USER'S MANUAL

VXI PULSE GENERATOR MODULE

MODEL VX462B

Manual Part No: 11026339D

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INTRODUCTION

This manual describes the functional operation of the C&H Model VX462B VXI Pulse Generator (Part No. 11026335). This module is one of a number of test and data acquisition/control modules in the VME and VXI format provided by C&H.

Contained within this manual is information on the physical and electrical specifications, installation and startup procedures, operating procedures, functional analysis, and figures and diagrams required to adequately support this product.

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1.0   GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The VX462B is a B-size VXIbus compatible programmable 20 MHz pulse generator with an additional 40 MHz square wave function. The module can output single or double pulse patterns that can be continuous streams or externally triggered or gated. The pulse repetition interval and pulse width are programmable and a delay time may be programmed in the delayed or double pulse modes. The output amplitude is also programmable.

1.1   PURPOSE OF EQUIPMENT

This module is well suited for applications within automated test equipment and hardware-in-the-loop simulation systems, as well as development laboratory environments.

1.2   SPECIFICATIONS OF EQUIPMENT

1.2.1   Key Specifications

- Single and double pulse modes

- Continuous, triggered, gated, and delayed modes

- Programmable pulse repetition interval and pulse width

- Programmable delay time

- ± 10Vpp output amplitude with low impedance output, or

   ± 5Vpp output amplitude with 50 Ohm impedance output selected.

- Read back capability on all registers

1.2.2   Electrical

The module requires the +5V and +12V power from the VXI backplane. The peak module current (I_{PM}) for the +5 volt supply is 3.0 amps and for the +12 volts it is 0.4 amps. The pulse timing and output characteristics are shown in Figure 1.

1.2.3   Mechanical

The mechanical dimensions of the module are in conformance with the VXIbus specification Rev 1.4 for single slot size 'B' modules. The nominal dimensions are 233.35 (9.187 in) high x 160 mm (6.299 in) deep. The module is designed for a mainframe with 20.32 mm (0.8 in) spacing between slots. As required by the VXI bus specification, these dimensions are in accordance with those given in the VME bus specification (Rev. C.1).

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Pulse Repetition Interval
    Range: 50ns to 1 sec, in 6 ranges
    Resolution: 25ns min., 10 bits
    Accuracy: $\pm(1\%+15\text{ns})$ of the programmed value

Pulse Width
    Range: 25ns to 1sec, in 6 ranges
    Resolution: 25ns min., 10 bits
    Accuracy: $\pm(1\%+15\text{ns})$ of the programmed value

Delay Timing (from Trigger Out)
    Range: 25ns to 1 sec, range slaved to Pulse Repetition Interval range
    Resolution: 25ns min., 10 bits
    Accuracy: $\pm(1\%+15\text{ns})$ of the programmed value + 25ns to 75ns synchronization time

Pulse Output
    Impedance: 2-5 ohms (max. load 50 ohms) or
                      50 ohms selectable.
    Amplitude: ±10V (no load, <10 MHz) (low impedance)
                      ±5V into 50 ohms (50 Ohm impedance)
    Accuracy: $\pm4\%$ of the programmed value plus
                      ±100mv offset error (no load)
    Resolution   12 bit, 4.9mV (no load)
    Transition Time: Fixed rate, 5ns at 5V (typical)

Trigger/Gate
    Trigger Output: TTL, 10 gate drive capability
    Trigger/Gate In: TTL

Figure 1. Electrical Timing and Output Characteristics

1.2.4 Environmental

The environmental specifications of the module are:

    Operating Temperature: $0°$C to $+50°$C
    Storage Temperature: $-40°$C to $+65°$C
    Humidity: <95% without condensation

1.2.5   Bus Compliance

The module complies with the VXIbus Specification Revision 1.4 for B-size register based modules and with VMEbus Specification ANSI/IEEE STD 1014-1987 and IEC 821.

