

GLD+PCI & GLD+PCI/S (Dual Channel)

Hardware Reference Manual

Document No. T-T-MR-GPXXPF2#-A-0-A7

FOREWORD

The information in this document has been carefully checked and is believed to be accurate; however, no responsibility is assumed for inaccuracies. Curtiss-Wright Controls, Inc. reserves the right to make changes without notice.

Curtiss-Wright Controls, Inc. makes no warranty of any kind with regard to this printed material, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose.

©Copyright 2005 Curtiss-Wright Controls, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

Quicklogic[®] is a registered trademark of Quicklogic, Inc. www.Quicklogic.com

Windows[®] is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corporation.

Bit-Stream © 2003, Curtiss-Wright Controls, Inc., Dayton, Ohio USA. All Rights Reserved. The bit-stream (program) contained in this product is proprietary to Curtiss-Wright Controls, Inc. and copying or other use of the bit-stream (program), except as expressly authorized by Curtiss-Wright Controls, Inc., is expressly prohibited.

References to products and/or services of other manufacturers as provided in this document do not constitute endorsement by Curtiss-Wright Controls, Inc.

Revised: July 11, 2005

**Curtiss-Wright Controls, Embedded Computing
Data Communications**

2600 Paramount Place Suite 200

Fairborn, OH 45324 USA

Tel: 800-252-5601 (U.S. only)

Tel: 937-252-5601

FCC

This product is intended for use in industrial, laboratory, or military environments. This product uses and emits electromagnetic radiation, which may interfere with other radio and communication devices. The user may be in violation of FCC regulations if this device is used in other than the intended market environments.

CE

As a component part of another system, this product has no intrinsic function and is therefore not subject to the European Union CE EMC directive 89/336/EEC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	1-1
1.1 How To Use This Manual	1-1
1.1.1 Purpose	1-1
1.1.2 Scope	1-1
1.1.3 Style Conventions.....	1-1
1.2 Related Information.....	1-1
1.3 Quality Assurance	1-2
1.4 Technical Support.....	1-3
1.5 Ordering Process	1-3
2. PRODUCT OVERVIEW	2-1
2.1 Overview	2-1
2.2 Dual-Channel Configuration	2-1
2.3 Modes of Operation.....	2-2
2.3.1 Multiple Remote Terminal Mode	2-2
2.3.2 Bus Controller Mode	2-2
2.3.3 Chronological Monitor Mode	2-2
2.3.4 Error Detection	2-3
2.4 Discrete RS-422 Signals.....	2-3
2.5 Separate Elapsed Timers	2-3
2.6 Memory	2-3
2.6.1 On-board Dual-port RAM	2-3
2.6.2 Board Configuration.....	2-4
2.7 Interrupt Handling	2-4
2.8 Registers.....	2-5
2.9 Other Options	2-5
3. INSTALLATION.....	3-1
3.1 Overview	3-1
3.2 Unpack and Inspect the Board.....	3-1
3.3 Quicklogic EEPROM Write Protect Jumper (J9).....	3-1
3.4 RESET Mode Jumper (J10).....	3-1
3.5 Locate Fail-safe Timer Jumper (J5 and J20).....	3-2
3.6 Locate VOA Jumper (J6 and J19).....	3-2
3.7 Locate Xilinx Jumper (J900).....	3-2
3.8 Locate Transformer Center-Tap Jumpers (J7, J8, J22, and J23).....	3-2
3.9 Locate Connectors.....	3-4
3.10 Install Board in the Host.....	3-5
3.11 Select Direct or Transformer Coupling (J11 through J18).....	3-5
3.12 RS-422 Port Option	3-7
3.13 Load Microcode	3-8
3.14 Software Installation, Configuration and Operation	3-8
4. BC MODE OPERATION	4-1
4.1 Overview	4-1
4.2 BC Features	4-1
4.2.1 Timers.....	4-1
4.2.2 Discrete Output Signals	4-1
4.2.3 Interrupts.....	4-2
4.2.4 Error Response	4-2
4.2.5 Protocol Errors and Status Exceptions.....	4-2
4.3 Buslist Instructions	4-3
4.3.1 Types of Buslist Instruction Blocks	4-3
4.3.2 Bit Ordering.....	4-3
4.3.3 NO-OP (Instruction 0x0)	4-4
4.3.4 JUMP (Instruction 0x1)	4-5
4.3.5 HALT (Instruction 0x2).....	4-8

4.3.6 MODE CODE (Instruction 0x3)	4-9
4.3.7 BC-to-RT TRANSFER (Instruction 0x4)	4-11
4.3.8 RT-to-BC TRANSFER (Instruction 0x5)	4-13
4.3.9 RT-to-RT TRANSFER (Instruction 0x6)	4-15
4.3.10 HALT UNTIL DELAY (Instruction 0x7)	4-17
4.3.11 RESET STACK (Instruction 0x8)	4-19
4.3.12 INTERMESSAGE DELAY (Instruction 0x9)	4-20
4.3.13 PAUSE (Instruction 0xA)	4-21
4.4 Message Block Structure	4-22
4.4.1 Message Buffer Link Word	4-23
4.5 BC Mode Code Data Block	4-25
4.6 Error Injection (GLD+ Multi-Function Board Only)	4-26
4.6.1 Error Control Word	4-26
4.6.2 Error Codes	4-27
4.7 BC Start Trigger	4-30
5. MRT MODE OPERATION	5-1
5.1 Overview	5-1
5.2 Status Block	5-1
5.2.1 Addressing the Status Block	5-4
5.3 Subaddress Response Word Pairs	5-5
5.3.1 Error Injection (GLD+ Multi-Function Board Only)	5-5
5.3.2 Extracting Address from the Command Word	5-5
5.4 Message Buffers	5-8
5.4.1 Message Buffer Link Word	5-8
5.4.2 Header Words	5-8
5.5 RT Mode Code Response Word Block	5-11
5.6 Mode Code Response Word	5-12
5.7 Description of Mode Code Microcode Operations	5-13
5.8 Interrupts	5-19
6. CM MODE OPERATION	6-1
6.1 Overview	6-1
6.2 Data Capturing Methods	6-1
6.2.1 Record All	6-1
6.2.2 Filter	6-1
6.3 Monitoring 1553A Devices	6-1
6.4 Chronological-Monitor Elapsed Timer (ELT)	6-1
6.5 Monitor Block	6-2
6.6 Monitor Buffer	6-3
6.6.1 Monitor Buffer Link Word	6-3
6.6.2 Header Word	6-4
6.7 Message Record	6-5
6.8 Buffer Switching	6-7
6.9 CM Start Trigger	6-8

APPENDICES

Appendix A - SPECIFICATIONS	A-1
Appendix B - INTERRUPTS	B-1
Appendix C - REGISTERS	C-1
Appendix D - DYNAMIC TAGWORDS	D-1
GLOSSARY	GLOSSARY-1
INDEX	INDEX-1

FIGURES

Figure 2-1 GLD+PCI (Dual-channel) Board.....	2-1
Figure 2-2 GLD+ Board Memory Map.....	2-4
Figure 3-1 J10 RESET Mode Jumper Setting.....	3-1
Figure 3-2 GLD+PCI Board.....	3-3
Figure 3-3 J1 and J2 Connector Locations.....	3-4
Figure 3-4 Direct Coupled MIL-STD-1553A or B Protocol Bus.....	3-5
Figure 3-5 Transformer Coupled MIL-STD-1553A or B Protocol Bus.....	3-6
Figure 3-6 Direct Coupling Selected on Channels 1 and 2.....	3-6
Figure 4-1 NO-OP Structure (Instruction 0x0).....	4-4
Figure 4-2 JUMP (Instruction 0x1).....	4-5
Figure 4-3 JUMP Sublist Example.....	4-7
Figure 4-4 HALT (Instruction 0x2).....	4-8
Figure 4-5 MODE CODE (Instruction 0x3).....	4-9
Figure 4-6 BC-TO-RT TRANSFER (Instruction 0x4).....	4-11
Figure 4-7 RT-TO-BC TRANSFER (Instruction 0x5).....	4-13
Figure 4-8 RT-TO-RT TRANSFER (Instruction 0x6).....	4-15
Figure 4-9 HALT UNTIL DELAY (Instruction 0x7).....	4-17
Figure 4-10 RESET STACK (Instruction 0x8).....	4-19
Figure 4-11 INTERMESSAGE DELAY (Instruction 0x9).....	4-20
Figure 4-12 PAUSE (Instruction 0xA).....	4-21
Figure 4-13 Message Block.....	4-22
Figure 4-14 Message Buffer.....	4-22
Figure 4-15 Message Buffer Link Words.....	4-23
Figure 4-16 Header Word 1.....	4-23
Figure 4-17 Header Word 2.....	4-25
Figure 4-18 BC Mode Code Data Block.....	4-25
Figure 4-19 Error Control Word.....	4-26
Figure 4-20 Sample Gap Injection of 5.5 Microseconds.....	4-29
Figure 5-1 RT Status Block.....	5-1
Figure 5-2 Subaddress Response Word Pair.....	5-6
Figure 5-3 Message Block.....	5-7
Figure 5-4 Message Buffer.....	5-7
Figure 5-5 Message Buffer Link Words.....	5-8
Figure 5-6 Header Word 1.....	5-8
Figure 5-7 Header Word 2.....	5-10
Figure 5-8 Mode Code Response Block.....	5-11
Figure 5-9 Mode Code Response Word.....	5-12
Figure 6-1 Monitor Block.....	6-2
Figure 6-2 Monitor Buffer.....	6-3
Figure 6-3 Monitor Buffer Link Word.....	6-3
Figure 6-4 Header Word.....	6-4
Figure 6-5 Message Record Format.....	6-5
Figure 6-6 Tag Word.....	6-6
Figure 6-7 Microcode Buffer-Switch Mechanism.....	6-7

TABLES

Table 2-1 Discrete Signals	2-3
Table 3-1 J2 Connector Pinouts	3-4
Table 3-2 RS-422 Port Pin Assignments	3-7
Table 4-1 Buslist Instruction Block Numbers	4-3
Table 4-2 JUMP Types (Bits 8 through 11)	4-5
Table 4-3 Error Injection Codes	4-28
Table 4-4 Gap Count Field in Microseconds.....	4-29
Table 5-1 RT Status Block Words.....	5-2
Table 5-2 MIL-STD-1553B Non-Broadcast Mode Code Microcode Operations (RT 0 to 30).....	5-13
Table 5-3 MIL-STD-1553B Broadcast Mode Code Microcode Operations (RT=31).....	5-16

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 How To Use This Manual

1.1.1 Purpose

This manual describes the GLD+PCI multi-function and GLD+PCI/S single-function hardware products; their configuration, modes of operation, output signals, timers, memory, interrupts and registers. It describes how to unpack, set up, and install the hardware.

1.1.2 Scope

This information is intended for systems designers, engineers and MIL-STD-1553 network installation personnel. You need an understanding of MIL-STD-1553 networking, hardware installation, and operation to effectively use this manual.

1.1.3 Style Conventions

- hexadecimal values are written with a “0x” prefix. For example, 0x03FF
- Switch, signal and jumper abbreviations are in capital letters. For example, RSW1, JP5, etc.
- Buslist instruction names are in capital letters. For example, NO-OP, JUMP, etc.
- Bit values are shown in single-quotes. For example, Set bit 15 to ‘1’

1.2 Related Information

- GLD+PCI & GLD+PCI/S GLD+PMC & GLD+PMC/S SIMMPL Installation Manual for x86 Systems Running Red Hat Linux 6.2 – 7.2 (Document No. T-T-MI-GPLIDFS)
- *GLD+PCI & GLD+PCI/S, GLD+PMC & GLD+PMC/S SIMMPL Manual for Motorola Power PC Running VxWorks 5.3.1* (Document No. T-T-ML-GPVCDFS)
- *GLD+PCI & GLD+PCI/S, GLD+PMC & GLD+PMC/S LabVIEW 5.0 VI's for 32-Bit Windows (SIMMPL)* (Document No. T-T-ML-GPWDDFQ)
- *GLD+PCI & GLD+PCI/S, GLD+PMC & GLD+PMC/S SIMMPL Installation Manual for 32-Bit Windows* (Document No. T-T-MI-GPWDDFS)
- GLD+PCI GLD+PCI/S (Single Channel) Hardware Reference Manual (Document No. T-T-MR-GPXXPF1)
- GLD+PCI & GLD+PCI/S (Dual Channel) Hardware Reference Manual (Document No. T-T-MR-GPXXPF2)
- GLD+ LEGACY Application Programming Guide (Document No. T-T-ML-GPXXXAL)
- *GLD+ SIMMPL Application Programming Interface Guide* (Document No. T-T-ML-GPXXXAS)

1.3 Quality Assurance

Curtiss-Wright Controls' policy is to provide our customers with the highest quality products and services. In addition to the physical product, the company provides documentation, sales and marketing support, hardware and software technical support, and timely product delivery. Our quality commitment begins with product concept, and continues after receipt of the purchased product.

Curtiss-Wright Controls' Quality System conforms to the ISO 9001 international standard for quality systems. ISO 9001 is the model for quality assurance in design, development, production, installation, and servicing. The ISO 9001 standard addresses all 20 clauses of the ISO quality system, and is the most comprehensive of the conformance standards.

Our Quality System addresses the following basic objectives:

- Achieve, maintain, and continually improve the quality of our products through established design, test, and production procedures.
- Improve the quality of our operations to meet the needs of our customers, suppliers, and other stakeholders.
- Provide our employees with the tools and overall work environment to fulfill, maintain, and improve product and service quality.
- Ensure our customer and other stakeholders that only the highest quality product or service will be delivered.

The British Standards Institution (BSI), the world's largest and most respected standardization authority, assessed Curtiss-Wright Controls' Quality System. BSI's Quality Assurance division certified we meet or exceed all applicable international standards, and issued Certificate of Registration, number FM 31468, on May 16, 1995. The scope of Curtiss-Wright Controls' registration is: "Design, manufacture and service of high technology hardware and software computer communications products." The registration is maintained under BSI QA's bi-annual quality audit program.

Customer feedback is integral to our quality and reliability program. We encourage customers to contact us with questions, suggestions, or comments regarding any of our products or services. We guarantee professional and quick responses to your questions, comments, or problems.

1.4 Technical Support

Technical documentation is provided with all of our products. This documentation describes the technology, its performance characteristics, and includes some typical applications. It also includes comprehensive support information, designed to answer any technical questions that might arise concerning the use of this product. We also publish and distribute technical briefs and application notes that cover a wide assortment of topics. Although we try to tailor the applications to real scenarios, not all possible circumstances are covered.

Although we have attempted to make this document comprehensive, you may have specific problems or issues this document does not satisfactorily cover. Our goal is to offer a combination of products and services that provide complete, easy-to-use solutions for your application.

If you have any technical or non-technical questions or comments, contact us. Hours of operation are from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Standard/Daylight Time.

- Phone: (937) 252-5601 or (800) 252-5601
- E-mail: DTN_support@curtisswright.com
- Fax: (937) 252-1465
- World Wide Web address: www.cwembedded.com

1.5 Ordering Process

To learn more about Curtiss-Wright Controls' products or to place an order, please use the following contact information. Hours of operation are from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Standard/Daylight Time.

- Phone: (937) 252-5601 or (800) 252-5601
- E-mail: DTN_info@curtisswright.com
- World Wide Web address: www.cwembedded.com

This page intentionally left blank

2. PRODUCT OVERVIEW

2.1 Overview

The GLD+ boards provide a powerful and convenient interface between a host computer and a MIL-STD-1553 data bus. They enable the host to simultaneously operate in real-time as a MIL-STD-1553A or B protocol Bus Controller (BC), Multiple Remote Terminal (MRT) and Chronological Monitor (CM). They also provide the host with complete access to data received or transmitted on the bus and the ability to detect bus errors.

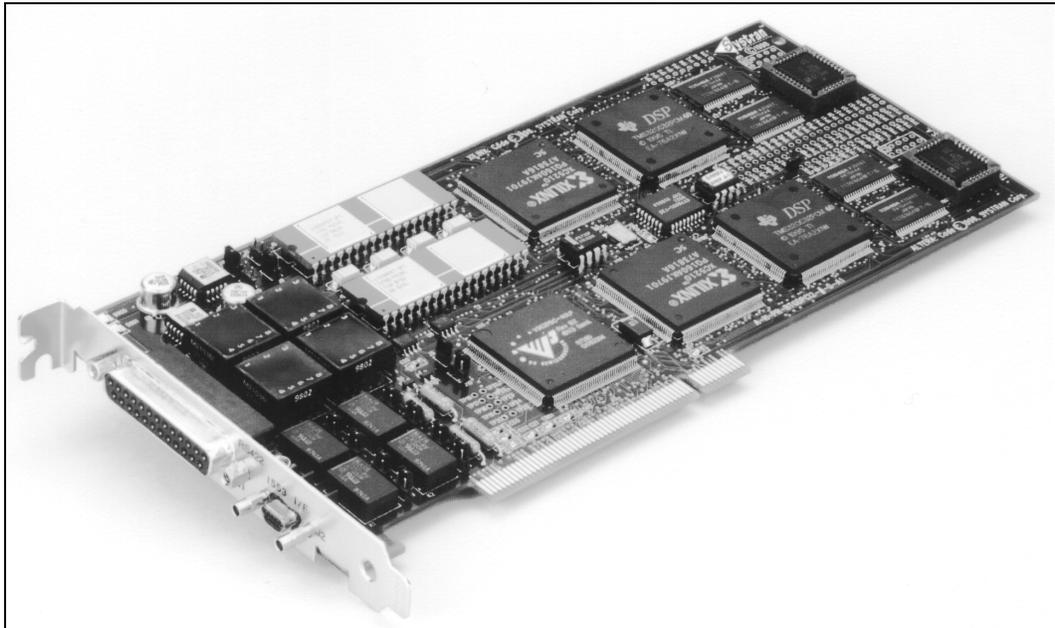
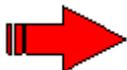


Figure 2-1 GLD+PCI (Dual-channel) Board

The GLD+ boards use a high-speed controller in conjunction with dual-port Random Access Memory (RAM) to provide a complete, intelligent 1553 emulation system. Using on-board data structures located in the dual-port RAM, the board can sustain operation on the bus without host intervention. In addition, the CM stores commands, status responses, gap times, and time tags within the same buffer.



NOTE: The GLD+ single-function board does not support error injection and cannot operate simultaneously as a bus controller, multiple remote terminal, and/or monitor.

2.2 Dual-Channel Configuration

The GLD+ boards are offered in a dual-channel (2A and 2B bus) configuration. Each channel contains 64 K of 16-bit dual-port RAM that is mapped into the PCI memory space. The dual-channel configuration provides all the functionality of two independent single-channel GLD+ multi-function boards.

