrupts

In this example, the mailbox interrupts are set so that LIRQ2 is activated when mailbox 0 is written by the VMEbus, LIRQ0 is activated when mailbox 7 is written, and LIRQ1 is activated when mailbox 8 is written.

Load a value of FE into Mailbox Interrupt Select (3-0) which routes Mailbox 0 to LIRQ2.

Similarly, load a value of 3F into Mailbox Interrupt Pin Select (7-4), a value of FD into Mailbox Interrupt Pin Select (11-8), and a value of FF into Mailbox Interrupt Pin Select (15-12).

Enable Mailbox 0,7, and 8 interrupts by loading a value of 81 into Mailbox Interrupt Enable (7-0) and a value of 01 into Mailbox Interrupt Enable (15-8).

Software Reset

The software controlled reset location is connected directly to the local reset pin and cannot be disable except by disabling the VSI VMEbus address decode.

Enabling The VSI

The VSI is enabled by writing the appropriate codes to the VSI Mode Select Register and the Master Enable Register.

VMEbus Interrupter

The VMEbus Interrupter is integrated into the VSI. Two VSI registers are used to control the interrupter. The VMEbus Interrupt Request Level Register is used to specify the desired interrupt level and also

contains “interrupter done” status bits. The VMEbus Interrupt Request Vector Number Register is used to specify the desired interrupt vector and to initiate the interrupt. A typical sequence is as follows:

Poll the VMEbus Interrupt Request Level Register until status indicates “not busy”.

Load the desired request level into the VMEbus Interrupt Request Level Register.

Load the desired vector number into the VMEbus Interrupt Vector Number Register. This load initiates the interrupt process.

The interrupter will go “busy” (as indicated by the Interrupt Request Level Register) and will remain “busy” until the VMEbus interrupt acknowledge cycle is completed. Optionally, one of the LIRQ pins can be configured as an interrupter done interrupt.

VMEbus Master Interface

VMEbus accesses are made simply by using the portion of the local memory map reserved for VMEbus access. Before VMEbus operations are conducted, however, the VMEbus Master Interface must be set to the characteristics required.

A VMEbus Master requests the VMEbus with one of five priority levels and using one of two modes. Bits for controlling the requester priority level and mode are found in Control Register 0.

A VMEbus Master also issues Address Modifier codes with each address. The PT-VME330B Master Interface obtains these codes from bits in Control Register 1.

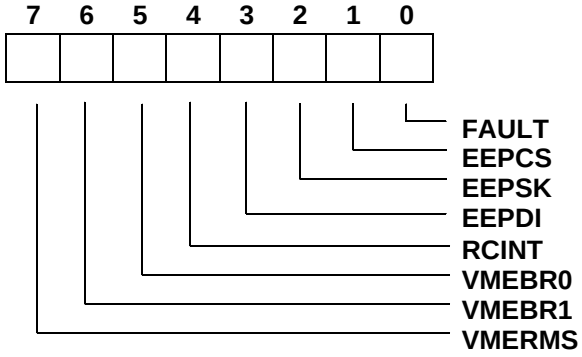
A VMEbus Master must adapt to limitations and options in the system of which it is a part. Control bits to limit transfers to 16 bits and to perform internal data alignment are provided in Control Register 1 to allow operation with systems which do not support D32 and/or non-aligned transfers.

Bit 31 of the local address bus is used to decode VMEbus accesses and is not available for direct use on the VMEbus. In order to provide access to the full 32 bit address range of VMEbus, the VMEbus Master Interface uses bit 31 supplied from Control Register 1.

The VMEbus Master may access nonexistent or non-responsive VMEbus addresses, particularly during software development. To prevent a “hang” condition, the PT-VME330B is equipped with a VMEbus cycle timer which must be programmed for the desired interval.