Manufacturer ID:	FC1 hex
Model Code:	FFD hex
Access Type:	Register Based
Addressing:	A16
Data Transfer:	D16
Sysfail:	not supported
Interrupts:	not supported (IACKIN tied to IACKOUT)
Bus Arbitration:	BRx tied to BGx
Local Bus:	not used

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2.0   INSTALLATION

2.1   UNPACKING AND INSPECTION

In most cases the VX462B is individually sealed and packaged for shipment. Verify that there has been no damage to the shipping container. If damage exists then the container should be retained as it will provide evidence of carrier caused problems. Such problems should be reported to the carrier immediately as well as to C&H. If there is no damage to the shipping container, carefully remove the module from its box and anti static bag and inspect for any signs of physical damage. If damage exists, report immediately to C&H.

2.2   HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

The VX462B contains components that are sensitive to electrostatic discharge. When handling the module for any reason, do so at a static-controlled workstation, whenever possible. At a minimum, avoid work areas that are potential static sources, such as carpeted areas. Avoid unnecessary contact with the components on the module.

2.3   INSTALLATION

> **CAUTION: Read the entire User's Manual before proceeding with the installation and application of power.**

Set or verify the module's logical address. Insert the module into the appropriate slot according to the desired priority. Apply power. If no obvious problems exist, proceed to communicate with the module as outlined in Section 4.0 (Operating Instructions).

2.4   PREPARATION FOR RESHIPMENT

If the module is to be shipped separately it should be enclosed in a suitable water and vapor proof anti static bag. Heat seal or tape the bag to insure a moisture-proof closure. When sealing the bag, keep trapped air volume to a minimum.

The shipping container should be a rigid box of sufficient size and strength to protect the equipment from damage. If the module was received separately from a C&H system, then the original module shipping container and packing material may be re-used if it is still in good condition.

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3.0   FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

3.1   GENERAL

The VX462B is configured, controlled, and statused through on-board registers accessible through the VXI backplane. These registers control the mode of operation, pulse repetition interval, pulse width, delay time, output amplitude and an output relay. A simplified block diagram of the module is shown in Figure 2.
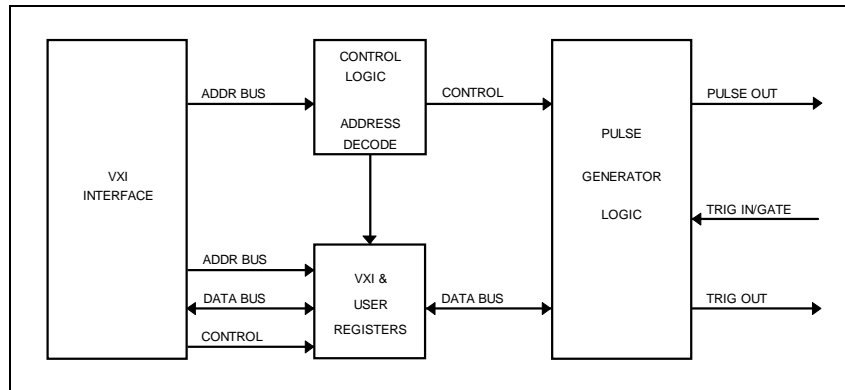
Figure 2. Simplified Block Diagram

3.2   SWITCHES AND JUMPERS
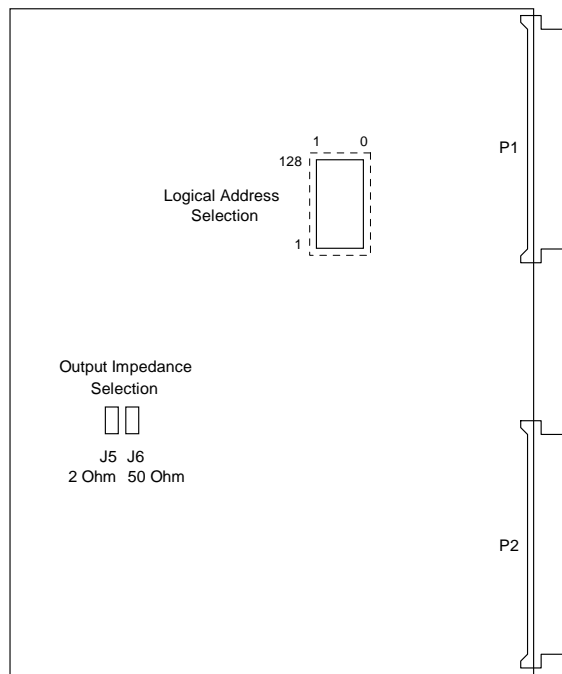
Figure 3. Hardware Configurable Controls

The following switches are used to configure the VX462B. Refer to Figure 3 for the switch and jumper locations.