2.3 Modes of Operation

The GLD+ multi-function board can operate independently or simultaneously in BC, MRT and CM modes. All MIL-STD-1553A or B protocol communication between emulated devices occurs over the 1553 bus, rather than through a local bus. The three operating modes provide extensive bus protocol error detection, such as parity and no-response errors. This board also has the ability to inject protocol and/or electrical errors into the 1553 bus traffic.

The GLD+ single-function board operates as a BC, MRT or CM. All MIL-STD-1553A or B protocol communication between emulated devices occurs over the 1553 bus, rather than through a local bus. The three operating modes provide extensive bus protocol error detection, such as parity and no-response errors. The GLD+ single-function board does not support error injection.

2.3.1 Multiple Remote Terminal Mode

Using 64 K words of dual-port RAM, the GLD+ boards can receive, store, and count approximately 1700 bus messages of 32 data words each. Bus messages are transmitted and received without host intervention. The RT generates a user-programmable interrupt when any message buffer transmits or receives data, and enables specific subaddresses and mode codes. RTs can be programmed individually for 1553A or B protocol.

The GLD+ multi-function board in MRT mode can inject the same errors as the BC mode, as well as RT-specific errors. These errors are programmed at the subaddress level. An error can be injected once or continuously.

2.3.2 Bus Controller Mode

The BC defines, stores, and executes comprehensive lists of bus instructions. The GLD+ boards efficiently address up to 32 RTs (31 RTs and one Broadcast RT, RT 31 in 1553B mode). The BC can generate and process any valid type of MIL-STD-1553A or B protocol message:

- BC-to-RT Transfer
- RT-to-BC Transfer
- RT-to-RT Transfer
- Mode Command Without Data Word
- Mode Command With Data Word (Transmit, 1553B mode only)
- Mode Command With Data Word (Receive, 1553B mode only)
- Broadcast commands (1553B mode only)

The GLD+ multi-function board in BC mode can inject a variety of errors for each transmission on the MIL-STD-1553 bus. These errors are specified as a part of each buslist instruction and may be individually enabled or disabled. An error can be programmed to be injected once or continuously (each time a message is sent).

2.3.3 Chronological Monitor Mode

The CM captures all or selected traffic. The GLD+ multi-function board can monitor traffic while simultaneously acting as a BC and/or one or more RTs. Data transfers may be filtered down to the subaddress level. Mode commands can be selectively monitored down to individual mode codes.

2.3.4 Error Detection

The GLD+ boards can detect a variety of protocol and electrical errors. Errors detected in the BC mode fall into one of three categories:

- Protocol violation
- Status exception
- No response

Subsection 4.2.4 Error Response explains in more detail how the BC mode handles errors. In the MRT mode, protocol errors will be noted in any interrupt packet and the RT will take appropriate response, according to the 1553A or 1553B protocol definition. In the CM mode, errors detected include parity and high and low bit count. All other errors are grouped together and indicated in the Tag Word. See Chapter 6 CM MODE OPERATION for details.

2.4 Discrete RS-422 Signals

The GLD+ boards are equipped with an RS-422 port. This port provides a Discrete Output Signal (DOS) with duration of 2 μ s, which may be programmed to signal the start of a buslist instruction. Table 2-1 summarizes the discrete available signals. Refer to Section 3.12 RS-422 Port Option for details on accessing these signals.

Table 2-1 Discrete Signals

Signal Name	Direction	Mode Affected	Product Available On
BC Start Trigger	Input	BC	Both
Discrete Output Signal	Output	BC	Both
Ext. Elapsed Timer Reset	Input	CM	Both
Ext. Elapsed Timer Clock	Input	CM	Both
CM Start Trigger	Input	CM	Both

2.5 Separate Elapsed Timers

The GLD+ boards have two on-board 32-bit elapsed timers. One timer is used for BC intermessage timing while the other tracks absolute simulation time for the chronological monitor time stamping. Each timer has 1 μ s resolution.

2.6 Memory

2.6.1 On-board Dual-port RAM

The GLD+ board's dual-port RAM allows host access to shared data and structures without 1553 process interference. Application programs can use the dual-port RAM for variables and data structures residing in the host's main memory. Storing all data and program structures in the dual-port RAM eliminates the need for continuous host bus support of MIL-STD-1553 activity. DMA capability is also provided on the GLD+ boards.

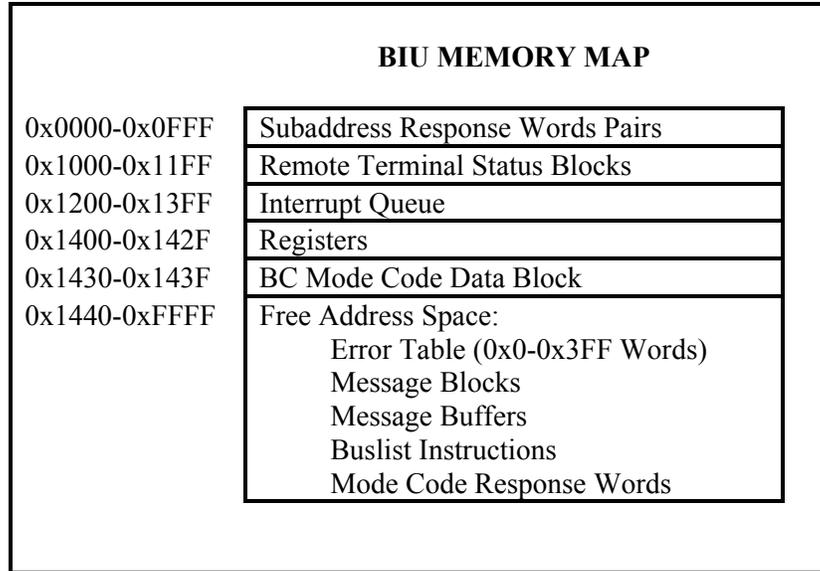
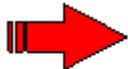


Figure 2-2 GLD+ Board Memory Map



NOTE: The BIU addresses shown above represent the GLD+ board *local bus* address map only. The GLD+ board memory is mapped into a 1 MB block somewhere in the PCI memory space by the PCI BIOS at initialization.

2.6.2 Board Configuration

The 1553 data structures must be defined before the board may be used. These structures configure the 1553 modes for simulation and/or monitor of the 1553 bus. After the data structures are initialized, the processor must be configured to begin executing the microcode. Microcode for the on-board processor is resident in on-board PROMs. Once the microcode is executing, it sets a default condition of MIL-STD-1553B timing and protocol. The microcode can also be loaded from file to on-board microcode RAM.

The dual-port RAM contains the area required for data structure storage. The RAM is broken down into many different areas, including areas for RT configuration, subaddress configuration, MIL-STD-1553A or B protocol data buffers and CM buffers.

2.7 Interrupt Handling

An interrupt notifies the host that a specific condition (such as a message buffer access, a BC instruction execution or a 1553 error) has occurred.

Multiple interrupts may be generated while the host is processing an interrupt due to interrupt latency and host processing speed. To preserve the integrity of all enabled events, the GLD+ boards continuously buffer interrupt events from within the interrupt queue. The interrupt queue can hold up to 36 14-word interrupt packets and are located at memory addresses 0x1200 to 0x13FF.

For details, see Appendix B: INTERRUPTS.

2.8 Registers

The GLD+ boards have three register spaces:

PCI Configuration..... The PCI Configuration Registers are set at initialization and should not be modified.

In memory space The Real-Time Control Registers provide important information, such as operating mode status and control.

Function Registers..... A subset of the Real-Time Control Registers controlling certain board functions; for example, buslist execution.

For details, see Appendix C: REGISTERS.

2.9 Other Options

Certain models of GLD+ multi-function board are available with the 1553A MacAir waveform. Contact Curtiss-Wright Controls, Inc. for more information regarding this option.

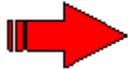
This page intentionally left blank

3. INSTALLATION

3.1 Overview

This section provides step-by-step instructions on the unpacking, setup, and connection of the board, software installation, board initialization, and 1553 function programming.

3.2 Unpack and Inspect the Board



NOTE: The hardware board is shipped in a protective anti-static bag. Do not remove the board from the anti-static package until properly grounded or the board may be damaged.

Remove the board from the packing box and the protective bag. Place the hardware board on top of the protective bag or on an electrostatically controlled work surface. If the board appears to be damaged, contact Curtiss-Wright Controls immediately at: **(800) 252-5601** or send an e-mail message to DTN_support@curtisswright.com for additional assistance.

3.3 Quicklogic EEPROM Write Protect Jumper (J9)

Jumper J9 (see Figure 3-2) enables/disables the write protect for the Quicklogic PCI Bridge chip (U15) configuration EEPROM (U14). This EEPROM contains the information necessary to initialize the Quicklogic chip in the PCI system. The factory setting for J9 is no jumper installed which means write protect is enabled. Normally, it will not be necessary to modify the configuration EEPROM however; the EEPROM may be altered if necessary by installing a shunt on J9 that will allow the device to be written. Special software is required (not provided by Curtiss-Wright Controls) to write to the EEPROM. The user assumes all responsibility if the contents of the EEPROM are altered from the factory configuration. Contact Curtiss-Wright Controls Technical Support for more information.

3.4 RESET Mode Jumper (J10)

Jumper J10 (see Figure 3-2) is a special jumper you can use in case the host system exhibits “glitches” on the PCI Reset line that prevents the board from configuring itself properly during initialization. The factory setting for this jumper is for normal systems that do not exhibit this problem. If the host system is exhibiting this problem, then the jumper shunt may be moved from its factory setting to the setting shown in Figure 3-1. Contact Curtiss-Wright Controls Customer Support for more information.

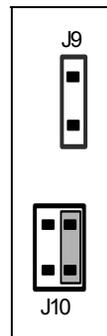


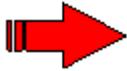
Figure 3-1 J10 RESET Mode Jumper Setting

3.5 Locate Fail-safe Timer Jumper (J5 and J20)

Jumpers J5 and J20 (see Figure 3-2) control the transmit Fail-safe Timer. This timer allows an interrupt to be generated after 720 μ s of continuous bus transmission. This interrupt also disables the transmitter from further use. The factory setting enables the timer. Installing jumper J5 and J20 disables the Fail-safe Timers.

3.6 Locate VOA Jumper (J6 and J19)

Jumper J6 and J19 (see Figure 3-2) indicate whether the board operates as a standard board or as one that supports variable output amplitude (VOA). The correct location for the shunt at J6 and J19 is between pins 1 and 3 for standard boards, and between pins 2 and 4 for VOA boards. When looking at the board with the connectors (J1, J2) to the left, pin 1 is the bottom left pin on J6 and J19. Pin 3 is directly above pin 1”.



NOTE: The standard products do not support variable output amplitude (VOA). Different transceivers are required and must be ordered as an option.”

3.7 Locate Xilinx Jumper (J900)

Jumper J900 (see Figure 3-2) needs to have the shunt installed (factory default) in order for the Xilinx part at U10 to be correctly programmed. Do Not remove the shunt at J900 or the board will not operate properly.”

3.8 Locate Transformer Center-Tap Jumpers (J7, J8, J22, and J23)

Jumpers J7, J8, J22, and J23 (see Figure 3-2) determine whether the center-taps of the 1553 transformers are connected to the board’s analog ground. If shunts are installed, the center-taps are connected to analog ground (factory default). Otherwise, they are not connected to analog ground (see caution).



CAUTION: MIL-STD-1553 Shielding and ground considerations are system-dependent and must be made with respect to many concerns, including ground loops, EMI/RFI, lightning susceptibility, etc.

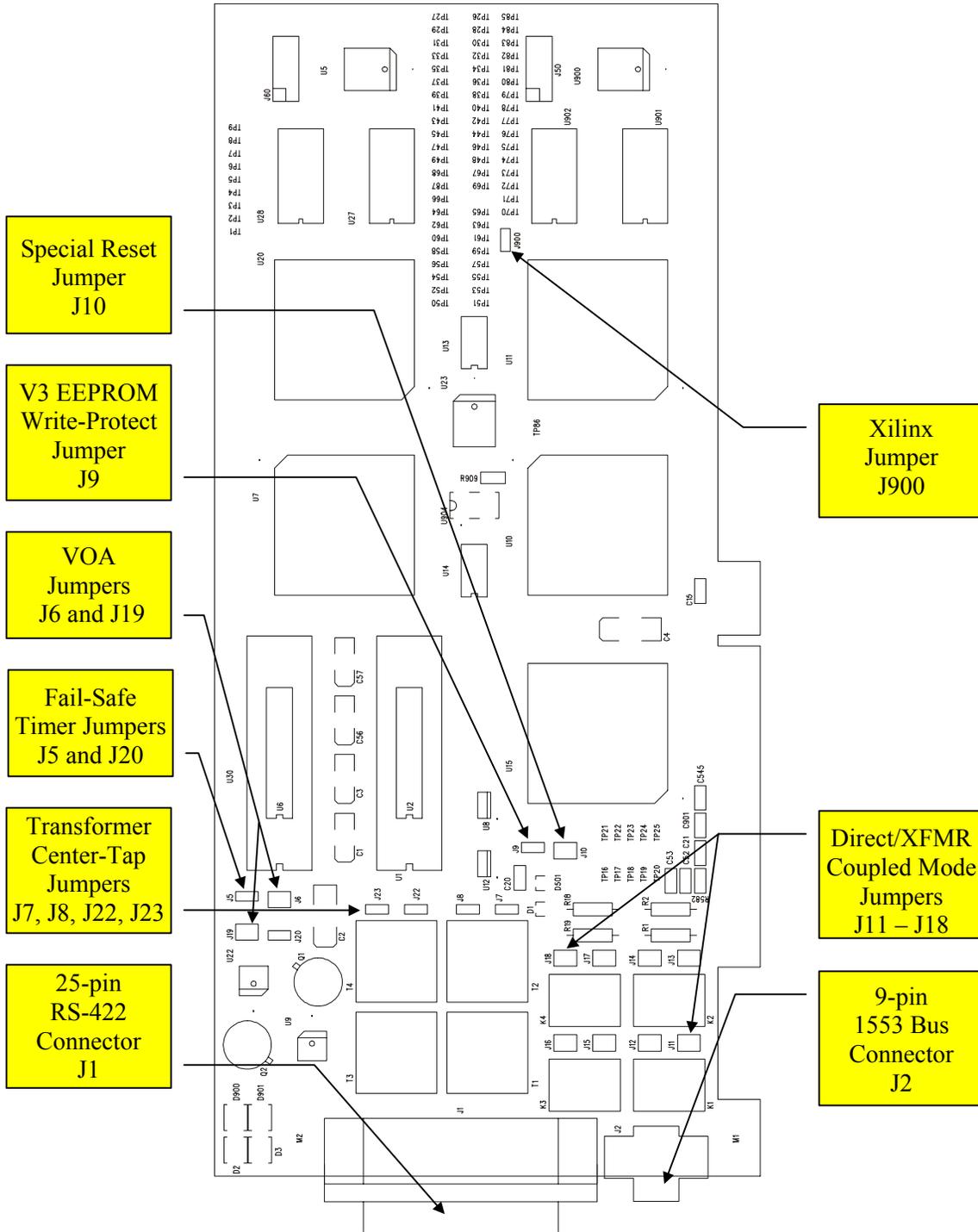


Figure 3-2 GLD+PCI Board

3.9 Locate Connectors

A 9-pin Micro-D connector (J2) connects the GLD+ board to the 1553 bus (Figure 3-3). A 25-pin header connector (J1) is used for all RS-422 inputs and outputs. With the board oriented as in Figure 3-3, these two connectors are at the right side of the board. The pinouts for connector J2 are listed below. See section 3.12 RS-422 Port Option, for the pinouts of J1.

Table 3-1 J2 Connector Pinouts

Pin	Description	Pin	Description
1	Ch. 1 Bus A	6	Ch. 2 Bus A
2	Ch. 1 Bus A-	7	Ch. 2 Bus A-
3	Ch. 1 Bus B	8	Ch. 2 Bus B
4	Ch. 1 Bus B-	9	Ch. 2 Bus B-
5	No connection		

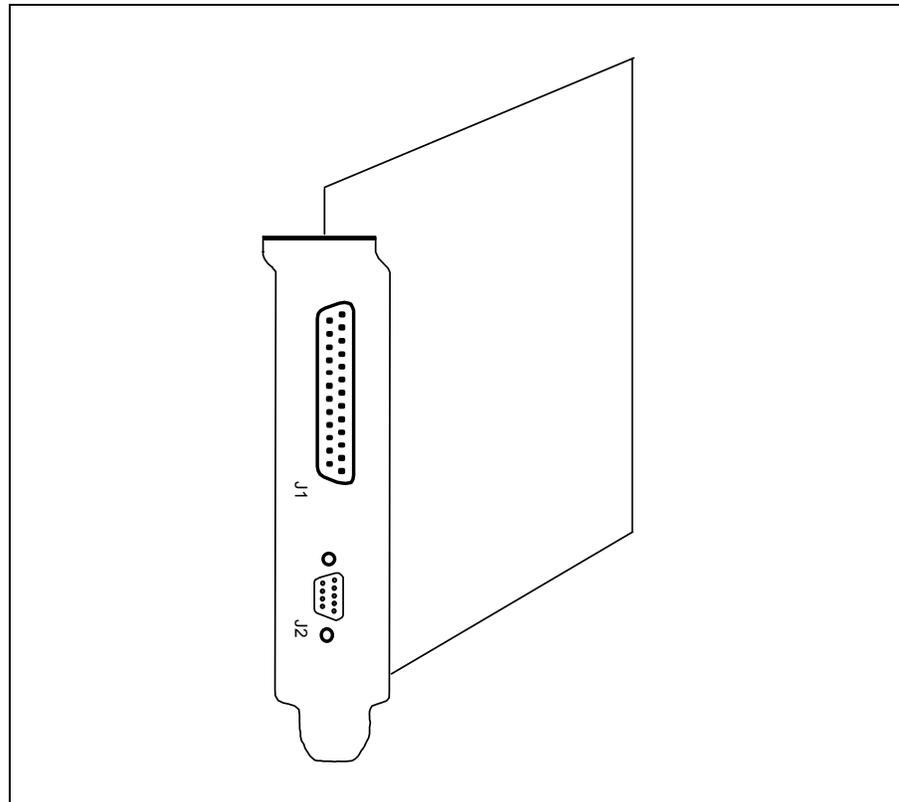


Figure 3-3 J1 and J2 Connector Locations

3.10 Install Board in the Host



CAUTION: Ensure power is off before installing the board.

1. If a carrier is not used, go to step 2. Wearing an anti-static wrist strap, place the carrier, into which the GLD+ multi-function board will be installed, on an anti-static mat.
2. Remove the board from its anti-static bag and install into an available PCI slot.
3. Apply power to the board by turning on the system.