Control Register 0

Address 10000001
Byte Read/Write Only
All bits cleared to zero by reset

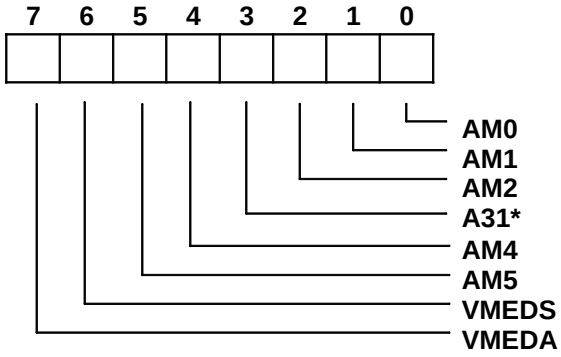


Bit	Name	Function
0	FAULT	"FAULT" LED and SYSFAIL* Control. The post-reset state of this bit is 0 (LED on and SYSFAIL* asserted.
	1	FAULT LED and SYSFAIL* negated.
	0	FAULT LED and SYSFAIL* asserted.
1	EEPCS	Serial EEPROM Chip Select bit. The post-reset state of this bit is 0.
	1	EEPROM Selected
	0	**EEPROM Not Selected**
2	EEPSK	EEPROM Serial Clock Line. Clock to the serial EEPROM.
3	EEPDI	EEPROM Data In Line. The "Data In" line to the serial EEPROM.
4	RCINT	Peripheral DMA Receive Complete Interrupt. This bit controls the issuance of Peripheral DMA Controller receive Terminal Count interrupts. The post-reset state of this bit is 0.
	1	Receive TC Interrupts Disabled.
	0	Receive Terminal Count Interrupts Issued.
5-6	VMEBR0-1	VMEbus Bus Request Level. The corresponding bus request level (0-3) is selected after the next VMEbus cycle arbitration completes. 00 = BR0, 10 = BR2 and 11 = BR3
7	VMERMS	VMEbus Request Mode Select. This bit selects the VMEbus master request mode either Release-When-Done or Release-On-Request.
	1	Release-When-Done.
	0	Release-On-Request.

Control Register 1

Control Register 1

Address 10000002
Byte Read/Write Only
All bits cleared to zero by reset



Bit	Name	Function
0,1,2,4&5	AM0-AM5	VMEbus Address Modifier Codes. Provides VMEbus AM<5:0> respectively during VMEbus Read and Write Cycles.
3	A31	VMEbus Address Bit 31. Provides A31 during VMEbus Master Read and Write Cycles.
	1	Enable
	0	Disable
6	VMEDS	Serial EEPROM Chip Select bit. The post-reset state of this bit is 0.
	1	EEPROM Selected
	0	**EEPROM Not Selected**
7	VMEDA	VMEbus Data Size. This bit controls the maximum data size used by the PT-VME330B for VMEbus transfers.
	1	D:16 master transfers only.
	0	D:32 master transfers allowed.

VMEbus Cycle Timer

Timer B of the 68901 MFP is driven by the 3.68 MHz MFP clock and is used in the square wave mode to drive an external divide-by-8 and BERR generation.

The following example illustrates the calculations used in programming this timer for a 1 msec VMEbus cycle time-out.

- Input period = 1/3.68 MHz = 271 nsec
- Time-out period = 1 msec
- Total division = 1 msec/271 nsec = 3680

Prescale	10
Count Down	23
Inherent in Sq Wv Mode	2
Inherent in Ext. H/W	8

Total Division	3680

Section

5

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Product Warranty

Performance Technologies Incorporated (hereinafter "PTI") warrants that its products sold hereunder will at the time of shipment be free from defects in material and workmanship and will conform to PTI's applicable specifications or, if appropriate, to Buyer's specifications accepted by PTI in writing. If products sold hereunder are not as warranted, PTI shall, at its option, refund the purchase price, repair, or replace the product provided proof of purchase and written notice of nonconformance are received by PTI within 12 months of shipment, or in the case of software and integrated circuits within ninety (90) days of shipment and provided said nonconforming products are returned F.O.B. to PTI's facility no later than thirty days after the warranty period expires. Products returned under warranty claims must be accompanied by an approved Return Material Authorization number issued by PTI and a statement of the reason for the return. Please contact PTI, or its agent, with the product serial number to obtain an RMA number. If PTI determines that the products are not defective, Buyer shall pay PTI all costs of handling and transportation. This warranty shall not apply to any products PTI determines to have been subject to testing for other than specified electrical characteristics or to operating and/or environmental conditions in excess of the maximum values established in applicable specifications, or have been subject to mishandling, misuse, static discharge, neglect, improper testing, repair, alteration, parts removal, damage, assembly or processing that alters the physical or electrical properties. This warranty excludes all cost of shipping, customs clearance and related charges outside the United States. Products containing batteries are warranted as above excluding batteries.

THIS WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES WHETHER EXPRESS, IMPLIED OR STATUTORY INCLUDING IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL PTI BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES DUE TO BREACH OF THIS WARRANTY OR ANY OTHER OBLIGATION UNDER THIS ORDER OR CONTRACT.

APPENDIX B: Product Return Procedure and Form

If you find that your Performance Technologies Incorporated (PTI) product must be returned for repair, please use a copy of the following form and include it with the returned product:

1 To return any equipment, you need to obtain a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number. PTI will not accept returns without an RMA number.

To obtain an RMA number, please contact the PTI's Customer Service Group at (716) 256-0248, FAX: (716) 256-0791). Outside of North America, customers should contact their PTI agent.

PTI will request the serial number of the unit and the reason for the return at the time the RMA is issued. RMA# = _____

2 What product are you returning?

What address do you want us to return the product to? If you do not give us an address it will be shipped back to the Ship To Address as listed on the invoice. Model Number: _____

3 What is the problem with the product?

Please enter in the information that the PTI Technical Support representative has given you for the reason for return of this product.