LOGICAL ADDRESS   An 8-bit logical address switch is provided to uniquely identify the module in the system. Refer to Section 4 for switch definition.

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE   The VX462B can be configured with a 50 Ohm or a 2 Ohm output impedance. Install a jumper in J5 only for 2 Ohms, and J6 only for 50 Ohm series output impedance.

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3.3   INDICATORS

Two LED indicators are provided on the front panel. One indicates the MODID status and the other indicates the board status.

MODID: This front panel LED illuminates whenever the host processor applies the MODID signal to the slot the module is occupying.

RUN: This front panel LED illuminates when the modules is actively outputting pulses.

3.4   CONNECTORS

3.4.1   Front Panel Connectors

Three BNC type connectors are provided for the pulse output, trigger output, and trigger input as shown in Figure 4. Their functions are as follows:

TRIG IN   This TTL level Trigger Input signal initiates the pulse cycles when Free Running Mode bit (FRE) in the Pulse Control Register is set to zero. If the Trigger Mode bit (TMD) is zero the rising edge of this signal starts one pulse cycle (single or double pulse). If the TMD bit is set to one, the TRIG IN signal acts as a gate. This gate allows the pulse cycle to repeat continuously while the gate is high. When the gate is lowered, the current pulse cycle completes, and the pulse output stops.

TRIG OUT This TTL level Trigger Output signal indicates the beginning of a pulse cycle. It occurs 50-75ns after the RUN bit is set or the trigger input (TRIG IN) signal goes high.   In single or double pulse mode, the output pulse (PULSE OUT) will start approximately 25ns after trigger out. In delayed pulse mode, the output pulse will start the programmed time after trigger out + approximately 25ns. The width of trigger out is equal to the pulse width range selected (i.e., 25ns, 100ns, 1μs, etc.). When in free running mode a trigger output signal will occur at the beginning of every cycle.

PULSE OUT   The amplified pulse cycles are available at this connector.   The output impedance of this signal in jumper selectable between 2 or 50 Ohms (see figure 3).   The output amplitude, cycle period, pulse width, and other pulse and trigger characteristics are register programmable.

3.4.2   Rear Connectors

The P1 and P2 connectors are configured in accordance with the VXI specification.   (See Appendix B)
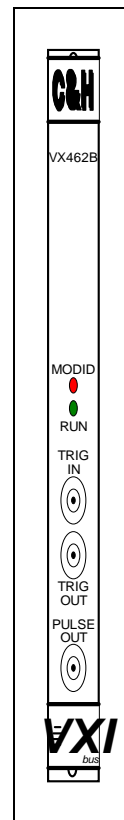

Figure 4. Front Panel

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3.5   CONFIGURATION REGISTERS

There are several types of registers used to configure and control the VX462B. The VXI configuration registers provide for control and status as required by the VXIbus specification. The other register provides board-level control and status of the pulse repetition interval, pulse width, trigger modes and delay times, and output amplitude. An address map of the registers is shown in Table I.

3.5.1   VXI Configuration Registers

The VXI configuration registers contain basic information needed to configure a VXIbus system. The configuration information includes: manufacturer identification, product model code, device type, memory requirements, device status, and device control. The registers are briefly described below and are detailed in Figure 5.

VXI Identification (ID) Register (Base + 00h) - A read of this register provides manufacturer identification, device classification (i.e., register based), and the addressing mode (A16). A write to this register has no effect.

VXI Device Type Register (Base + 02h) - A read of this register provides the model code identifier. A write to this register has no effect.

VXI Status/Control Register (Base + 04h) - A read of this register provides the state of P2 MODID* line, and the Ready and self-test Passed status. A write to bit 0 of this register provides a reset of the module. SYSFAIL* is not implemented on this module.