3.11 Select Direct or Transformer Coupling (J11 through J18)

The GLD+ board is connected to the MIL-STD-1553 bus using direct- or transformer-coupling. Use direct coupling if the distance between the GLD+ board and the MIL-STD-1553 bus measures 12 inches or less (Figure 3-4). Data integrity may be compromised if the distance between the board and the bus exceeds 20 feet according to MIL-STD-1553A/B protocol. Therefore, use transformer coupling if the distance between the board and the MIL-STD-1553 bus exceeds 12 inches but is less than 20 feet (Figure 3-5).

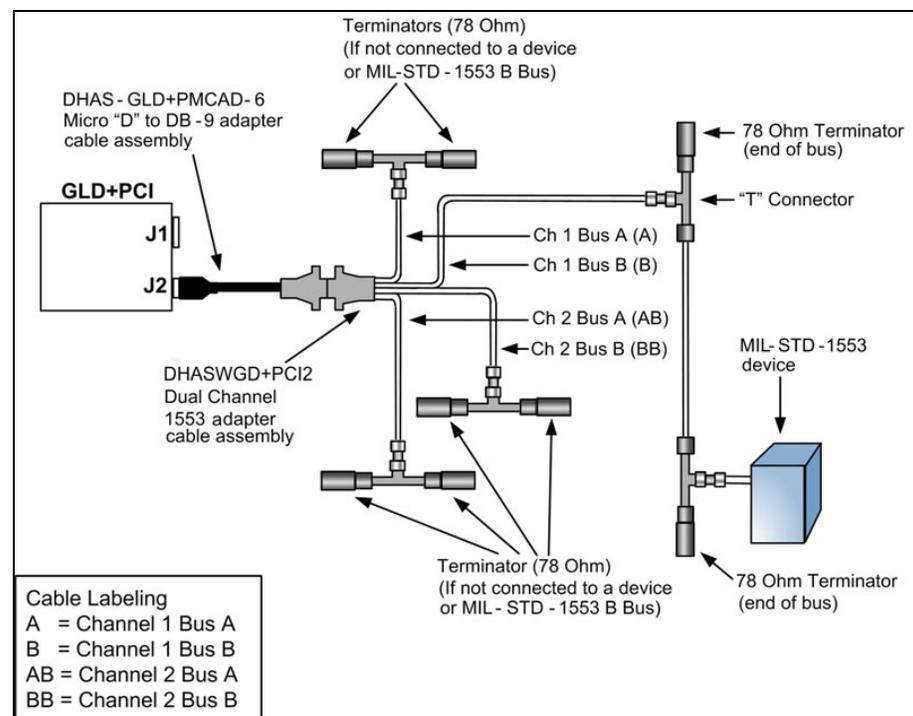


Figure 3-4 Direct Coupled MIL-STD-1553A or B Protocol Bus



CAUTION: Regardless if the board is direct-coupled or transformer-coupled; both 1553 busses (Bus A and Bus B) must always be properly terminated! System errors may occur on the various devices if each bus is not properly terminated.

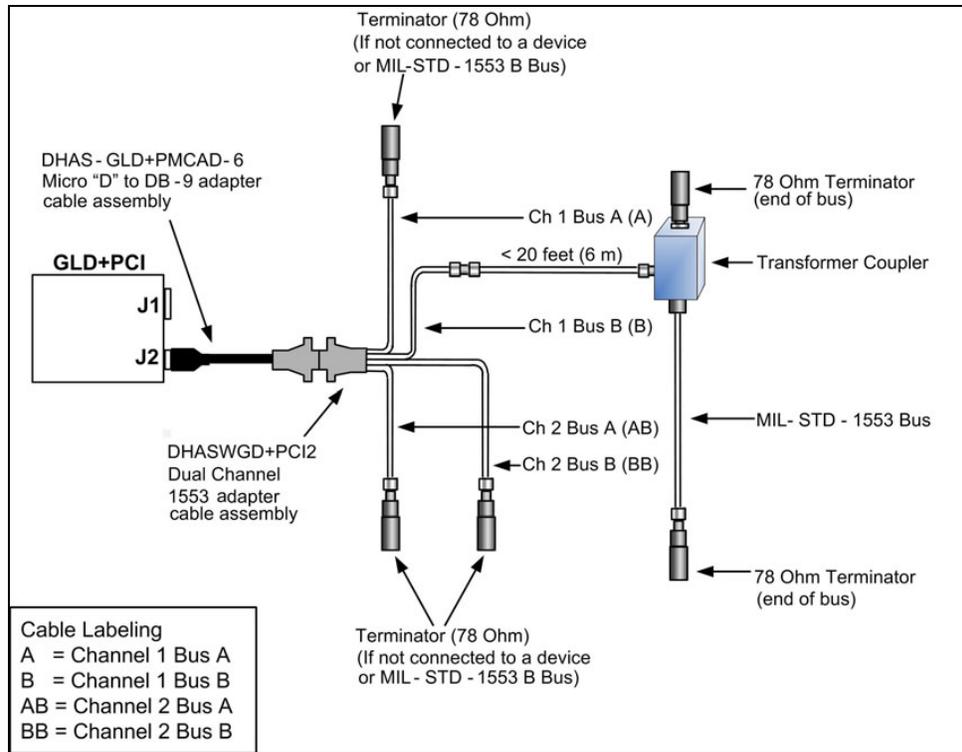


Figure 3-5 Transformer Coupled MIL-STD-1553A or B Protocol Bus

Select the 1553 bus coupling type using jumper blocks J11 through J18. They are located on the left side of the board next to the four relays. These jumpers select direct coupling (shorting pins 2 and 4) or transformer coupling (shorting pins 1 and 3). When looking at the board with the connectors to the left, pin 1 is the lower-left pin on each jumper block (Figure 3-6). After selecting the bus coupling type, install the 6” adapter cable assembly that came with the board and the dual-channel 1553 Adapter cable assembly as required. Jumpers J11–J14 select channel 1 coupling. Jumpers J15–J18 select channel 2 coupling.

The factory default is Direct Coupling as shown in Figure 3-6.

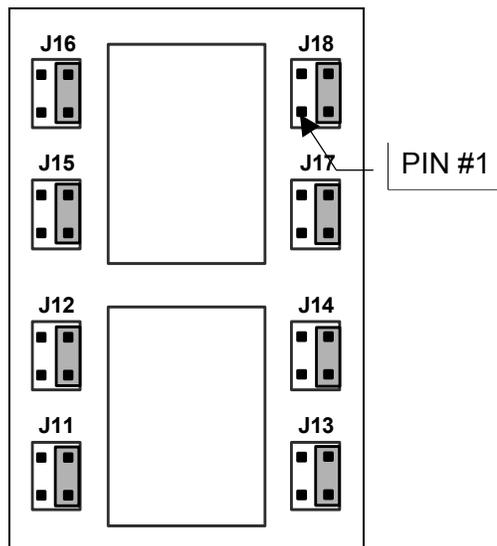


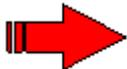
Figure 3-6 Direct Coupling Selected on Channels 1 and 2

3.12 RS-422 Port Option

The board comes equipped with an RS-422 port (J1). The 25-pin port is described in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 RS-422 Port Pin Assignments

Pin #	Channel	Description
1	1	ELT RST +
2	1	ELT RST -
3	1	ELT CLK +
4	1	ELT CLK -
5	1	DOS +
6	1	DOS -
7	1	BCST + Input
8	1	BCST - Input
9	1	MONITOR TRIGGER + Input
10	1	MONITOR TRIGGER - Input
11		NC
12		NC
13	2	ELT RST +
14	2	ELT RST -
15	2	ELT CLK +
16	2	ELT CLK -
17	2	DOS +
18	2	DOS -
19	2	BCST + Input
20	2	BCST - Input
21	2	MONITOR TRIGGER + Input
22	2	MONITOR TRIGGER - Input
23		NC
24		NC
25		NC



NOTES:

1. Do not drive pins designated as having no connection (NC).
2. Setting Bit 0 in Word 0 of any BC buslist instruction enables the Discrete Output Signal. See subsection 4.2.2 on page 4-1 for details.
3. The BC Start Trigger Input is used to externally start the BC via an RS-422 input. See Section 4.7 on page 4-30 for details.
4. The ELT CLK signal must not be faster than 1 μ s per cycle (1 MHz).

3.13 Load Microcode

After power-up, the microcode must be loaded from the on-board PROM or a file to the on-board microcode RAM before the board will function.

3.14 Software Installation, Configuration and Operation

Refer to the appropriate *GLD+PCI & GLD+PCI/S*, *GLD+PMC & GLD+PMC/S* *SIMMPL Installation Manual FOR Windows NT 4.0*, and the *GLD+ SIMMPL Application Programming Interface Guide* to perform the following procedures:

- Install software
- Initialize the channel
- Program 1553 functions
- Run the channel

4. BC MODE OPERATION

4.1 Overview

Both GLD+ boards can be programmed to operate in the BC mode to emulate all message types defined by MIL-STD-1553A or B. Any series of commands, either valid or invalid, can be sequenced as needed. A sequence of commands that the BC mode executes is called a buslist. Multiple buslists may be constructed and called up by the host in real-time.

The BC mode operates by executing a series of buslist instructions contained in the Dual-Port RAM. The instructions include those allowing generation of all MIL-STD-1553 message types, as well as NO-OP, HALT and JUMP instruction message framing. Using a multi-function card, the BC mode can operate simultaneously with the MRT and CM modes.

4.2 BC Features

4.2.1 Timers

Both GLD+ boards have two timers—the BC Delay Timer and the Chronological Monitor's Elapsed Timer (ELT). See Chapter 6 CM MODE OPERATION for a description of the Elapsed Timer.

BC-DELAY TIMER

The BC-Delay timer controls the major and minor frame timing of buslists. It is a 32-bit timer with 1 μ s resolution. It starts upon execution of the first bus instruction in the buslist.

Frame Timing - The BC mode starts by writing to the BC Control Register. The time between starting the BC mode and the actual execution of the first instruction varies depending on the instruction. For best frame-timing accuracy when introducing a delay in the buslist, reset the BC Delay Timer (by setting the appropriate bit in the last bus instruction) and then delay n μ s using the Delay BC instruction in the Interface Library. The BC minimum inter-message gap time is approximately 20 μ s.

4.2.2 Discrete Output Signals

The BC mode allows interaction with two discrete RS-422 signals:

- The Discrete Output Signal: This signal can be enabled on any bus instruction by setting bit 0 of the bus instruction to '1'. This signal is active for 2 μ s and occurs before the command is placed out on the 1553 bus.
- BC Start Trigger: The board allows an external RS-422 pulse to trigger the execution of the buslist. This signal can work in conjunction with the PAUSE instruction.

If the Discrete Out Signal bit and the Delay Timer Reset bit are both set for a buslist instruction, both GLD+ boards generate the Discrete Out Signal prior to resetting the BC Delay Timer.

4.2.3 Interrupts

In BC mode, hardware interrupts may be posted to the host when certain event interrupts occur. (See Appendix B INTERRUPTS for details.) All interrupts may be selectively enabled or disabled under control of the applications software, except for a BC HALT. HALT interrupts are always enabled whether it is a buslist instruction or an asynchronous HALT (BC Control Register write of 0x0000).

4.2.4 Error Response

In actual 1553 applications, specific transmitting or receiving errors indicate problems. As in the case of the BC, each data-transfer command or mode code can be programmed to take a specific action if a protocol error is detected on the 1553 bus. The available actions include:

- No Retry
- Retry Once on the Same Bus
- Retry Once on the Opposite Bus
- Retry Once on the Same Bus (If unsuccessful, retry once on the opposite bus.)

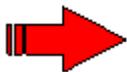
In the action “Retry Once on the Opposite Bus,” the instruction may specify that if the retry on the opposite bus is successful, switch the primary bus to the opposite bus.

4.2.5 Protocol Errors and Status Exceptions

MIL-STD-1553A or B Protocol errors are detected when RTs do not respond or respond with a message error bit set in the status word. Protocol errors include:

- No Response (the RT does not respond)
- Manchester or parity error occurs in RT transmission
- The RT address field of the RT’s status word does not match the RT address field of the command word

Status exceptions are detected when a bit other than the address field is set in the RT’s status word.



NOTE: The GLD+ boards cannot simulate or handle the superseding valid command function in BC mode.

4.3 Buslist Instructions

Any number of buslists can be defined within the Dual-Port RAM. The GLD+ boards execute these lists once the starting address is written to the BC Control Register. A buslist can be defined for each simulation allowing minimal host intervention during real-time simulation. A HALT instruction terminates the buslist. During simulation, the GLD+ boards update BC data in the Dual-Port RAM, continue execution of the appropriate buslist instructions, and ensure 1553 bus traffic conforms to MIL-STD-1553A or B specifications.

When the emulated BC is commanded to start, it reads instructions from a buslist and executes them sequentially until the BC encounters a HALT or JUMP instruction. If the BC is programmed to stop on errors, it will halt when it encounters an error condition.

A buslist instruction block is made up of four 16-bit words. Bits 12 through 15 of Word Zero of an instruction block identify the instruction type (0x0 through 0xA).

The Discrete Out Signal (DOS) may be generated by the BC to signal the start of the desired command. This signal is enabled or disabled by bit 0 of Word Zero of each buslist instruction block. The signal is active for 2 μ s and occurs before the command is placed out on the 1553 bus.

4.3.1 Types of Buslist Instruction Blocks

The following buslist instruction blocks are assigned a hexadecimal number:

Table 4-1 Buslist Instruction Block Numbers

#	Buslist Instruction
0x0	NO-OP
0x1	JUMP
0x2	HALT
0x3	MODE CODE
0x4	BC-TO-RT TRANSFER
0x5	RT-TO-BC TRANSFER
0x6	RT-TO-RT TRANSFER
0x7	HALT UNTIL DELAY
0x8	RESET STACK
0x9	INTERMESSAGE DELAY
0xA	PAUSE
0xB-F	Reserved

Other parameters in a buslist instruction block depend on the block type. Buslist instruction blocks are stored in memory locations from 0x1440 – 0xFFFF.

4.3.2 Bit Ordering

Bit 15 is the most significant bit and bit 0 is the least significant bit.

4.3.3 NO-OP (Instruction 0x0)

The NO-OP instruction can be used as a placeholder instruction. It can be inserted or removed to change the buslist without re-structuring the entire sequence. The BC proceeds to the next buslist instruction block in approximately 4 μ s. Adding interrupt, Delay Timer reset and Discrete Out signaling will increase this time. If the NO-OP Interrupt Enable Bit (Bit 11) is set to '1,' the BC posts a NO-OP Interrupt before proceeding to the next buslist instruction block (Figure 4-1).

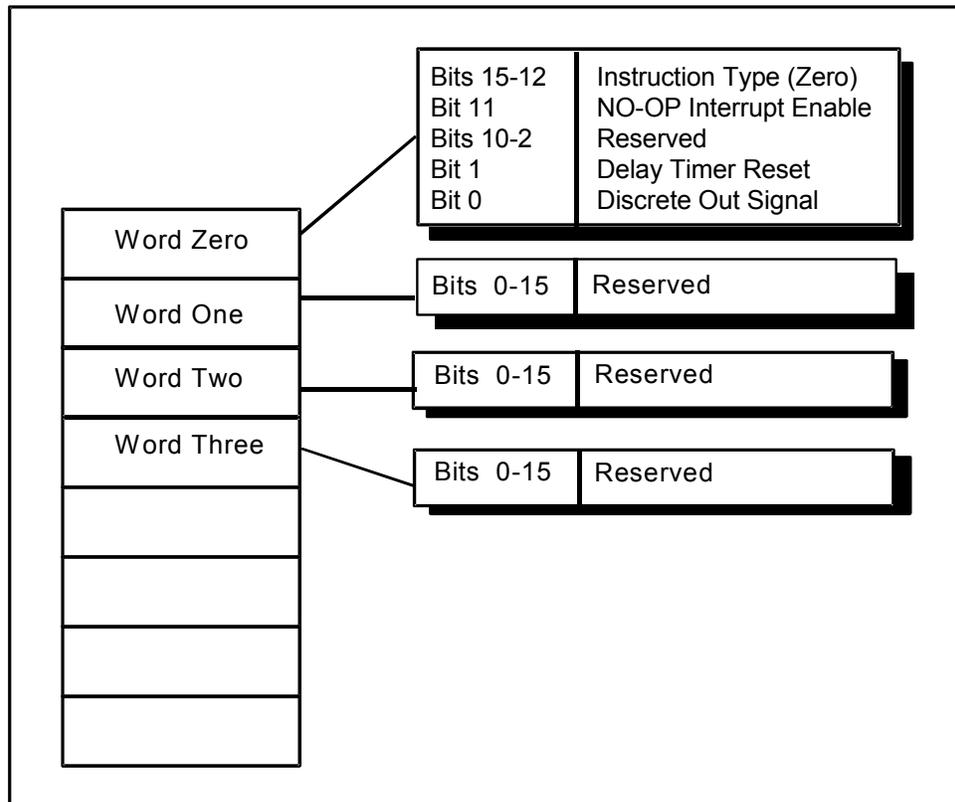


Figure 4-1 NO-OP Structure (Instruction 0x0)

Word Zero

Bits 15-12	Instruction Type (0x0)
Bit 11	NO-OP Interrupt Enable
Bits 10-2	Reserved
Bit 1	Delay Timer Reset
Bit 0	Discrete Out Signal

Words One, Two and Three

All 16 bits of Words One, Two and Three are reserved.

4.3.4 JUMP (Instruction 0x1)

The JUMP instruction is a branch instruction that can interrupt the sequential execution of buslist instructions (Figure 4-2). Bits 11 through 8 of buslist Instruction 0x1 determine the type of JUMP instruction (Table 4-2). Three types of JUMP instructions and a RETURN instruction allow host-independent real-time RT polling.