Description of problem: _____

_____

_____

_____

4 Ship to:

Return products should be shipped in the original packaging if possible. Ship via a traceable carrier and properly insure the package. No C.O.D.s are accepted and any shipping charges are non-refundable. Send your returns to: PerformanceTechnologies, Inc.

Attn: RMA# (Your RMA# goes here)
315 Science Parkway
Rochester, N.Y. 14620, U.S.A.

(Customers outside of North America, should follow the return shipment instructions issued by your PTI agent.) The RMA number should be clearly marked on the outside of the shipping box to expedite correct handling at the PTI factory.

Repairs will be performed only on complete units. Return of incomplete equipment may delay the repair.

Please note that removal of original parts or product modification by a customer can void the warranty. (This does not apply to jumpers or socketed user programmable parts.)

"Out of warranty repairs" cannot proceed without a Purchase Order to cover estimated cost of the repair.

PTI will supply repair information on all returns and warrants all repairs for 90 days after product is returned to the user.

APPENDIX C: Product Support

IF YOU ENCOUNTER DIFFICULTY IN USING THIS PERFORMANCE TECHNOLOGIES, INC. PCI PRODUCT, YOU CAN CONTACT OUR SUPPORT PERSONNEL IN ONE OF THREE WAYS.

A) Preferred - If you have Internet services - email us at support@pt.com. Outline your problem in detail. Please include your return email address, and a telephone number.

B) Web page and mail server. To get the latest product information and to receive the latest software please use either our Web site for ftp file access or the PTI mailserver:

Web: http://www.pt.com

Mailserver: mailserver@pt.com

To use the mailserver, send an empty mail message to mailserver@pt.com. The server will email you back information and instructions on how to use the server to receive trouble shooting tips and software device drivers via email.

C) FAX - If you have FAX service, contact us at U.S. Area Code 716, FAX Number 256-0791. Mark you FAX to Attention: PCI Product Support. Outline your problem in detail. Please include your return FAX number and a telephone number.

D) Contact us via telephone at U.S. Area Code 716-256-0248. Request PCI Product Support. Our offices are open between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm Eastern Time, Monday through Friday.

If you are located outside North America, we encourage you to contact the local PTI distributor or agent for support. Many of our distributors or agents maintain technical support staffs.

APPENDIX D: Installation Notes

NOTE: ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS ON PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS ARE EXTREMELY SENSITIVE TO STATIC ELECTRICITY. ORDINARY AMOUNTS OF STATIC ELECTRICITY GENERATED BY YOUR CLOTHING OR WORK ENVIRONMENT CAN DAMAGE THE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT WHEN INSTALLING THE PT-VME330B IN A SYSTEM OR THE COMPONENTS ON THE BOARD ITSELF THAT ANTI-STATIC GROUNDING STRAPS AND ANTI- STATIC MATS ARE USED TO HELP PREVENT DAMAGE DUE TO ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE.

NOTE: WHEN INSTALLING CHIPS INTO PROM SOCKETS, BE CERTAIN OF THEIR ORIENTATIONS. THE BOTTOM OF THE CHIP WILL BE ALIGNED WITH THE BOTTOM OF THE SOCKET. THE BOTTOM OF THE SOCKET IS THE END FURTHEST FROM THE EDGE OF THE CARD. PIN ONE OF THE CHIP SHOULD BE POINTING AWAY FROM THE VME CONNECTORS

NOTE: WHEN INSTALLING A 28 PIN DEVICE BE SURE THAT PIN 14 OF THE DEVICE ENTERS PIN 16 OF THE SOCKET (BOTTOM JUSTIFIED).

APPENDIX E: EEPROM Usage

PTI employs the Serial EEPROM to hold power-up and reset configuration information. The following instructions show how to return the initial values found in the EEPROM as a result of running factory testing of the PT-VME330B.

EEPROM Default Values

To return the PT-VME330B to its factory final test configuration use the following instructions:

Step 1 Make sure the PT-VME330B board is inserted into a VME cage and is powered on.

Step 2 Connect a terminal or monitor to the PT-VME330B debug port. (CR = ENTER Key press)

Step 3 Enter a <CR> to put the PT-VME330B into the monitor mode.

Step 4 Enter SC <CR> to enter the NVRAM update screen.

Step 5 Enter R <CR> then "." <CR> for default configuration reset.

Step 6 Enter EE1A <CR> <CR> 1 <CR> "."

Step 7 Enter 0 <CR> until address EE30 is reached.

Step 8 Enter "."

Step 9 Enter EE7C <CR> 8000 <CR> "."

Press reset on the system controller to cause all the changes made to take effect. After the board comes back up it will have all the factory configurations installed.

Section

6

INDEX

Symbols

Numerics

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

L

M

O

P

R

S

T

U

V

W

Z