Table I. VXI Register Address Map

A16 Address	Write Register Description	Read Register Description
Base + 12	High Reference Register	High Reference Register
Base + 10	Low Reference Register	Low Reference Register
Base + 0E	Pulse Control Register	Pulse Control Register
Base + 0C	Pulse Width Register	Pulse Width Register
Base + 0A	Delay Register	Delay Register
Base + 08	PRI Register	PRI Register
Base + 06	VXI Unused Register	VXI Unused Register
Base + 04	VXI Control Register	VXI Status Register
Base + 02	VXI Read Only Register	VXI Device Type Register
Base + 00	VXI Read Only Register	VXI ID Register
Bit	D15 . . . . . D00	D15 . . . . . D00

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00	**VXI ID**															
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Write	Not Used								Not Used							
Read	Device Class		Address Space		Manufacturer ID											

Device Class $\Rightarrow$ Device Class (Register Based = binary 11)
Address Space $\Rightarrow$ Address Space (A16 Only = binary 11)
Manuf. ID $\Rightarrow$ Manufacturer Identification (C & H Engineering = hex FC1)

02	**VXI DEVICE TYPE**															
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Write	Not Used															
Read	1	1	1	1	Model Code											

Model Code $\Rightarrow$ Model code (C&H Model VX462B = hex FFD)

04	**VXI Status/Control**															
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Write	Not Used															Rst
Read	0	MOD ID*	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Rdy	Pass	1	1

Rst $\Rightarrow$ Reset (a 1 resets the card)
MOD ID* $\Rightarrow$ Module ID Status (0 = P2 MODID* line is selected (active-high))
Rdy $\Rightarrow$ Ready (1 = ready)
Pass $\Rightarrow$ Self-test pass/fail indicator (1 = passed)

Figure 5. VXI Configuration Registers

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3.5.2 Pulse Configuration Registers

<u>Pulse Repetition Interval Register (08)</u> This read/write register controls the pulse repetition interval and the state of the output relay. See Figure 6 for details.

08	PRI Register															
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Write	OEN	Range			Not Used		PRI Multiplier									
Read	OEN	Range			Not Used		PRI Multiplier									

OEN $\Rightarrow$ Output Relay Enable (1 = enabled/output on)

Range $\Rightarrow$ PRI & Delay Range   bit <u>14</u> <u>13</u> <u>12</u>

0	0	0	25 ns
0	0	1	100 ns
0	1	0	1 μs
0	1	1	10 μs
1	0	0	100 μs
1	0	1	1 ms
1	1	X	invalid

PRI Multiplier $\Rightarrow$ PRI Multiplier (period = PRI Multiplier $\times$ Range)

NOTES:
1) The Range field is used for both the PRI and Delay time settings.
2) The minimum programmable period is 100 nsec. Therefore the minimum PRI Multiplier is 4 in the 25 nsec range, and 2 for all other ranges.
3) The maximum PRI Multiplier is 1023; therefore, the maximum programmable period is 1.023 sec.
4) For highest accuracy use the smallest range with a larger multiplier.

Figure 6. PRI Register

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Delay Register (0A) This read/write register controls delay of the primary pulse from the trigger out or the delay of the second pulse of a double pulse from the trigger out. See Figure 7 for details.

0A	**Delay Register**															
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Write	Not Used						Delay Multiplier									
Read	Not Used						Delay Multiplier									

Delay Multiplier $\Rightarrow$ Delay Multiplier (period = Delay Multiplier × PRI Range)

NOTES:
1) The Range field is programmable in the PRI register.
2) The minimum delay multiplier is 1; therefore, the minimum programmable delay is 25 ns.
3) The maximum delay multiplier is 1023, however do not set the Delay + Pulse Width greater than the PRI Period − 75 nsec.
4) For highest accuracy use the smallest PRI range with a larger multiplier.

Figure 7. Delay Register

Pulse Width Register (0C) This read/write register controls the pulse width of the output pulse. See Figure 8 for details.