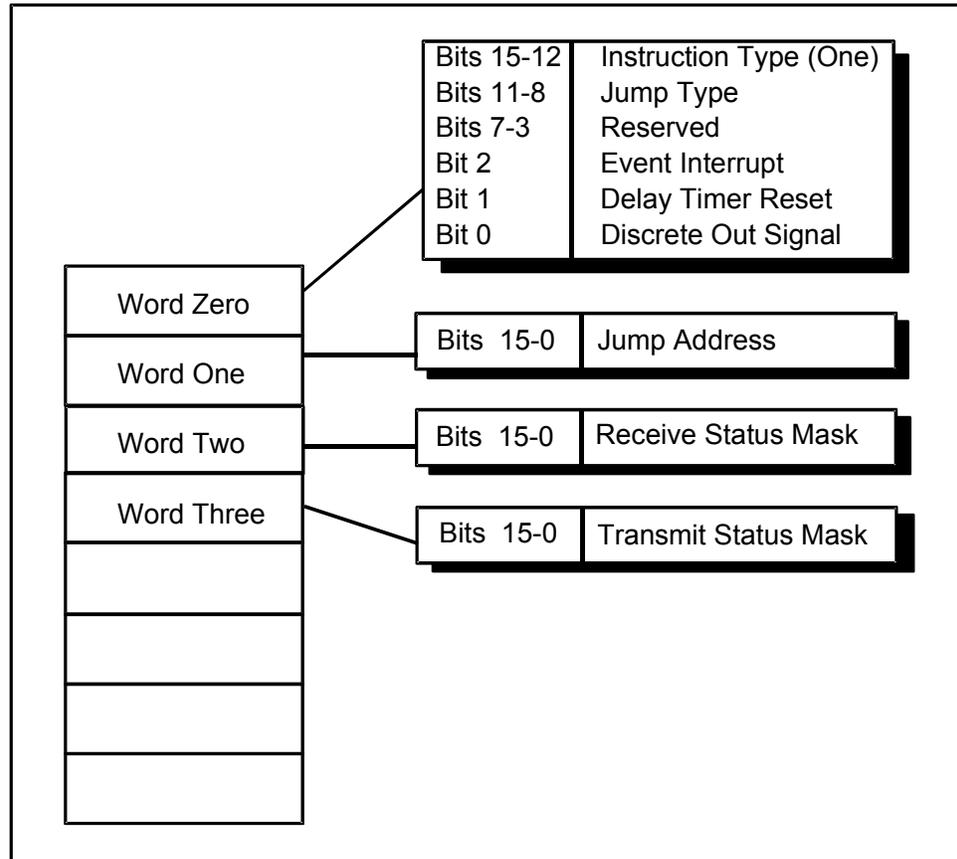


Figure 4-2 JUMP (Instruction 0x1)

Table 4-2 JUMP Types (Bits 8 through 11)

Bits	JUMP Types
0000	Jump Always
0001	Conditional Jump to Sublist on Status Mask
0010	Conditional Jump to Sublist on Protocol Error
0011	Return From Sublist
0100	Unconditional Jump To Sublist

JUMP instructions contain the jump address (Bits 15 through 0 of Word One) that locates the memory address of the next buslist instruction to execute.

When a Jump Sublist is executed, the address of the instruction is stored in a stack of up to four jump addresses. If this Jump-Address stack overflows, the BC generates a Stack Overflow Interrupt. A software or hardware reset automatically resets the jump address stack pointer. The Return From Sublist instruction pops the address from the top of the stack.

Word Zero

Bits 15-12	Instruction Type (0x1)
Bits 11-8	Jump Type Defines the type of jump that the BC executes.
Bits 7-3	Reserved
Bit 2	Event Interrupt
Bit 1	Delay Timer Reset
Bit 0	Discrete Out Signal

Word One

Bits 15-0	Jump Address The Memory Address of the next buslist instruction to execute.
-----------	--

Word Two

Bits 15-0	Receive Status Mask The JUMP TO SUBLIST ON STATUS MASK instruction logically ANDs the Receive status response received from the MIL-STD-1553A or B bus with this word. If the result is non-zero, the BC pushes the next instruction address on the stack then jumps to the buslist instruction at the location specified in Word One. If the result is zero the BC proceeds to the instruction following the jump.
-----------	--

Word Three

Bits 15-0	Transmit Status Mask Same as Word Two (except that the status response received from the MIL-STD-1553A or B bus is a Transmit Status Word).
-----------	--

JUMP ALWAYS (0000)

This branch instruction always causes the buslist instruction block pointer to point to the next desired buslist instruction (as defined in Word One of the buslist instruction block). No entry is added to the jump-address stack upon execution of this instruction.

CONDITIONAL JUMP TO SUBLIST ON STATUS MASK (0001)

The BC can compare a mask to the Transmit or Receive Status (or both in RT-to-RT transfer). By ANDing bits in the corresponding Status Mask with the RT Status, the BC can determine if a jump will occur. A jump occurs only if a non-zero value is returned after the AND condition.

EXAMPLE

RT Status Response 1400
 Status Mask 07FF
 Result of AND 0400

Since the result of AND is non-zero, JUMP to Sublist occurs.

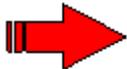
CONDITIONAL JUMP TO SUBLIST ON PROTOCOL ERROR (0010)

This instruction causes the BC to jump to a sublist of buslist instructions, if a protocol error is detected in the previous MIL-STD-1553A or B transfer. The following errors result in a conditional jump:

- No Response from an RT, A Broadcast Message is excluded since no response is correct.
- Wrong RT Address from Responding RT
- Manchester Error on Status or Data from a Responding RT

RETURN FROM SUBLIST (0011)

This instruction causes the BC to remove the last address placed on the JUMP address stack and jump to the buslist instruction at that address.



NOTE: A return execution from an empty jump stack will result in unpredictable buslist sequence.

UNCONDITIONAL JUMP TO SUBLIST (0100)

This instruction is similar to a JUMP-ALWAYS but places a return address on the stack before executing the jump. The instruction then continues executing the buslist at the memory address contained in the instruction (Figure 4-3).

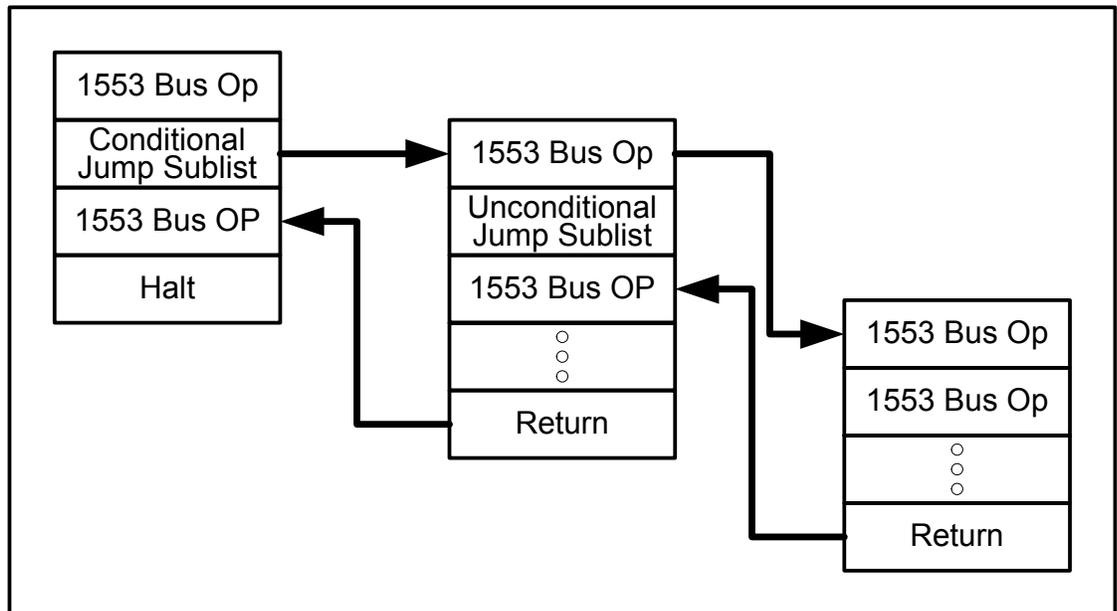


Figure 4-3 JUMP Sublist Example

4.3.5 HALT (Instruction 0x2)

This instruction terminates a buslist and generates an interrupt. The interrupt cannot be disabled and will always serve as conformation of the buslist completion.

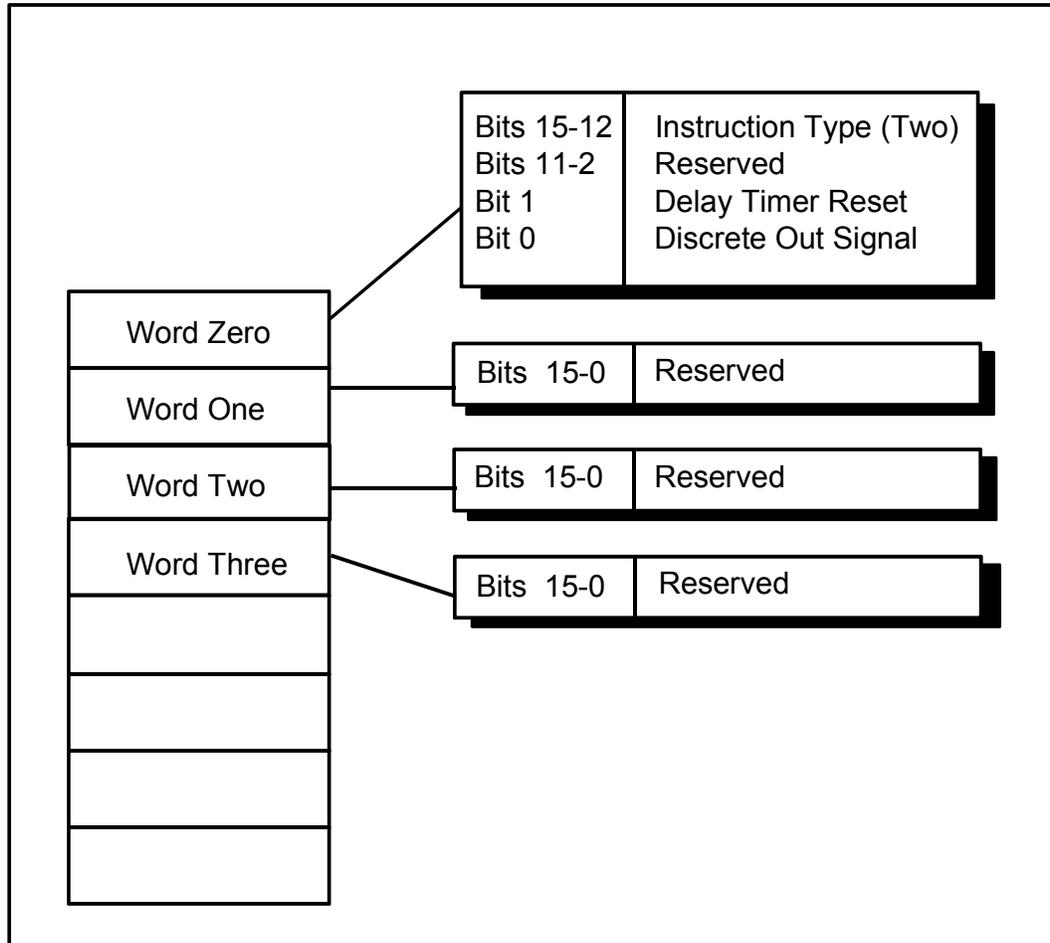


Figure 4-4 HALT (Instruction 0x2)

Word Zero

Bits 15-12	Instruction Type (0x2)
Bits 11-2	Reserved
Bit 1	Delay Timer Reset
Bit 0	Discrete Out Signal

Words One through Three

All 16 bits of Words One through Three are reserved.

4.3.6 MODE CODE (Instruction 0x3)

This instruction causes the BC to generate a Mode Code Command on the 1553 bus and is composed of the following words (Figure 4-5).

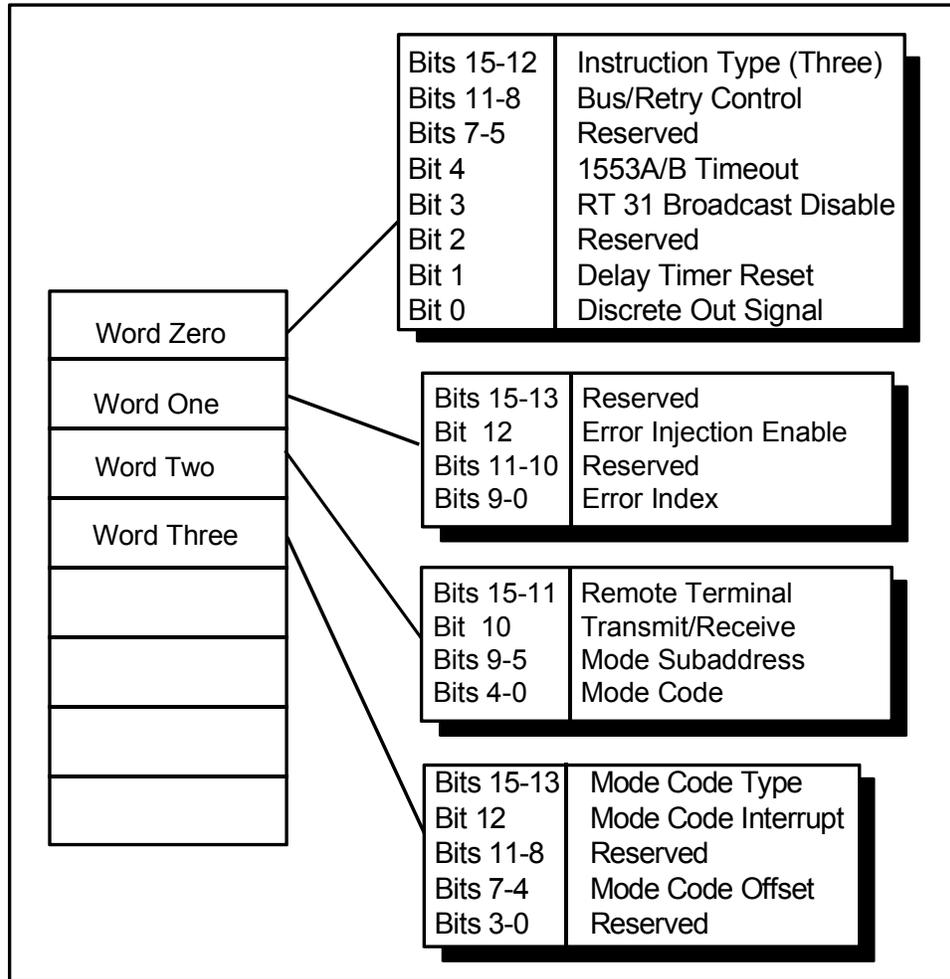
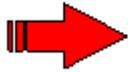


Figure 4-5 MODE CODE (Instruction 0x3)

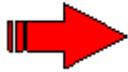
Word Zero - Control Word

Bits 15-12	Instruction Type (0x3)
Bit 11	Current Bus 0 = Bus A 1 = Bus B
Bit 10	Automatic Retry on Current Bus
Bit 9	Automatic Retry on Opposite Bus
Bit 8	Modify Current Bus
Bits 7-5	Reserved
Bit 4	1553A/B Response Time-out - 0 = 1553B (14 μ s) 1 = 1553A (9 μ s)
Bit 3	RT31 Broadcast Disable - must be set for 1553A instructions

Bit 2	Reserved. This bit must be cleared or an interrupt-on-instruction will occur.
Bit 1	Delay Timer Reset If set, the GLD+ boards reset the on-board Delay Timer to '0' prior to executing this command block.
Bit 0	Discrete Out Signal If set, the GLD+ boards generate a 2 μ s signal to the RS-422 connector prior to executing this command block.



NOTE: If Automatic Retry on current bus (Bit 10) and Opposite Bus (Bit 9) are both set, the GLD+ boards retry on the current bus before attempting a retry on the opposite bus.



NOTE: If using error injection (GLD+ multi-function board only) see Table 4-3, page 4-28 for Error Injection Codes.

Word One - Error Control Pointer (GLD+ Multi-Function Board Only)

Bits 15-13	Reserved
Bit 12	Error Injection Enabled If set, the GLD+ multi-function board injects the error pointed to by the Error Index.
Bits 11-10	Reserved
Bits 9-0	Error Index Specifies the error index to be added to the starting address of the Error Table, 0x1440.

Word Two - 1553 Command Word

Bits 15-11	Remote Terminal (0 through 31)
Bit 10	Transmit or Receive 0 = Receive 1 = Transmit
Bits 9-5	Mode Subaddress (0 or 31)
Bits 4-0	Mode Code MIL-STD-1553A or B Mode Code as hexadecimal value

Word Three - Interpretation Word

Bits 15-13	Mode Code Type 0 = Reserved 1 = No Data Word 2 = BC Sends Data 3 = BC Receives Data 4 through 7 = Reserved
Bit 12	Mode Code Interrupt When set, an interrupt is generated after the buslist instruction is executed.
Bits 11-8	Reserved
Bits 7-4	Offset Into BC Mode Code Data Block (0x0 through 0xF) Data is transmitted from or received into this location (0x1430 + offset) depending on the Mode Code Type. This field is ignored when the Mode Code Type = 1.
Bits 3-0	Reserved

4.3.7 BC-to-RT TRANSFER (Instruction 0x4)

This instruction generates a Master-to-Remote-Terminal command on the 1553 bus. This instruction is composed of the following words (Figure 4-6).

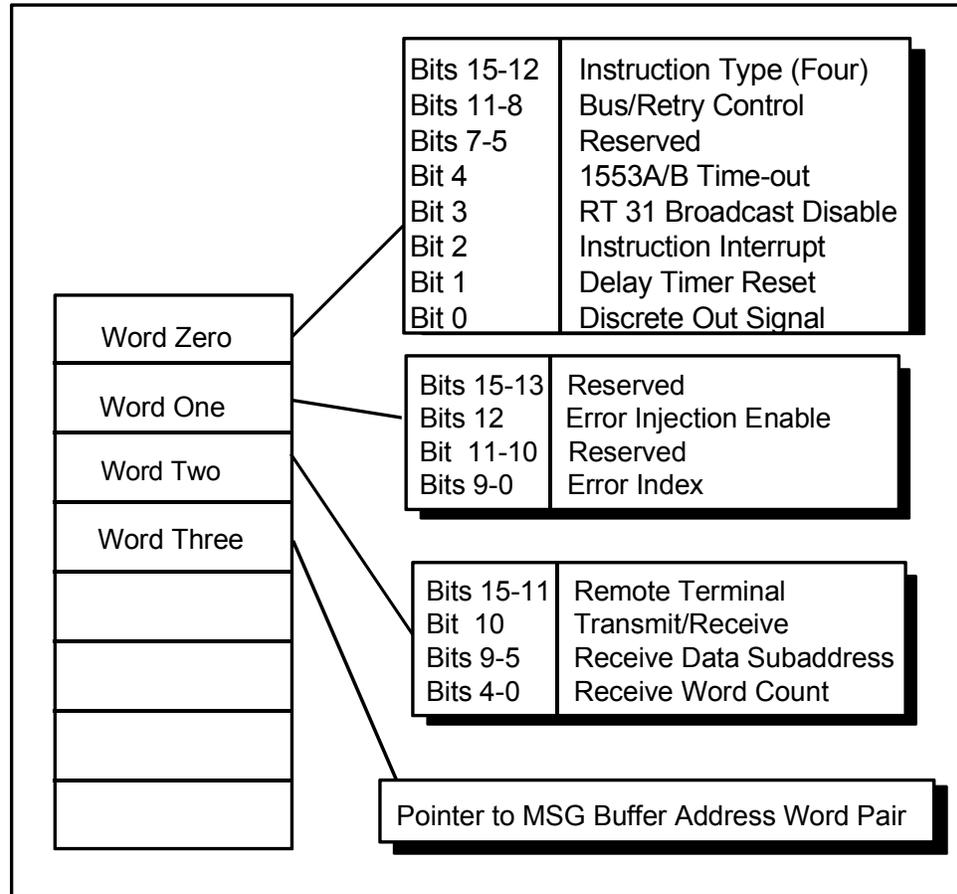
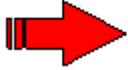


Figure 4-6 BC-TO-RT TRANSFER (Instruction 0x4)

Word Zero - Control Word

Bits 15-12	Instruction Type (0x4)
Bit 11	Current Bus - 0 = Bus A 1 = Bus B
Bit 10	Automatic Retry on Current Bus
Bit 9	Automatic Retry on Opposite Bus
Bit 8	Modify Current Bus
Bits 7-5	Reserved
Bit 4	1553A/B Response Time-out - 0 = 1553B (14 μ s) 1 = 1553A (9 μ s)
Bit 3	RT 31 Broadcast Disable - must be set for 1553A instructions.
Bit 2	Instruction Interrupt If set, the GLD+ boards post an interrupt when the command block is executed and processed, before proceeding to the next buslist instruction.