0C	**Pulse Width Register**															
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Write	N/U	Range			Not Used		PW Multiplier									
Read	N/U	Range			Not Used		PW Multiplier									

N/U $\Rightarrow$ Not Used
Range $\Rightarrow$ PW Range   bit   <u>14</u> <u>13</u> <u>12</u>
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 0   0   0   25 ns
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 0   0   1   100 ns
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 0   1   0   1 μs
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 0   1   1   10 μs
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 1   0   0   100 μs
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 1   0   1   1 ms
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 1   1   X   invalid
PW Multiplier $\Rightarrow$ PW Multiplier (width = PW Multiplier × Range)

NOTES:
1) The minimum programmable pulse width period is 25 nsec.
2) The pulse typically requires 75 nsec to start after trigger out or the delay time-out.
3) The maximum pulse width multiplier is 1023, however do not program the Delay + Pulse Width greater than the PRI period − 75 nsec.
4) For highest accuracy use the smallest range with a larger multiplier.

Figure 8. Pulse Width Register

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Pulse Control Register (0E) This read/write register configures the operating mode of the pulse. See Figure 9 for details.

0E	**Pulse Control Register**															
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Write	Not Used									DOU	RUN	TMD	DEL	FRE	Mode	
Read	Not Used									DOU	RUN	TMD	DEL	FRE	Mode	

DOU ⇒ Double Pulse Control (0 = single pulse, 1 = double pulse)
RUN ⇒ Run Enable/Disable (1 = enabled)
TMD ⇒ Trigger Mode (0 = triggered, 1 = gated)
DEL ⇒ Delay Mode (0 = immediate (no delay), 1 = delayed)
FRE ⇒ Free Running Mode (0 = triggered, 1 = free running)
Mode ⇒ Waveform Mode   bit 1 0
                    0 0   Normal
                    0 1   Square Wave
                    1 0   20 MHz Square Wave
                    1 1   40 MHz Square Wave

NOTES:
1) With double pulse enabled the primary pulse will start 75 nsec after trigger out. The second pulse will start the programmed delay time after trigger out. Double pulse enable has precedence over delayed pulse.
2) Pulse streams are generated when RUN is high, however, the output relay must be enabled to output to the front panel.
3) With the trigger mode set to gated, the output pulse stream will continue as long as the TRIG IN is high. When the TRIG IN goes low, the pulse sequence started will finish then stop.
4) With delayed pulse enabled, the primary pulse will start the programmed delay time after trigger out. Double pulse enable has precedence over delayed pulse.
5) Free run disables all trigger inputs and produces a continuous pulse stream.
6) In the square wave mode, the square wave period is equal to two times the PRI period programmed.
7) The special modes provide the ability to output a 20 or 40 MHz square wave by programming only the waveform mode.

Figure 9. Control Register

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Low/High Level Reference Register (10 & 12)   Two 12 bit Digital to Analog Converters (DAC) are used to create the low and high level references to the output logic. These registers are write only. See Figure 10 for details.

10	**Low Level Reference Registers**															
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Write	Not Used				Reference Voltage											
Read	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Ref. Voltage $\Rightarrow$
2 Ohm Output Imp: 000h = -10.0 V, 800h = 0.0 V, FFFh = 10.0 V, bit resolution = 4.884 mV
50 Ohm Output Imp: 000h = -5.0 V, 800h = 0.0 V, FFFh = +5.0 V, bit resolution = 2.442 mV

12	**High Level Reference Registers**															
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Write	Not Used				Reference Voltage											
Read	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Ref. Voltage $\Rightarrow$
2 Ohm Output Imp: 000h = -10.0 V, 800h = 0.0 V, FFFh = 10.0 V, bit resolution = 4.884 mV
50 Ohm Output Imp: 000h = -5.0 V, 800h = 0.0 V, FFFh = +5.0 V, bit resolution = 2.442 mV

NOTE: The Low Level Reference should not be programmed more positive than the High Level Reference.   Likewise, the High Level Reference should not be programmed less negative than the Low Level Reference.

Figure 10. Low/High Level Reference Registers

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4.0   OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The VX462B provides three normal modes, three triggered modes, and three special modes of operation, along with voltage level programming, output disconnect, and pulse enable controls. A functional block diagram is show in Figure 11.   These operational modes are configured, controlled, and statused through on-board registers accessible through the VXI backplane. Refer to paragraph 3.5.2 for register bit definitions.
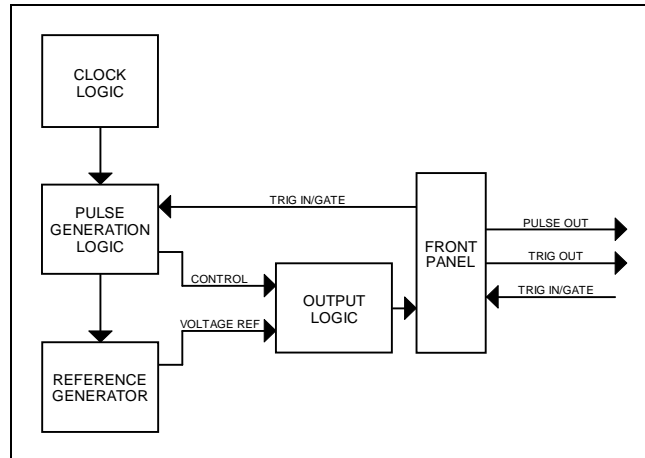

Figure 11. Functional Block Diagram

4.1   LOGICAL ADDRESS

Addressing the VX462B is a function of the logical address switch (see paragraph 3.2) and the VXI host address modifier code. The logical address has a range of 0 to 255. Any value within this range is valid, but care should be taken not to set the logical address the same as another module in the system. Position 1 on the switch is the most significant bit and has a weighted value of 128 when the switch is in the off position. Position 8 on the switch is the least significant bit and has a weighted value of 1 when the switch is in the off position. The sum of the weighted values of all the switches in the off position is the module address. The VXI secondary address is the Logical Address divided by 8.

For VME users, the board may be accessed in A32, A24, or A16 address space, although the VX462B decodes only the A16 address. The VME address is:

Address   =   VME D16 Address Space + (LA * 64) + C000h.

For example, if a VME D16 address space = FF0000h, and the VX462B Logical Address = 8:

Address   =   FF0000h + (8 * 64) + C000h =   FFC200h.

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4.2   PROGRAMMING SEQUENCE

The RUN bit in the Pulse Control Register is the basic On/Off control for pulse generation. A separate output relay connects/disconnects the generated pulse to/from the BNC connector. The output relay is controlled by the OEN bit in the PRI Register. Before enabling the RUN control bit or output relay, be sure to program all of the timing and voltage level registers as prescribed in this manual. Special care should be taken to check the registers for timing over runs and output voltage levels. To prevent damage to the users circuitry, the following steps should be followed when programming:

1) Disable the output relay and reset RUN.
2) Program Voltage References.
3) Setup Timing registers and control functions.
4) Enable the output relay.
5) Enable RUN.

4.3   NORMAL MODES OF OPERATION

The three normal modes of operation are single pulse, delayed pulse, and double pulse. All three modes of operation and their relationship to trigger out are described below. The Trigger Output signal indicates the beginning of a pulse cycle. It occurs 50-75ns after the RUN bit is set or the trigger input signal goes high.   The width of trigger out is equal to the pulse width range selected (i.e., 25ns, 100ns, 1μs, etc.).

4.3.1   Single Pulse Mode

Single pulse mode produces the desired pulse immediately (approximately 25ns) after trigger out and is selected when neither delayed or double pulse are selected.

4.3.2   Delayed Pulse Mode

When delayed pulse mode is selected, the pulse occurs the programmed delay time after the trigger out (plus Approximately 25ns). To prevent a pulse overrun, ensure that the delay time and the pulse width do not extend into the next cycle. The pulse generation logic takes about 75 nsec to start; therefore, ensure that the delay time + the pulse width is less than the pulse repetition interval – 75 nsec.

4.3.3   Double Pulse Mode

The double pulse mode combines the functions of the single pulse mode and the delayed pulse mode. The primary pulse occurs immediately after the trigger out and the secondary pulse occurs the programmed delay time after trigger out. The width of both pulses are equal to the pulse width clock range times the pulse width multiplier value. To prevent a pulse overrun, ensure that the delay time and the pulse width do not extend into the next cycle. The pulse generation logic takes about 75 nsec to start; therefore, ensure that the delay time + the pulse width is less than the pulse repetition interval – 75 nsec.