- Bit 1 Delay Timer Reset
If set, the GLD+ boards reset the on-board Delay Timer to '0' prior to executing this command block.
- Bit 0 Discrete Out Signal
If set, the GLD+ boards generate a 2 μ s signal to the RS-422 connector prior to executing this command block.



NOTE: If using error injection (GLD+ multi-function board only) see Table 4-3, page 4-28 for Error Injection Codes.

Word One - Error Control Pointer (GLD+ Multi-Function Board Only)

- Bits 15-13 Reserved
- Bit 12 Error Injection Enabled
If set, the GLD+ multi-function board injects the error pointed to by the Error Index.
- Bits 11-10 Reserved
- Bits 9-0 Error Index
Specifies the error index to be added to the starting address of the Error Table, 0x1440.

Word Two - 1553 Command Word

- Bits 15-11 Receive Remote Terminal
- Bit 10 0 = Receive - This is a BC to RT
- Bits 9-5 Receive Data Subaddress
- Bits 4-0 Receive Word Count
The quantity of data words to be received by the RT:
0x1 through 0x1F = 1 to 31 decimal words
0x0 = 32 decimal words

Word Three - Message Buffer Address Word Pair

- Bits 15-0 The message block contains the pointers where the host stores data being transmitted by the BC.

4.3.8 RT-to-BC TRANSFER (Instruction 0x5)

This instruction generates a Remote Terminal to Master command on the 1553 bus. The structure of this instruction is identical to Instruction Four BC-to-RT Transfer (Figure 4-7).

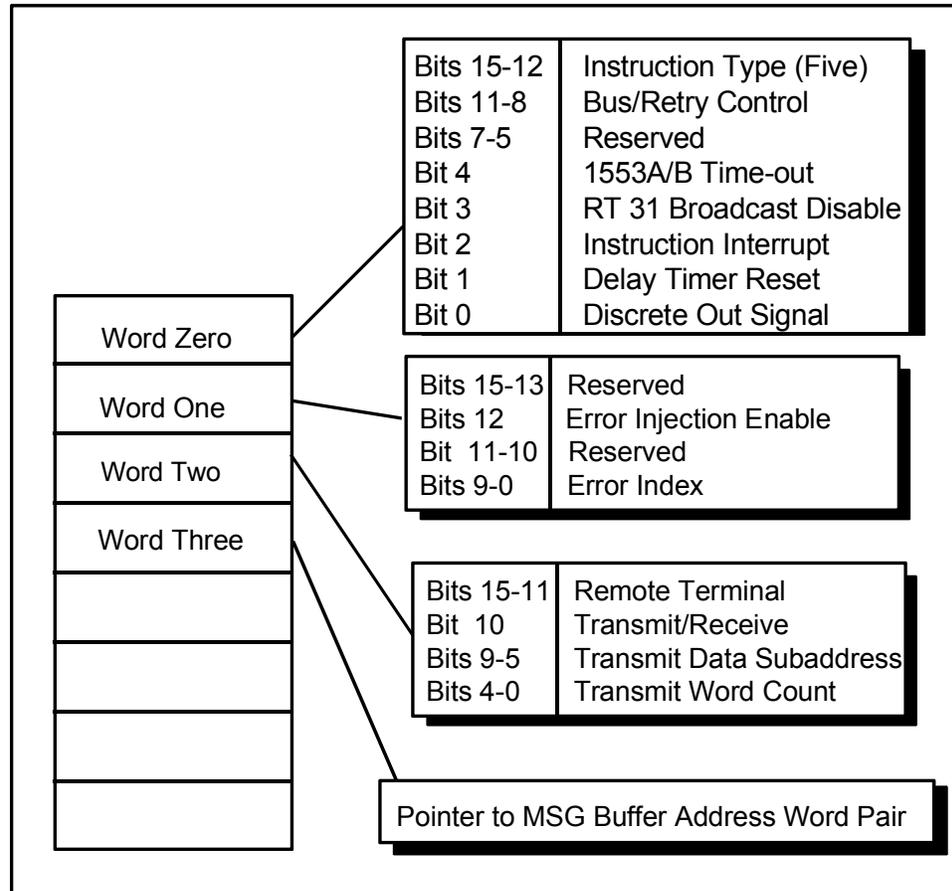
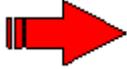


Figure 4-7 RT-TO-BC TRANSFER (Instruction 0x5)

Word Zero - Control Word

Bits 15-12	Instruction Type (0x5)
Bit 11	Current Bus - 0 = Bus A 1 = Bus B
Bit 10	Automatic Retry on Current Bus
Bit 9	Automatic Retry on Opposite Bus
Bit 8	Modify Current Bus
Bits 7-5	Reserved
Bit 4	1553A/B Response Time-out 0 = 1553B (14 μ s) 1 = 1553A (9 μ s)
Bit 3	RT31 Broadcast Disable - must be set for 1553A instructions
Bit 2	Instruction Interrupt

- If set, the GLD+ boards post an interrupt when the command block is executed and processed, before proceeding to the next buslist instruction.
- Bit 1 Delay Timer Reset
- If set, the GLD+ boards reset the on-board Delay Timer to 0 prior to executing this command block.
- Bit 0 Discrete Out Signal
- If set, the GLD+ board generates a 2 μ s signal to the RS-422 connector prior to executing this command block.



NOTE: If using error injection (GLD+ multi-function board only) see Table 4-3, page 4-28 for Error Injection Codes.

Word One - Error Control Pointer (GLD+ Multi-Function Board Only)

- Bits 15-13 Reserved
- Bit 12 Error Injection Enabled
If set, the GLD+ multi-function board injects the error pointed to by the Error Index.
- Bits 11-10 Reserved
- Bits 9-0 Error Index
Specifies the error index to be added to the starting address of the Error Table, 0x1440.

Word Two - 1553 Command Word

- Bits 15-11 Transmit Remote Terminal
- Bit 10 1 = Transmit - This is a RT to BC transfer
- Bits 9-5 Transmit Data Subaddress
- Bits 4-0 Transmit Word Count
The quantity of data words to be transmitted by the RT:
0x1 through 0x1F = 1 to 31 decimal words
0x0 = 32 decimal words

Word Three - Message Buffer Address Word Pair

- Bits 15-0 Pointer to the Message Buffer Address Word Pair for BC data storage.

4.3.9 RT-to-RT TRANSFER (Instruction 0x6)

This instruction generates the two commands for a 1553 Remote Terminal to Remote Terminal transfer. RT-to-RT transfer involves the following words (Figure 4-8).

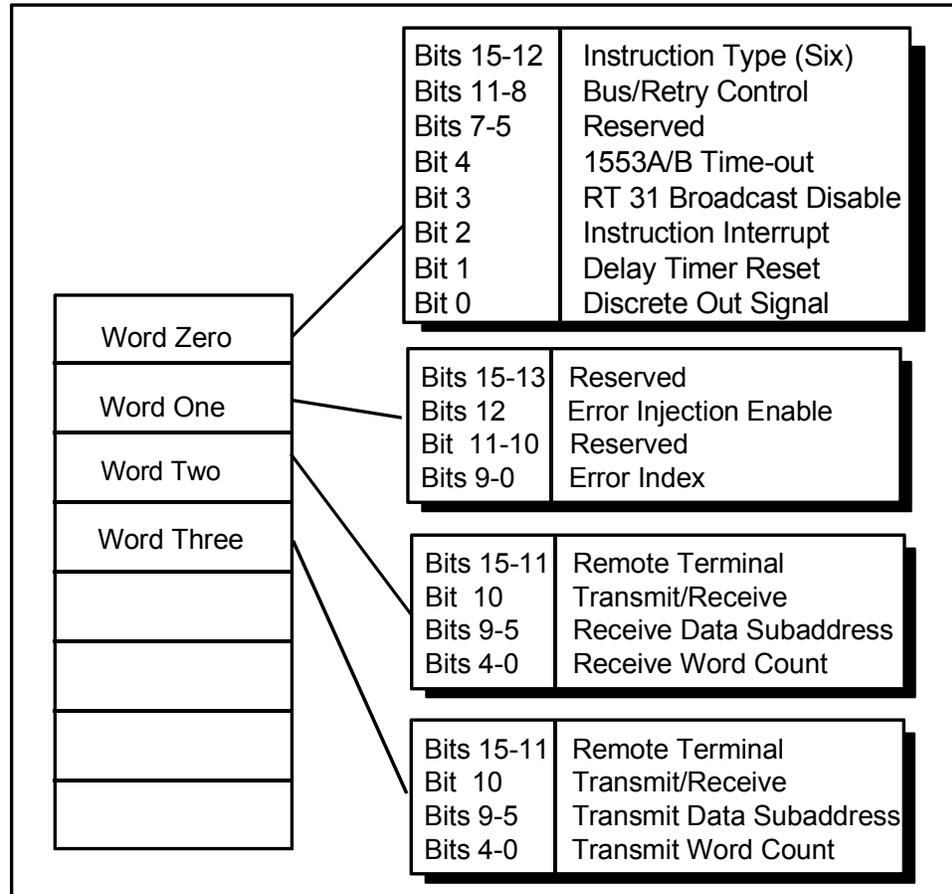
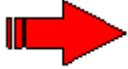


Figure 4-8 RT-TO-RT TRANSFER (Instruction 0x6)

Word Zero - Control Word

Bits 15-12	Instruction Type (0x6)
Bit 11	Current Bus 0 = Bus A 1 = Bus B
Bit 10	Automatic Retry on Current Bus
Bit 9	Automatic Retry on Opposite Bus
Bit 8	Modify Current Bus
Bits 7-5	Reserved
Bit 4	1553A/B Response Time-out 0 = 1553B (14 μ s) 1 = 1553A (9 μ s)
Bit 3	RT 31 Broadcast Disable - must be set for 1553A instructions.

Bit 2	Instruction Interrupt If set, the GLD+ boards post an interrupt when the command block is executed and processed, before proceeding to the next buslist instruction.
Bit 1	Delay Timer Reset If set, the GLD+ boards reset the on-board Delay Timer to 0 prior to executing this command block.
Bit 0	Discrete Out Signal If set, the GLD+ boards generate a 2 μ s signal to the RS-422 connector prior to executing this command block.



NOTE: If using error injection (GLD+ multi-function board only) see Table 4-3, page 4-28 for Error Injection Codes.

Word One - Error Control Pointer (GLD+ Multi-Function Board Only)

Bits 15-13	Reserved
Bit 12	Error Injection Enabled If set, the GLD+ multi-function board injects the error pointed to by the Error Index.
Bits 11-10	Reserved
Bits 9-0	Error Index Specifies the error index to be added to the starting address of the Error Table, 0x1440.

Word Two - 1553 Receive Command

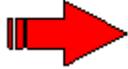
Bits 15-11	Receive Remote Terminal
Bit 10	0 = Receive
Bits 9-5	Receive Data Subaddress
Bits 4-0	Receive Word Count The quantity of data words to be received by the RT 0x1 through 0x1F = 1 to 31 decimal words 0x0 = 32 decimal words

Word Three - 1553 Transmit Command

Bits 15-11	Transmit Remote Terminal (0 through 31)
Bit 10	1 = Transmit
Bits 9-5	Transmit Data Subaddress
Bits 4-0	Transmit Word Count The quantity of data words to be transmitted by the RT: 0x1 through 0x1F = 1 to 31 decimal words 0x0 = 32 decimal words

4.3.10 HALT UNTIL DELAY (Instruction 0x7)

This instruction controls the timing of commands to the 1553 bus. Instruction Seven halts the BC until the Bus Controller Delay Timer equals a value contained within Word One and Word Two of this instruction (Figure 4-9).



NOTE: This instruction uses the Bus Controller Delay Timer. This timer is free-running and begins when power is supplied to the GLD+ board. When using this instruction, reset the Delay Timer at the start of the buslist.

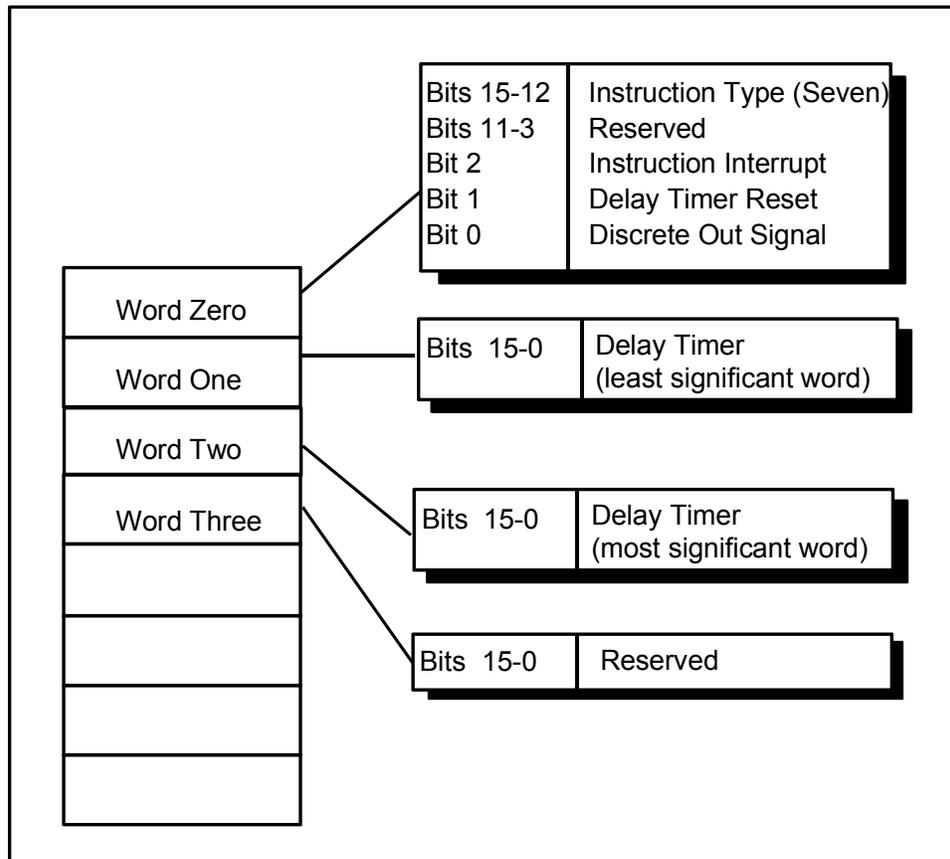


Figure 4-9 HALT UNTIL DELAY (Instruction 0x7)

Word Zero

Bits 15-12 Instruction Type (0x7)

Bits 11-3 Reserved

Bit 2 Event Interrupt

If set, the GLD+ boards post an interrupt at the completion of executing and processing this command block before proceeding to the next buslist instruction.

Bit 1 Delay Timer Reset

If set, the GLD+ boards reset the on-board Delay timer to zero prior to executing this command block.

Bit 0 Discrete Out Signal
If set, the GLD+ boards generate a 2 μ s signal to the connector prior to executing this command block.

Word One

Bits 15-0 Delay Timer (least significant word)
1 μ s resolution

Word Two

Bits 15-0 Delay Timer (most significant word)
1 μ s resolution

Word Three

Bits 15-0 Reserved

4.3.11 RESET STACK (Instruction 0x8)

This instruction resets the internal jump address stack pointer to the top. Addresses are not cleared; therefore, any return instruction after a RESET STACK will yield unpredictable buslist sequencing. (Figure 4-10)

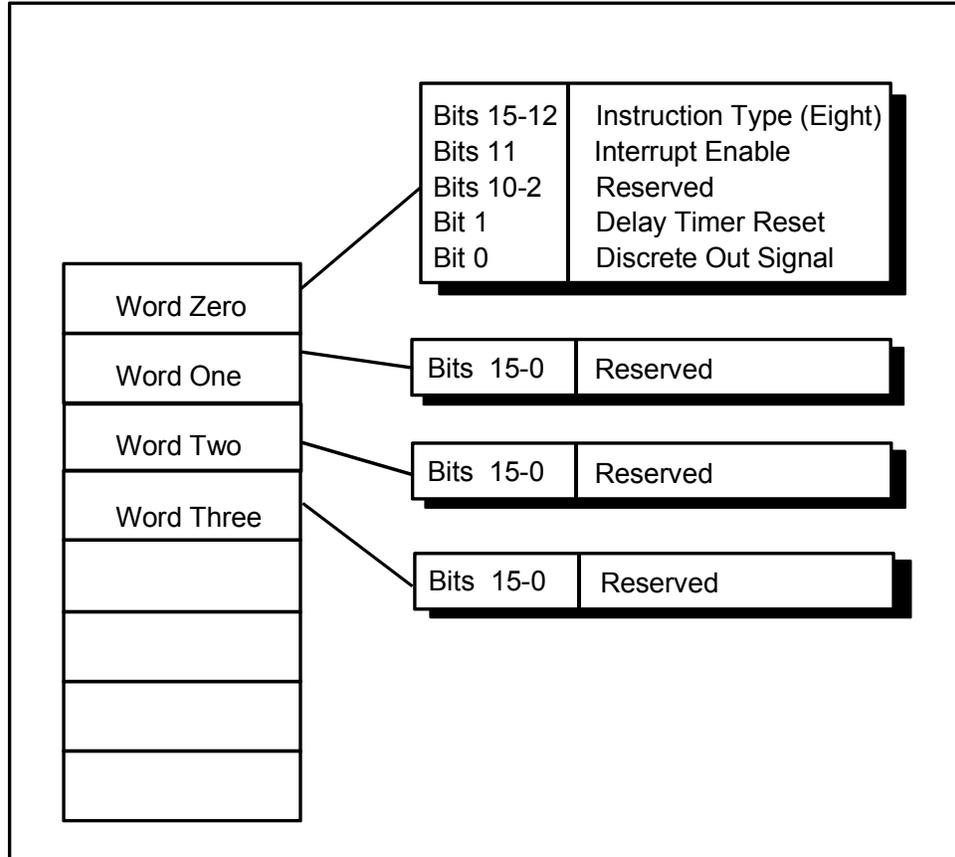


Figure 4-10 RESET STACK (Instruction 0x8)

Word Zero

Bits 15-12	Instruction Type (0x8)
Bit 11	Event Interrupt Enable
Bits 10-2	Reserved
Bit 1	Delay Timer Reset
Bit 0	Discrete Out Signal

Words One through Three

All 16 bits of Words One through Three are reserved.