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4.4 TRIGGERED MODES OF OPERATION

The pulse stream can be programmed to run continuously, output a single function when triggered, or output continuously as long as the gate (trigger in) is high (i.e., free run, trigger, or gated repetition.). All three trigger modes are described below. The RUN control bit must be set for any mode of operation to produce a pulse stream.

4.4.1 Free

When the FRE and RUN bits are programmed high, a continuous stream of pulses are generated at the output driver. Both normal and special modes of operation function in the free run mode. The triggered modes operate only with the FRE bit set to 0. Each pulse cycle will be accompanied with a Trigger Out to indicate the beginning of the cycle.

4.4.2 Triggered Mode

When the FRE bit is reset (low) and the RUN bit is set (high), the output pulse stream function is dependent on the TMD control bit. If TMD is reset (low) for triggered mode, an output pulse or a double pulse is generated on each rising edge of the trigger pulse. Any triggers occurring prior to the end of the pulse repetition interval are ignored, even if the pulse has finished. This allows the pulse repetition interval to be used to hold off retriggering.

4.4.3 Gated Mode

When the FRE bit is reset (low) and the RUN bit is set (high), the output pulse stream function is dependent on the TMD control bit. If TMD is set (high) for gated mode, the output pulse stream performs like free run as long as the input gate (trigger in) is high. When the gate goes low, the current pulse stream completes then stops. For square wave modes, the level remains at the current level.

4.5 SPECIAL MODES OF OPERATION

Along with the normal modes of operation, three special free running square wave modes are provided. These include a frequency programmable square wave and fixed frequency 20 MHz and 40 MHz square waves. These modes provide a rapid method of producing a square wave output. The square wave generation logic produces an output level change on each pulse repetition interval. Note that this results in a square wave with a period equal to twice the programmed PRI. The pulse width and delay time registers are disabled in this mode. In the 20 and 40 MHz modes the PRI, Pulse Width, and Delay time registers are disabled. Additionally, at these high frequencies the output has limited output voltage capability; however, ±5 Vpp can still be sustained.

4.6   OUTPUT VOLTAGE LEVEL PROGRAMMING

Two 12 bit digital to analog converters (DAC's) provide the output switch reference voltages. The DAC's have built in safety features to prevent damage if the positive reference is programmed below the negative voltage; however, the user should try to prevent this situation. The output logic switches the high and low reference voltages into a power op-amp output stage. The pulse string from the pulse generation logic provides the control to the switch, while the reference voltages provide the voltage levels. The op-amp power stage has 2-3 ohms output impedance. A jumper selectable resistor between the op-amp output and the BNC provides isolation and back termination. The resulting output impedance is about 5 ohms with jumper J5 installed and 50 ohms with Jumper J6 installed. A load of 50 ohms or more is recommended.

5.0   TROUBLE ANALYSIS

5.1   BUILT IN TEST AND DIAGNOSTICS

Built in test functions are provided for the VX462B in the form of read back registers. The VXIbus registers perform as defined in the VXIbus specification and the timing and control registers have read back capability for data verification and test.

5.2   TROUBLE ANALYSIS GUIDE

The first approach to troubleshooting is to attempt a A16 VXIbus access. A successful access (read or write) will not produce a bus error. If a bus error occurs, a probable cause is an improperly set logical address. Check this setting and verify the program for proper addressing.

If no bus error occurs, read the first two VXIbus registers. The expected device type is 'FFFD', and the expected ID is 'FFC1' (refer to the paragraph 3.5.1 for the Device Type and ID bit locations).

To check the register write capability, write a value to the Pulse Width Register, then read it back. The returned value should match the data written with the exception of the unused bits. If the module is responding as expected, program a pulse stream and monitor the Pulse Out with an oscilloscope. If no signal is seen or is not as expected, utilize the modules read back capability to verify that all registers are correctly set. When diagnosing output problems, isolate the module from external loads by removing the connector.