4.3.12 INTERMESSAGE DELAY (Instruction 0x9)

This instruction allows the GLD+ board to wait a predetermined time before sending out the next instruction. This is used to insure a minimum gap between the end of one 1553 message and the beginning of the next command (Figure 4-11).

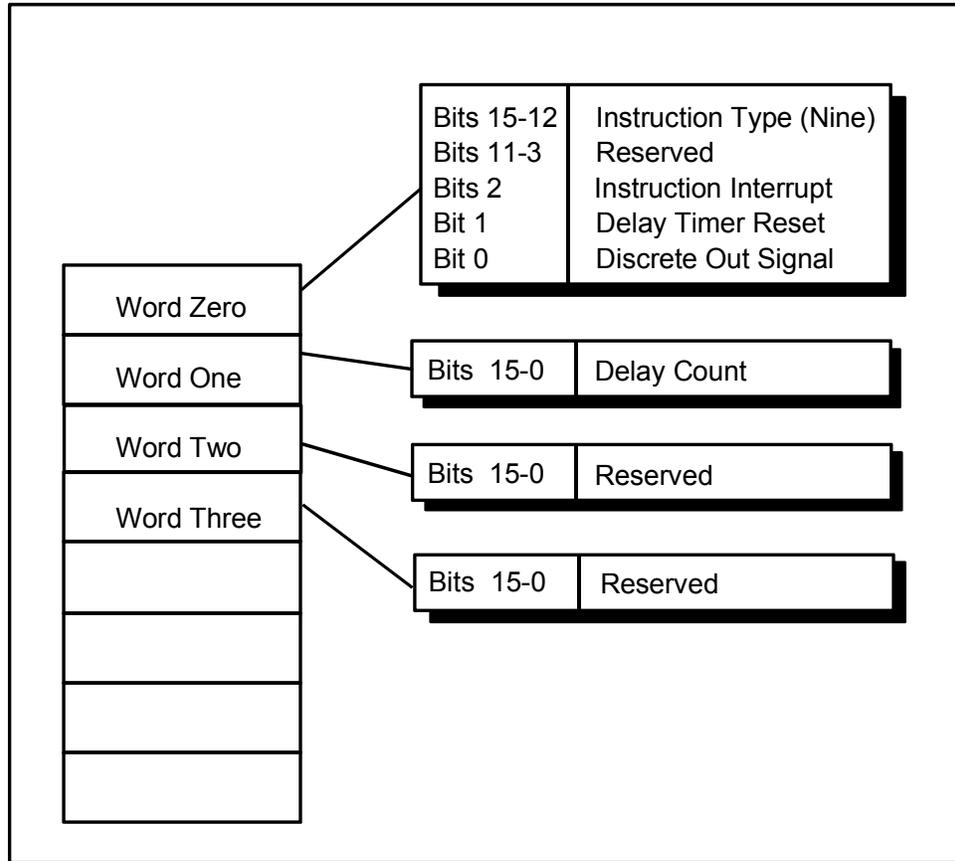


Figure 4-11 INTERMESSAGE DELAY (Instruction 0x9)

Word Zero

Bits 15-12	Instruction Type (0x9)
Bits 11-3	Reserved
Bit 2	Event Interrupt
Bit 1	Delay Timer Reset
Bit 0	Discrete Out Signal

Word One - Delay Count (in hexadecimal) 1 μ s resolution

If the event interrupt is not enabled, subtract 4 μ s for overhead time.

If interrupt is enabled, subtract 8.5 μ s.

4.3.13 PAUSE (Instruction 0xA)

This instruction allows the GLD+ board to pause until a BC Start Trigger (RS-422 input) is received. This is used to synchronize buslist execution with external events (Figure 4-12)

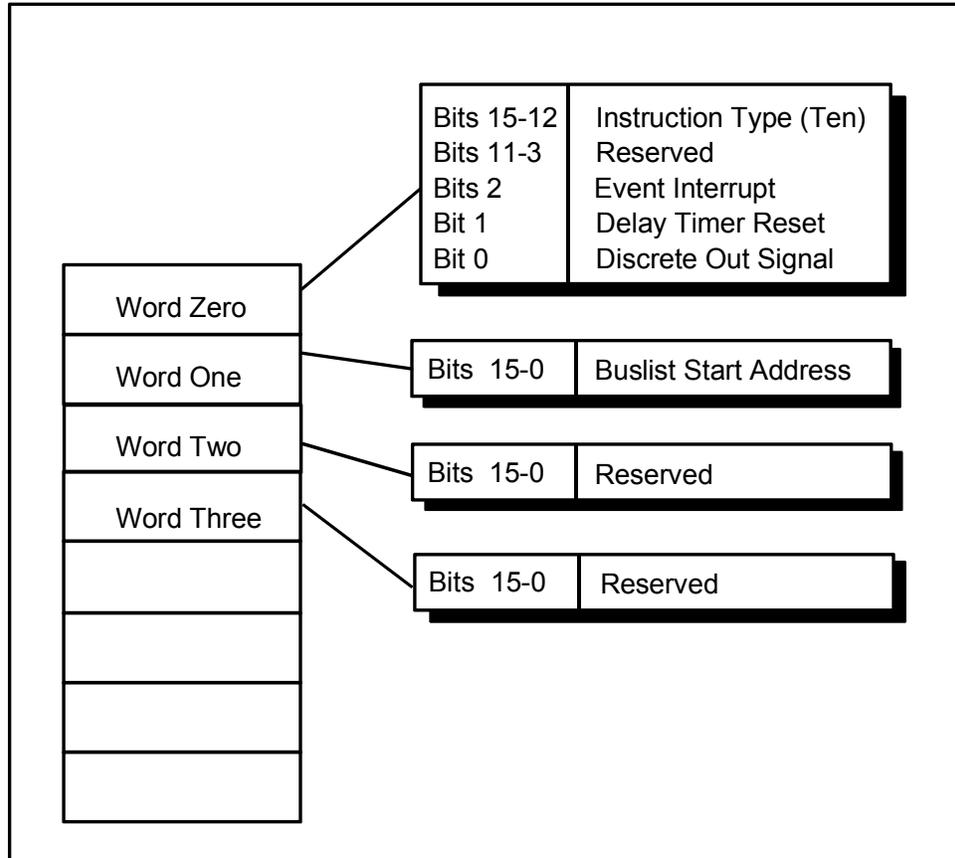


Figure 4-12 PAUSE (Instruction 0xA)

Word Zero

Bits 15-12	Instruction Type (0xA)
Bits 11-3	Reserved
Bit 2	Event Interrupt
Bit 1	Delay Timer Reset
Bit 0	Discrete Out Signal

Word One

Starting address of the bus controller's buslist is to be executed upon receiving a BC Start Trigger.

4.4 Message Block Structure

The GLD+ boards record the message blocks to indicate the addresses of the last buffer to receive data and the last buffer to transmit data (Figure 4-13).

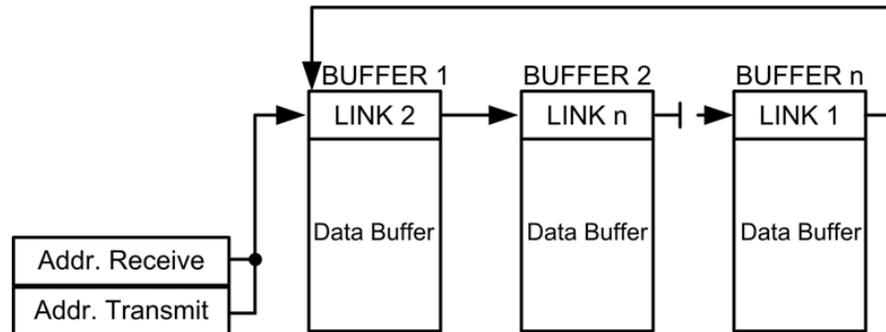


Figure 4-13 Message Block

The only words of the 1553 message stored in the data buffers are the data words (Figure 4-14). Initially, the software loads both pointers with the address of the last buffer in the message block. The microcode modifies the pointers as the data in the buffers is transmitted and received.

Link
Header 1
Header 2
Data Word 1
Data Word 2
Data Word 3
etc.

Figure 4-14 Message Buffer

4.4.1 Message Buffer Link Word

The first word of a message buffer is a link word containing the address of the next buffer in the message block. The link word of the last buffer holds the address of the first buffer (Figure 4-15). The software loads the correct value into the link word of each buffer.

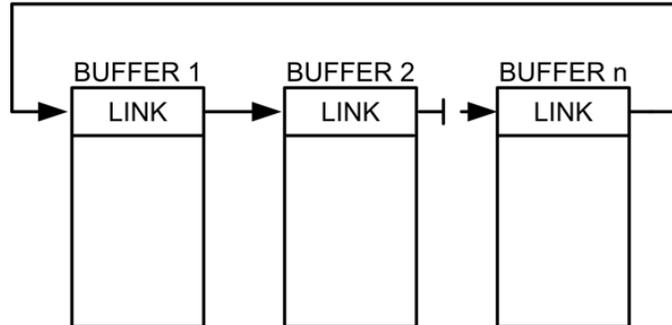


Figure 4-15 Message Buffer Link Words

Header Word 1

The header word contains control bits and the word count for the message in the buffer. An overwrite control scheme is contained within the control bits. A message can overwrite the current buffer contents when the new data bit is set in the next buffer. Overwrite Current Buffer bit, Missed Data and New Data bits are set in this buffer to indicate the overwrite occurred (Figure 4-16). The software also writes to several of the bits to control interrupts and error handling.

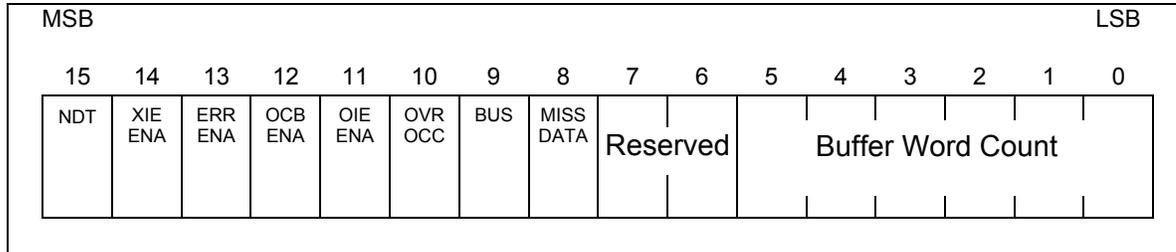


Figure 4-16 Header Word 1

Bit 15

New Data (NDT)

Set by software before transmit.
Cleared by software before receive.
Set by microcode after receive.
Cleared by microcode after transmit.

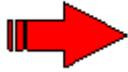
The New Data bit should be set when data is written to the buffer. The New Data bit should be cleared when data is read from the buffer. This bit indicates when data is placed in the buffer or removed from the buffer by either the microcode or the application software. It is the handshake between software and microcode for real time processing. For a receive buffer, the microcode receives data from the 1553 bus. The microcode writes the data into the buffer and sets the New Data bit. When the software processes the newly received data it should clear the New Data bit to indicate the data has been read by the host.

Conversely, for transmit buffers, the software writes data into the data buffer to be sent out on the 1553 bus. The software should set the New Data bit to indicate data has been written to the buffer. Once the microcode has read the data from the buffer and sent it across the 1553 bus in response to a transmit request it will clear the New Data bit to indicate the data in the buffer has been read.

Bit 14	Transfer Interrupt Enable (XIE ENA) Cleared by software to disable interrupt. Set by software to enable interrupt.
Bit 13	Error Interrupt Enable (ERR ENA) Cleared by software to disable interrupt. Set by software to enable interrupt.
Bit 12	Overwrite Current Buffer (OCB ENA) Cleared by software to prevent overwrite. Set by software to allow overwrite. The Overwrite Current Buffer bit is not restricted to use with single-buffer message blocks. If the New Data bit is reset in the next buffer, the data words are stored in the next buffer. If the New Data bit is set in the next buffer and the Overwrite Current Buffer bit is set in the current buffer, the data is written to the current buffer. Otherwise, the data is not stored in the buffer and the Missed Data bit is set in the current buffer.
Bit 11	Overwrite Interrupt Enable (OIE ENA) Cleared by software to disable interrupt. Set by software to enable interrupt.
Bit 10	Overwrite Condition Occurred (OVR OCC) Cleared by software initially. Set by microcode when overwrite occurs.
Bit 9	Bus Traffic (Bus) Set by microcode to indicate on which 1553 bus data was received or transmitted. 0 = Bus B 1 = Bus A
Bit 8	Missed Data Condition Occurred (MISS DATA) Cleared by software initially and after it is set by microcode. Set by microcode when missed data occurs. If the New Data bit is set in the next buffer and the Overwrite Current buffer is cleared in this buffer, then the Missed Data bit will be set and the data will not be stored.
Bits 7-6	Reserved
Bits 5-0	Buffer Word Count (0x0 through 0x3F)

4.6 Error Injection (GLD+ Multi-Function Board Only)

Error Injection capability is based on an error index field in the error control pointer. This index is an offset from the starting address of the Error Table (0x1440), and points to the user-programmed Error Control Word. This provides a high degree of flexibility when programming various errors to be injected.



NOTE: The area of memory from 0x1440 through 0xFFFF is free memory. If error injection is enabled, “n” unique errors can be configured between addresses 0x1440 through 0x1440 + (n-1). Free memory then begins at 0x1440 + n. If no errors are injected, free memory begins at 0x1440.

The Error Index is specified in the second word of all applicable BC buslist instructions, as well as Word Zero of the Subaddress Response Word Pair and Mode Code Response Word. If Error Injection is enabled, the Error Index field is automatically added to the Error Table and the desired error is injected.

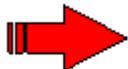
4.6.1 Error Control Word

The 16 bits of the Error Control Word specify the type of error created by the GLD+ multi-function board (Figure 4-19).

Bit 15	Clear Error/Continuous Error
Bits 14-10	Error Code
Bits 9-4	Error Word
Bits 3-0	Error Bit Gap Field

Figure 4-19 Error Control Word

Bit 15	Clear Error/Continuous Error 0 = Error once then clear 1 = Continuous Error
Bits 14-10	Error Code
Bits 9-4	Error Word The word the error is injected upon, such as command word, second data word, etc., with the command always word 0 and all other words incremented after.
Bits 3-0	Error Bit/Gap Field



NOTE: The GLD+ multi-function board uses the Error Control Word only if “BC Error” is enabled in the BC error Control Register 0x14 or if the Error Interrupt Enable Bit is set in Word 0 of the Subaddress Response Word Pair or Mode Code Response Word.

4.6.2 Error Codes

The Error Control Word provides 11 types of errors:

- Mid-Sync Zero Crossing
- Mid-Bit Zero Crossing
- Sync Encoding
- Bi-Phase Encoding
- Bit Count Low
- Bit Count High
- Parity
- Gap Injected
- Set Status Bit
- No Response
- Word Count

One error per message can be injected with the error on the command or data word, before the message is transmitted on the multiplex data bus (see Error Injection Codes Table 4-3).

MID-SYNC ZERO CROSSING

The typical mid-sync zero crossing occurs at 1.5 μ s from start of sync. When this error is injected, the mid-sync zero crossing is skewed left or right ± 150 ns.

MID-BIT ZERO CROSSING

The typical mid-bit zero crossing occurs 500ns from the start of the bit time. When this error is injected, the mid-bit zero crossing is skewed left or right ± 150 ns.

SYNC ENCODING

Sync encoding injects an encoding error into the sync field.

BI-PHASE ENCODING

During a bit time, the bit does not make a zero-crossing transition.

BIT COUNT LOW

Qualified word is transmitted with 18 or 19 bits instead of 20 bits.

BIT COUNT HIGH

Qualified word is transmitted with 21, 22 or 23 bits instead of 20 bits.

PARITY

Qualified MIL-STD-1553A or B word bits are transmitted with even parity.

GAP INJECTED

A programmable gap of 2.0 to 9.5 μ s can be injected between contiguous words within a message stream (Table 4-3 and Table 4-4).

SET STATUS BITS

A qualified bit is set in the 1553 status response word. Only one bit can be set at a time.

NO RESPONSE

A qualified RT/SA that is addressed and does not respond to the valid command or mode command transmitted on the 1553 bus.

WORD COUNT

A qualified message transmitted with 0 to 63 data words.

Table 4-3 Error Injection Codes

Error Type	Err Code Setting	Err Word	Err Bit/Gap Count
No Error	0x0	N/A	N/A
Mid-Sync Zero Crossing			
<-150 ns	0x3	0x0-0x20	N/A
>+150 ns	0x1	0x0-0x20	N/A
Mid-Bit Zero Crossing			
<-150 ns	0x1C	0x0-0x20	0xF-0
>+150 ns	0x17	0x0-0x20	0xF-0
Sync Encoding			
111100	0x2	0x0-0x20	N/A
111010	0x4	0x0-0x20	N/A
110000	0x5	0x0-0x20	N/A
011000	0x6	0x0-0x20	N/A
000011	0x7	0x0-0x20	N/A
000110	0xA	0x0-0x20	N/A
001111	0xC	0x0-0x20	N/A
100111	0xD	0x0-0x20	N/A
000111	0xE	0x0-0x20	N/A
111000	0xF	0x0-0x20	N/A
Bi-Phase Encoding			
Bits 0-15	0x1D	0x0-0x20	0xF-0
Parity Bit	0x1E	0x0-0x20	N/A
Bit Count Low			
1 Bit	0x11	0x0-0x20	N/A
2 Bits	0x12	0x0-0x20	N/A
Bit Count High			
1 Bit	0x13	0x0-0x20	N/A
2 Bits	0x14	0x0-0x20	N/A
3 Bits	0x19	0x0-0x20	N/A
Parity	0x16	0x0-0x20	N/A
Gap Injected	0x15	0x1-0x1F	F-0
Status Bit Injection (RT Mode only)	0x8	N/A	F-0
No Response Error (RT Mode only)	0x9	N/A	N/A
Word Count Error	0xB	0x0-0x3F	N/A

Table 4-4 Gap Count Field in Microseconds

Gap Count	Number of Microseconds
0	2.0
1	2.5
2	3.0
3	3.5
4	4.0
5	4.5
6	5.0
7	5.5
8	6.0
9	6.5
A	7.0
B	7.5
C	8.0
D	8.5
E	9.0
F	9.5

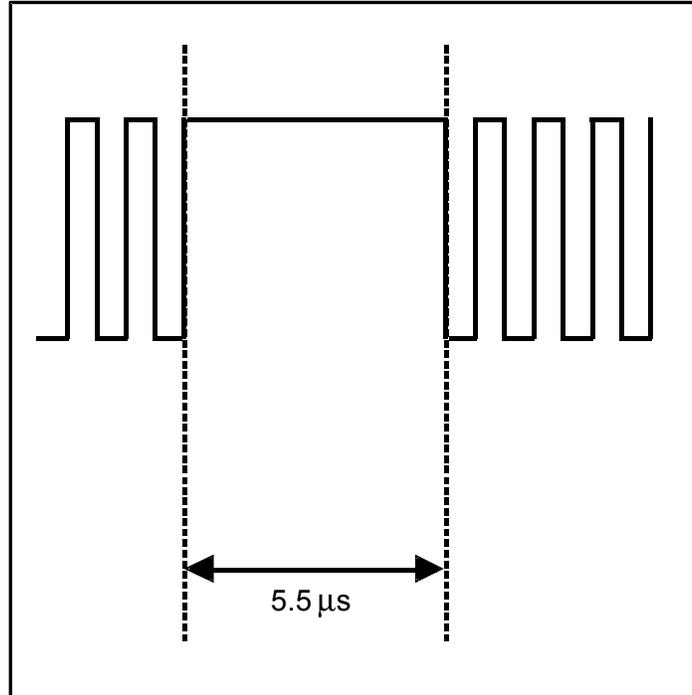


Figure 4-20 Sample Gap Injection of 5.5 Microseconds

Each value is measured from mid-bit to mid-bit crossing.