APPENDIX A - BOARD LAYOUT

A-1

A-2

APPENDIX B - CONNECTORS

PIN	C	B	A
1	D08	-	D00
2	D09	-	D01
3	D10	-	D02
4	D11	BG0IN*	D03
5	D12	BG0OUT*	D04
6	D13	BG1IN*	D05
7	D14	BG10UT*	D06
8	D15	BG2IN*	D07
9	GND	BG20UT*	GND
10	-	BG3IN*	-
11	-	BG3OUT*	-
12	SYSRESET*	-	DS1*
13	LWORD*	-	DS0*
14	AM5	-	WRITE*
15	A23	-	-
16	A22	AM0	DTACK*
17	A21	AM1	_
18	A20	AM2	_
19	A19	AM3	_
20	A18	GND	IACK*
21	A17	-	IACKIN*
22	A16	-	IACKOUT*
23	A15	GND	AM4
24	A14	IRQ7*	A07
25	A13	IRQ6*	A06
26	A12	IRQ5*	A05
27	A11	IRQ4*	A04
28	A10	IRQ3*	A03
29	A09	IRQ2*	A02
30	A08	IRQ1*	A01
31	+12 V	-	-12 V
32	+5 V	+5 V	+5 V

Figure B-1. P1 Pin Configuration

B-1

PIN	C	B	A
1	-	+5V	-
2	-	GND	-
3	-	-	-
4	-	-	GND
5	-	-	-
6	-	-	-
7	GND	-	-
8	-	-	-
9	-	-	-
10	GND	-	GND
11	-	-	-
12	-	GND	-
13	-	+5V	-
14	-	-	-
15	-	-	-
16	GND	-	GND
17	-	-	-
18	-	-	-
19	-	-	-
20	-	-	-
21	-	-	-
22	GND	GND	GND
23	-	-	-
24	-	-	-
25	-	-	-
26	-	-	-
27	-	-	-
28	GND	-	-
29	-	-	-
30	GND	-	MODID
31	-	GND	GND
32	-	+5V	-

Figure B-2. P2 Pin Configuration

B-2

BNC

TRIGGER/GATE INPUT

TRIG IN

TRIGGER OUTPUT
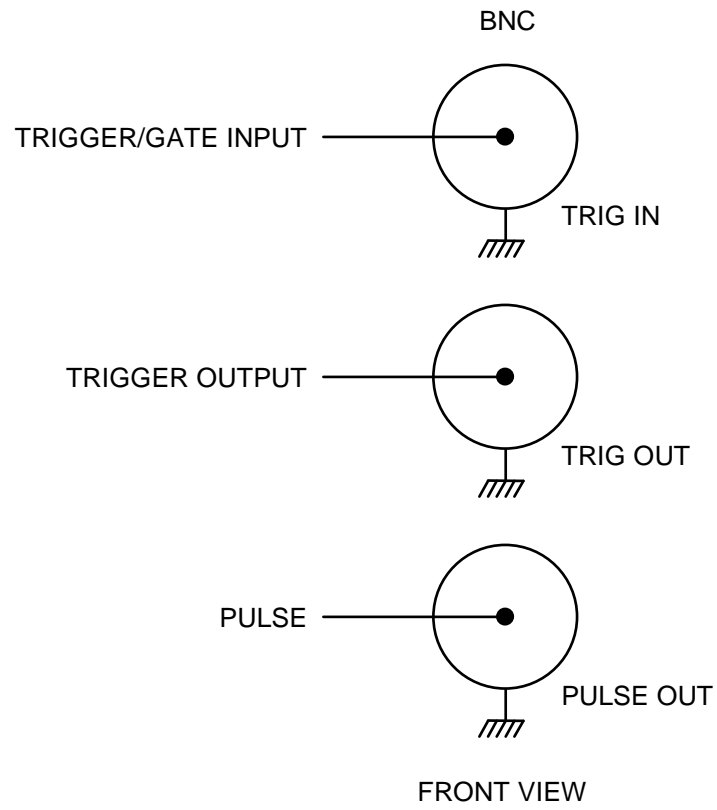
TRIG OUT

PULSE

PULSE OUT

FRONT VIEW

Figure B-3. Front Panel Connector

B-4

NOTES

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