4.7 BC Start Trigger

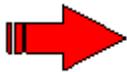
This feature allows the bus controller to be automatically started when an external RS-422 pulse is received on the 25-pin connector on the front panel. The board must also be configured properly as a bus controller, and bit 15 (BC STA TRG ENA) of the BC Start Trigger Control Function Register (0x1F) must be set to a '1.'

Write the bus controller's buslist start address to the BC Start Trigger Address Register (0x141A) as opposed to writing the BC Control Function Register (0x10) with the starting address of the buslist.

5. MRT MODE OPERATION

5.1 Overview

The MRT mode allows emulation of up to 32 RTs in 1553A mode and 31 RTs and one Broadcast RT in 1553B mode. Up to 32 subaddresses may be configured for each RT. Subaddresses 0 (for both 1553A and B protocol) and 31 (for 1553B mode only) are allowed as **mode code subaddresses**. Subaddresses 1 through 30 (and 31 for 1553A mode only) can only be configured as **data subaddresses**. This mode can operate simultaneously with the BC and CM modes on the GLD+ multi-function board.



NOTE: The GLD+ boards do not handle the superseding valid commands in the MRT mode.

5.2 Status Block

In the MRT mode, each RT address is associated with a Status Block (located in Dual-Port RAM), which contains a control word, status word, and other data relating to its configuration (Figure 5-1). The RT Status Blocks occupy a space in memory from 0x1000 through 0x11FF.

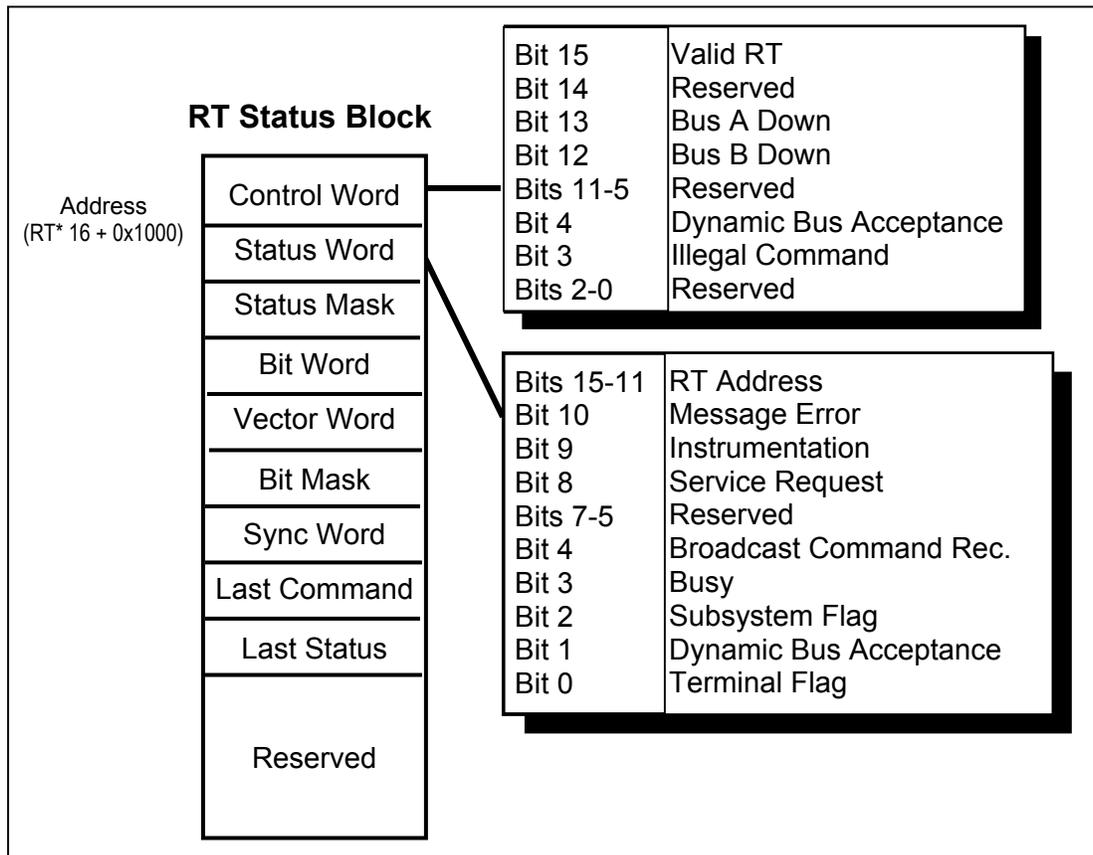


Figure 5-1 RT Status Block

The status block contains:

- A control word for enabling and configuring RT characteristics.
- The status response word of the RT
- A mask to be ANDed with the RT's status word before it is sent out
- The RT's BIT word
- The RT's vector word
- A mask that is ANDed with the BIT word if a Reset RT mode code is received
- Sync word
- The last command word to the RT
- The last status response word of the RT

Table 5-1 RT Status Block Words

Words	Block Offset
Control Word	0000
Status Word	0001
Status Mask	0010
Bit Word	0011
Vector Word	0100
Bit Mask	0101
Sync Word	0110
Last Command	0111
Last Status	1000

During operation, each RT's status word is recalculated and the last command word and status word are updated as each message is received. Appropriate bits in the status word are set by the microcode. The RT receiving the command is a MIL-STD-1553A or B compliant RT.

Control Word

Bit 15	Valid RT
Bit 14	Reserved
Bit 13	Bus A Down Indicates the Primary Bus is shut down. Bit 13 is affected by the Transmitter Shutdown and Override transmitter Shutdown mode commands. To have the host activate this function you must also select the corresponding RT bit in the RT Shutdown Enable Register (0x140D and 0x1410).
Bit 12	Bus B Down Indicates the Secondary Bus is shut down. The Transmitter Shutdown and Override Transmitter Shutdown mode commands affect bit 12. To have the host activate this function you must also select the corresponding RT bit in the RT Shutdown Enable Register (0x140D and 0x1410).
Bits 11-5	Reserved
Bit 4	Dynamic Bus Acceptance Controls the RT's response to an Accept BC mode command.

	If set, the RT sets the BC Acceptance Bit in its Status Word in response to that mode code.
Bit 3	Illegal Command If set, the RT responds to illegal mode commands by returning a status word with the Message Error Bit set, with no data words. If cleared, the RT does not respond to illegal commands.
Bits 2-0	Reserved

Status Word

The Status word is ANDed with the RT Status Mask Word and sent as the RT's status response to all legal commands except a Transmit Last Status or Transmit Last Command mode code.

Bits 15-11	RT Address Per MIL-STD-1553A or B, Bits 15 through 11 indicate the RT address (0 through 31).
Bit 10	Message Error Bit 10 indicates a sync , length , parity, or Manchester error. In 1553A mode, in the event of a Manchester error on the received data, the RT will properly respond with this bit set.
Bit 9	Instrumentation Bit 9 distinguishes a Status Word from a Command Word. 0 = Command Word 1 = Status Word
Bit 8	Service Request (Optional) Bit 8 indicates the RT has requested service.
Bits 7-5	Reserved
Bit 4	Broadcast Command Received
Bit 3	Busy Bit 3 indicates the RT is unable to move data.
Bit 2	Subsystem Flag Bit 2 indicates a fault in an RT (specifically, invalid data).
Bit 1	Dynamic Bus Acceptance Controls the RT's response to an Accept BC mode command. If Bit 1 is set, the RT sets the BC Acceptance bit in its Status Word in response to that mode code.
Bit 0	Terminal Flag Set this bit when there is a fault in an RT.

Status Mask Word

When the Status Mask Word contains a '1' in any bit position, the corresponding bit in the Status Word is transmitted. A '0' causes the corresponding Status Bit to be transmitted as a zero regardless of the state of the bit in the Status Word. For most conditions, this word should be 0xFFFF.

Bit Word

This user-defined Bit Word is transmitted in response to a Transmit Bit Word mode command. This word is reset by a Reset RT mode code, depending on the mask value in the RT Bit Mask Word (ANDed with bit mask on Reset RT mode code).

Vector Word

The user-defined Vector word is transmitted in response to a Transmit Vector Word mode command. The Vector word notifies the BC that the RT requires service over and above the Service Request Bit being set.

Bit Mask Word

When the bit mask word has a '0' in any bit position, the corresponding bit in the Bit Word is reset upon reception of a Reset RT mode command. For most conditions, this word should be 0xFFFF.

Synchronization Word

The received data word with a Synchronize-with-Data mode command stored by the RT.

Last Command Word

The last valid command word received by this RT. This word is meaningless if the Transmit Last Command mode code is the first command to the RT.

Last Status Word

This word is the Status Word associated with the last valid command addressed to the RT.

5.2.1 Addressing the Status Block

To address the status block, follow this formula:

$$0001\ 000\ \overset{\text{RT\#}}{\text{_ _ _ _ _}}\ 0000\ \textit{bin}$$

Enter the appropriate binary RT number (0 through 31) in the five-bit space reserved for RTs.

EXAMPLE

To enter RT 2:

To calculate the origin of RT 2's status block, enter a binary '2' in the RT field (Bits 4 through 8).

$$0001\ 000\ \underline{0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0}\ 0000\ \textit{bin}$$

1 0 2 0 *hex* Convert to hexadecimal to arrive at the address of the status block.

5.3 Subaddress Response Word Pairs

Each RT's Subaddress Response word pair is located at pre-defined addresses. The GLD+ boards compute the address of the RT's Subaddress Response word pair from the command word received by the emulated RT. If the subaddress field of the command word is between 1 and 30 (and subaddress 31 for MIL-STD-1553A protocol), the GLD+ board uses the pointer in the second word to identify the message block's address. This message block's data buffer is used for the transfer on the MIL-STD-1553A or B bus. If the command word references subaddress 0 or 31 (MIL-STD-1553B protocol only), the GLD+ board uses the pointer in the second word to identify the address of the RT Mode Code Response Block.

5.3.1 Error Injection (GLD+ Multi-Function Board Only)

Protocol and electrical errors can be injected at the subaddress level. This is done in the subaddress-response word pairs. The types and method of error injection are identical to the Bus Controller mode. Refer to Table 4-3, page 4-28 for Error Injection Codes.

5.3.2 Extracting Address from the Command Word

The subaddress response word pairs are located in memory between addresses 0x0000 and 0x0FFF. There is one pair for the receive direction and one pair for the transmit direction for each RTSA combination.

To address the RECEIVE subaddress response word pairs:

	<u>RT</u>		<u>SA</u>	
0000	_____ 0	_____ 0		Word One - Control Word
0000	_____ 0	_____ 1		Word Two - Pointer

To address the TRANSMIT subaddress response word pairs:

	<u>RT</u>		<u>SA</u>	
0000	_____ 1	_____ 0		Word One - Control Word
0000	_____ 1	_____ 1		Word Two - Pointer

EXAMPLES

Example 1

To address Word One of RT 3, with SA1 to receive:

```
0000 00011 0 00001 0
      RT3   SA 1
```

To access the Word Two, enter a '1' in Bit 0 of the address formula to calculate the address.

```
0000 00011 0 00001 1
```

Example 2

To address Word One of RT5, SA10 to transmit:

0000 00101 1 01010 0
 RT5 SA10

Subaddress Response Word Pair															
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
VAL SA	MON SS	PROT	ERR ENA	MON EN	RES	Error Index									Word One
Pointer to the MSG Buffer Address Word Pair for Data Subaddresses (1-30) (and 31 if 1553A protocol) or Mode Response Word for Subaddress 0 (and 31 if 1553B Protocol)															Word Two

Figure 5-2 Subaddress Response Word Pair

Word One - Control Word

- Bit 15 Valid Subaddress (VAL SA)
 Set by software if this is a valid subaddress.
 Cleared by software if it is not a valid subaddress.
- Bit 14 Monitor Snapshot (MON SS)
 Set by software if message to this subaddress should generate a Snapshot Interrupt.
 Cleared by software if Snapshot Interrupt is not used.
- Bit 13 1553 Protocol (PROT)
 Cleared declares subaddress a 1553B type.
 Set declares subaddress to be a 1553A protocol device.
- Bit 12 Enable RT Error Injection (ERR ENA) (GLD+ multi-function board only)
 Set to enable error-injection capability and signal microcode to use the error index.
- Bit 11 Monitor Enable (MON EN)
 Set by software if subaddress is to be monitored.
 Cleared by software if this subaddress is not monitored.
- Bit 10 Reserved
- Bits 9-0 Error Index (GLD+ multi-function board only)
 See Table 4-3, page 4-28 for error-injection codes.

If the Monitor Bit (Bit 11) of the first word of Data Subaddress Response Word Pair is set, a message directed to this RT/direction/SA combination is captured by the monitor (Figure 5-2). The subaddress does not have to be enabled for the message to be captured (Bit 15 can be zero).

Word Two - Data Subaddress Pointer

Word Two points to the Message Buffer Address Word Pair located in the Message Block (Figure 5-3). This word pair contains the address in free memory of the last buffer used (one for receive and one for transmit).

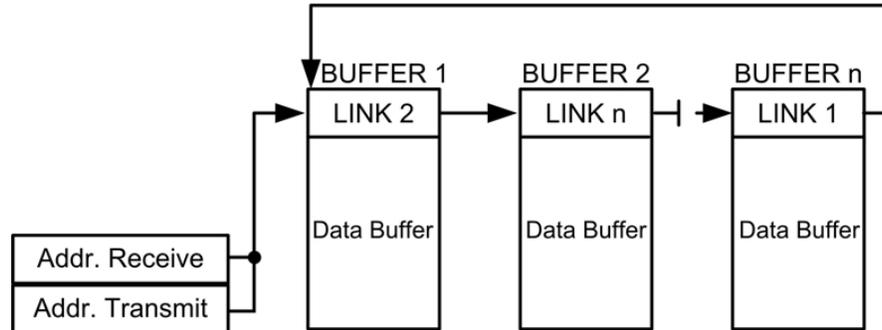


Figure 5-3 Message Block

When setting up a message block, the routine loads both the receive and transmit address pointers with the same address, that of the last buffer in the message block. These pointers are automatically updated by the microcode to the next buffer in the linked list as data is received or transmitted into or out of a buffer. The only words of the 1553 message stored in the buffer are the data words (Figure 5-4).

Link
Header 1
Header 2
Data Word 1
Data Word 2
Data Word 3
etc.

Figure 5-4 Message Buffer

Word Two - Mode Response Pointer

If the transmitted or received subaddress is '0' (or '31' for 1553B protocol), Word Two of the SA Response Word Pair points to the Mode Code Response Block. The on-board Configuration data adds the Mode Code number to contents of Word Two; thus, pointing to the proper Mode Code Response Word within the Mode Code Response Block.

5.4 Message Buffers

5.4.1 Message Buffer Link Word

The first word of a message buffer is a link word containing the address of the next buffer in the message block. The link word of the end buffer must contain the address of the first buffer (Figure 5-5). The software loads the correct value into the link word of each buffer.

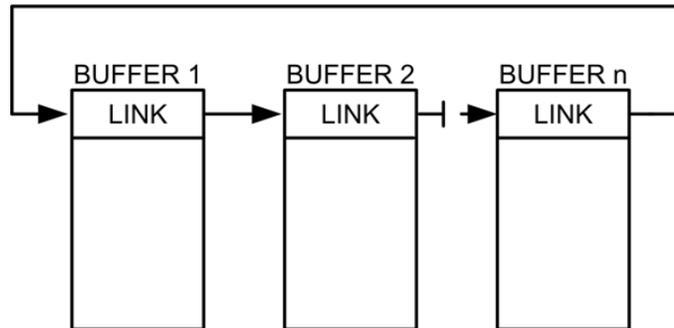


Figure 5-5 Message Buffer Link Words

5.4.2 Header Words

Header Word 1

The header word contains control bits and the word count for the message in the buffer. An overwrite control scheme is contained within the control bits. A message can overwrite the current buffer contents when the New Data bit is set in the next buffer. Overwrite Current Buffer bit, Missed Data and New Data bits are set in this buffer to indicate the overwrite occurred (Figure 5-6). The software also writes to several of the bits to control interrupts and error handling.

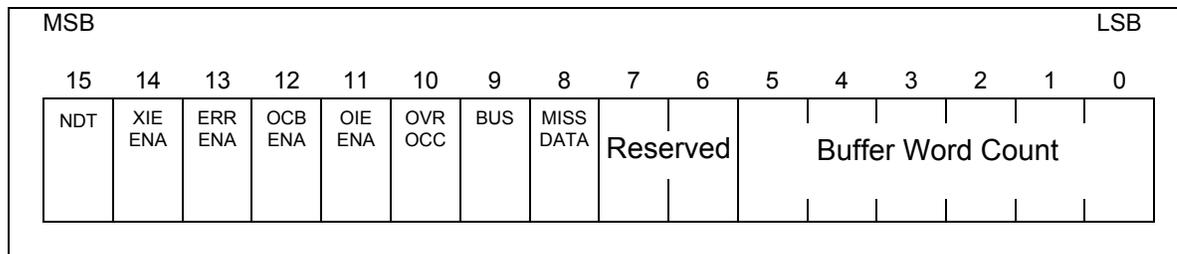


Figure 5-6 Header Word 1

Bit 15	<p>New Data (NDT)</p> <p>Set by software before transmit. Cleared by software before receive. Set by microcode after receive. Cleared by microcode after transmit.</p> <p>The New Data bit should be set when data is <u>written</u> to the buffer. The New Data bit should be cleared when data is <u>read</u> from the buffer. This bit indicates when data is placed in the buffer or removed from the buffer by either the microcode or the application software. It is the handshake between software and microcode for real time processing. For a receive buffer, the microcode receives data from the 1553 bus. The microcode writes the data into the buffer and sets the New Data bit. When the software processes the newly received data it should clear the New Data bit to indicate the data has been <u>read</u> by the host. Conversely, for transmit buffers, the software <u>writes</u> data into the data buffer to be sent out on the 1553 bus. The software should set the New Data bit to indicate data has been <u>written</u> to the buffer. Once the microcode has <u>read</u> the data from the buffer and sent it across the 1553 bus in response to a transmit request it will clear the New Data bit to indicate the data in the buffer has been <u>read</u>.</p>
Bit 14	<p>Transfer Interrupt Enable (XIE ENA)</p> <p>Set by software to enable interrupt. Cleared by software to disable interrupt.</p>
Bit 13	<p>Error Interrupt Enable (ERR ENA)</p> <p>Set by software to enable interrupt. Cleared by software to disable interrupt.</p>
Bit 12	<p>Overwrite Current Buffer (OCB ENA)</p> <p>Set by software to allow overwrite. Cleared by software to prevent overwrite.</p> <p>The Overwrite Buffer bit is not restricted to use with single-buffer message blocks. If the New Data bit is reset in the next buffer, the data words are stored in the next buffer. If the New Data bit is set in the next buffer and the Overwrite Current Buffer bit is set in the current buffer, the data is written to the current buffer. Otherwise, the data is not stored in the buffer and the Missed Data bit is set in the current buffer.</p>
Bit 11	<p>Overwrite Interrupt Enable (OIE ENA)</p> <p>Set by software to enable interrupt, when overwrite has occurred. Cleared by software to disable interrupt</p>
Bit 10	<p>Overwrite Condition Occurred (OVR OCC)</p> <p>Cleared by software initially and after it is set by microcode. Set by microcode when overwrite occurs.</p>
Bit 9	<p>Bus Traffic (Bus)</p> <p>Set by microcode to indicate on which 1553 bus data was received or transmitted. 0 = bus B. 1 = bus A.</p>
Bit 8	<p>Missed Data Condition Occurred (MISS DATA)</p>

Cleared by software initially and after it is set by microcode.
 Set by microcode when missed data occurs.
 If the New Data bit is set in the next buffer and the Overwrite Current Buffer bit is cleared in this buffer, then the Missed Data bit will be set and the data will not be stored.

Bits 7-6 Reserved
 Bits 5-0 Buffer Word Count (0x0 through 0x3F)

Header Word 2

The received word count field is stored by the microcode in Header Word 2 and reflects the number of data words received from the bus and stored in the buffer. If this same buffer is involved in a transmit message, the received word count field is cleared by the microcode (Figure 5-7). Bits 15 through 6 are reserved and may be non-zero.

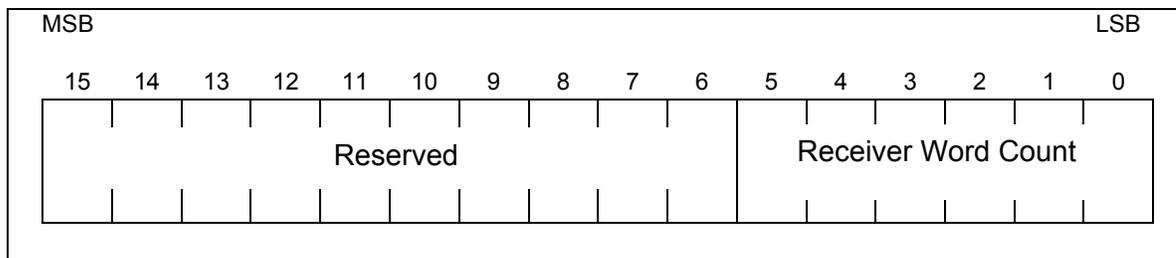


Figure 5-7 Header Word 2

Data Words

All data words transmitted in the 1553 message follow Header Word 2.

5.5 RT Mode Code Response Word Block

The Mode Code Response Word Block (Figure 5-8) is a group of 32 words, one for each Mode Code, that specify the operation the Mode Codes perform. The Mode Code Response Block also specifies if the receipt of any particular Mode Code causes the GLD+ multi-function or GLD+ single-function board to interrupt the host. The first word in the block is placed in free memory between 0x1440- End of Memory. The remaining words are offset from the initial address by n , where $n = \text{mode code}$.

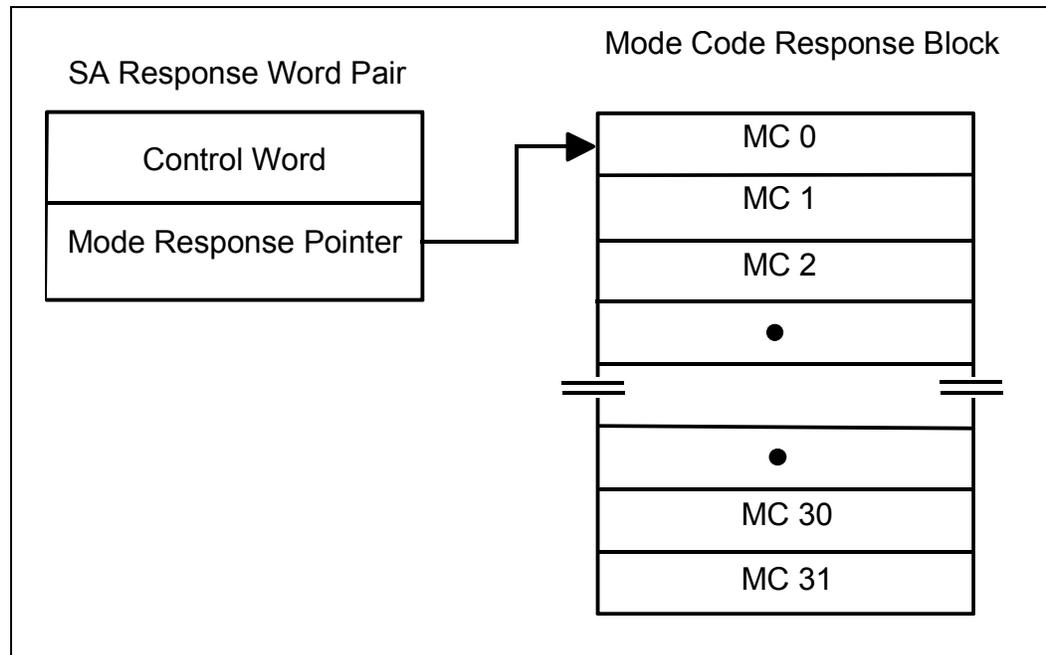


Figure 5-8 Mode Code Response Block

5.6 Mode Code Response Word

For a mode SA, the message is monitored only if the Monitor Bit (Bit 11) is set in the corresponding Mode Code Response Word (Figure 5-9).

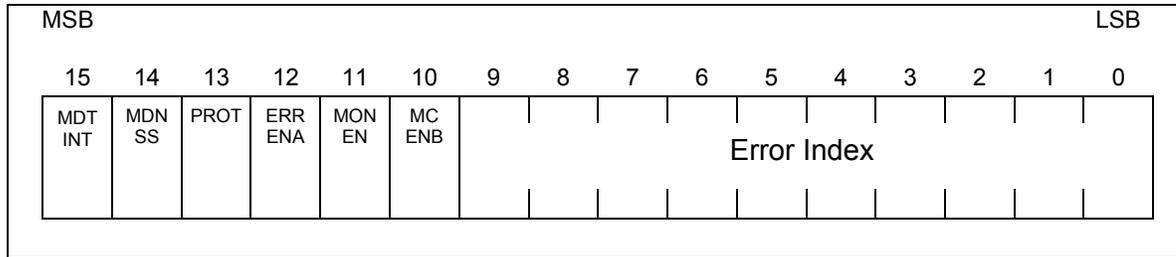


Figure 5-9 Mode Code Response Word

Bit 15	Interrupt on Reception of MODE CODE (MDT INT) Set by software to enable interrupt. Cleared by software to disable interrupt.
Bit 14	Monitor Snapshot (MON SS) Set by software if message to this subaddress should generate a Snapshot Interrupt. Cleared by software if Snapshot Interrupt is not used.
Bit 13	1553 Protocol (PROT) Set declares mode to be a 1553A protocol device. Cleared declares mode a 1553B type.
Bit 12	Enable RT Error Injection (ERR ENA) (GLD+ multi-function board only) Set to enable error injection capability and signal microcode to use the error index.
Bit 11	Monitor Enable (MON EN) Set by software if subaddress is to be monitored. Cleared by software if this subaddress is not monitored.
Bit 10	Mode Code Enable (MC ENB) Set by software to enable this mode code.
Bits 9-0	Error Index (GLD+ multi-function board only) See Table 4-3, page 4-28 for error-injection codes.

5.7 Description of Mode Code Microcode Operations

The only valid Mode Code for 1553A operation is zero. Table 5-2 describes the Mode Code operations for 1553B.

Table 5-2 MIL-STD-1553B Non-Broadcast Mode Code Microcode Operations (RT 0 to 30)

MC Number	T/R	Operations Performed By Microcode
0	1	Dynamic Bus Control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - If Dynamic Bus Acceptance (DBA) flag set in RT Control Word: Set DBA Bit in Status Word - AND Status with Status Mask - Transmit Status onto bus - Write Status into Last Status Word - Write Command into Last Command Word
1	1	Synchronize Without Data Word <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - AND Status with Status Mask - Transmit Status onto bus - Write Status into Last Status Word - Write Command into Last Command Word
2	1	Transmit Last Status Word <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read Last Status Word as Status - AND Status with Status Mask - Transmit Status onto Bus - Write Command into Last Command Word
3	1	Initiate Self-Test <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - AND Status with Status Mask - Transmit Status onto bus - Write Status into Last Status Word - Write Command into Last Command Word
4	1	Transmitter Shutdown <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - AND Status with Status Mask - Transmit Status onto bus - Set Bit in RT Control Word to disable opposite bus - Write Status into Last Status Word - Write Command into Last Command Word
5	1	Override Transmitter Shutdown <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - AND Status with Status Mask - Transmit Status onto bus - Clear bit in RT Control Word to enable opposite bus - Write Status into Last Status Word

MC Number	T/R	Operations Performed By Microcode
6	1	Inhibit Terminal Flag <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - Clear Terminal Flag Bit in Status - Mask to inhibit terminal flag - AND Status with Status Mask - Transmit Status onto bus - Write Status into Last Status Word - Write Command into Last Command Word
7	1	Override Inhibit Terminal Flag <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - Set Terminal Flag Bit in Status Mask to enable terminal flag - AND Status with Status Mask - Transmit Status onto bus - Write Status into Last Status Word - Write Command into Last Command Word
8	1	Reset Remote Terminal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - AND Status with Status Mask - Transmit Status onto bus - Logically AND the BIT Word with the BIT Mask then place the result back in the BIT Word - Clears bits in Control Word to enable both transmitters - Set the Terminal Flag Bit in the Status Mask to enable the Terminal Flag Bit
9-15	0	Illegal Mode Command <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - If illegal flag set in RT control word, set Message Error Bit in Status. - AND Status with Status Mask - Transmit Status on bus - Write status in last status word - Write Command into Last Command Word - If flag clear in RT control word, do nothing
16	1	Transmit Vector Word <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - AND Status with Status Mask - Transmit Status onto bus - Transmit Vector Word onto bus - Write Status into Last Status Word - Write Command into Last Command Word

MC Number	T/R	Operations Performed By Microcode
17	0	Synchronize with Data Word <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - Write the received data to Sync Word - AND Status with Status Mask - Transmit Status onto bus - Write Status into Last Status Word - Write Command into Last Command Word
18	1	Transmit Last Command <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read Last Status Word as Status - AND Status with Status Mask - Transmit Status onto bus - Transmit Last Command Word onto bus
19	1	Transmit BIT Word <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - AND Status with Status Mask - Transmit Status onto bus - Transmit BIT Word onto bus - Write Status into Last Status Word - Write Command into Last Command Word
20-31	0	Illegal Mode Command <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - If illegal flag set in RT control word, set Message Error Bit in Status. - AND Status with Status Mask - Transmit Status on bus - Write status in last status word - Write Command into Last Command Word - If flag clear in RT control word, do nothing

Table 5-3 MIL-STD-1553B Broadcast Mode Code Microcode Operations (RT=31)

MC Number	T/R	Operations Performed By Microcode
0	0	Illegal Mode Command <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - If illegal flag set in RT control word, set Message Error Bit in Status. - AND Status with Status Mask - Transmit Status on bus - Write status in last status word - Write Command into Last Command Word - If flag clear in RT control word, do nothing
1	1	Synchronize <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - Set BRC Bit in Status - AND Status with Status Mask - Write Status into Last Status Word - Write Command into Last Command Word - Link to next broadcast RT
2	0	Illegal Mode Command <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - If illegal flag set in RT control word, set Message Error Bit in Status. - AND Status with Status Mask - Transmit Status on bus - Write status in last status word - Write Command into Last Command Word - If flag clear in RT control word, do nothing
3	1	Initiate Self Test <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - Set BRC Bit in Status - AND Status with Status Mask - Write Status into Last Status - Write Command into Last Command Word - Link to next broadcast RT
4	1	Transmitter Shutdown <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - Set BRC Bit in Status - Set bit in Master Shutdown Control Register to disable opposite bus - AND Status with Status Mask - Write Status into Last Status Word - Write Command into Last Command Word - Link to next broadcast RT

MC Number	T/R	Operations Performed By Microcode
5	1	Override Transmitter Shutdown <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - Set BRC Bit in Status - Clear bit in Master Shutdown Control Register to enable opposite bus - AND Status with Status Mask - Write Status into Last Status Word - Write Command into Last Command Word - Link to next broadcast RT
6	1	Inhibit Terminal Flag <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - Set BRC bit in Status - Clear Terminal Flag Bit in status Mask to inhibit Terminal flag - AND Status with Status Mask - Write Status into Last Status Word - Write Command into Last Command Word - Link to next broadcast RT
7	1	Override Terminal Flag <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - Set BRC Bit in Status - Set Terminal Flag Bit in Status Mask to enable terminal flag - AND Status with Status Mask - Write Status into Last Status Word - Write Command into Last Command Word - Link to next broadcast RT
8	1	Reset RT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - Set BRC Bit in Status - AND Status with Status Mask - Clear bit in RT Control Word to enable opposite bus - Set Terminal Flag Bit in Status Mask to enable terminal flag - Logically AND the BIT Word with the BIT Mask. Place the result in the BIT Word - Write Status into Last Status Word - Write Command into Last Command Word - Link to next broadcast RT

MC Number	T/R	Operations Performed By Microcode
9-16	0	Illegal Mode Command <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - If illegal flag set in RT control word, set Message Error Bit in Status. - AND Status with Status Mask - Transmit Status on bus - Write status in last status word - Write Command into Last Command Word - If flag clear in RT control word, do nothing
17	0	Synchronize with Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - Set BRC Bit in Status - AND Status with Status Mask - Write received data to Sync Word - Write Status into Last Status Word - Write Command into Last Command Word - Link to Next Broadcast RT
18-31	0	Illegal Mode Command <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read RT Status Word as Status - If illegal flag set in RT control word, set Message Error Bit in Status. - AND Status with Status Mask - Transmit Status on bus - Write status in last status word - Write Command into Last Command Word - If flag clear in RT control word, do nothing

5.8 Interrupts

The RT mode may post hardware interrupts to the host including:

- Mode Code Execution
- Message Transmission or Reception to or from a Message Block
- Message Buffer Overflow Condition
- Valid Transfer
- Receiver Error Detected

This page intentionally left blank

6. CM MODE OPERATION

6.1 Overview

The CM Mode allows the capture of all or selected 1553 bus traffic regardless of other modes enabled at the same time. The GLD+ multi-function or GLD+ single-function board is able to monitor 1553A, 1553B and mixed-bus-traffic systems. The GLD+ single-function board can only operate in one mode at a time.

6.2 Data Capturing Methods

The CM mode operates in one of two methods:

- Record all (with and without snapshot).
- Filtered

Both methods involve setting bits in the Data Subaddress Word Pairs and Mode Code Response Words. These are described in detail in Chapter 5 MRT MODE OPERATION.

6.2.1 Record All

To record all bus traffic, set bit 11 (Monitor Enable) in every Transmit and Receive Data Subaddress Word Pair for each RT, and also set bit 11 in each Mode Code Response Word. During active-bus monitoring a Snapshot Interrupt may be generated for a particular message based on the RT number, subaddress and direction of transmission.

The Snapshot Interrupt causes an interrupt packet to be put into the interrupt queue. This packet contains the memory address within the Monitor Buffer of the first command word in the message. The Snapshot Interrupt is generated by setting bit 14 (Monitor Snapshot) in the appropriate Receive or Transmit Data Subaddress Word Pair. Snapshot interrupts can also be generated for any particular mode code. See Appendix B: INTERRUPTS for details.

6.2.2 Filter

To filter bus traffic and record only specific messages, set only bit 11 as described above for the particular messages of interest.

6.3 Monitoring 1553A Devices

The default setting for all Subaddress Response Word Pairs is for 1553B devices. To monitor any 1553A devices, bit 13 must be set in the Subaddress Response Word Pair for each 1553A subaddress to be monitored.

6.4 Chronological-Monitor Elapsed Timer (ELT)

This timer is used to time-tag messages in the monitor mode. It is a 32-bit value with one-microsecond resolution when using the internal 1 MHz pulse as input. The ELT can be triggered and reset by internal and external clocks or signals. The Elapsed Timer Control Register (Function register 0x17) controls the 32-bit timer for the CM mode. Writing to this register will do any of the following:

- Enable/disable the ELT
- Read the ELT
- Enable the internal/external clock input
- Reset the ELT

The current status of the ELT can be determined by reading the ELT state (0x1417), ELT HIWD (0x140A), and ELT LOWD (0x140B) registers. The ELT HIWD and LOWD registers are only updated when the “Read” bit is set in the value written to the Elapsed Timer Control Register.

The external elapsed-timer-reset signal is an RS-422 input which resets the ELT to zero upon receipt. The external elapsed-timer-clock input is also an RS-422 signal. This signal allows an external clock source for the ELT.

See Appendix C: REGISTERS for details.

6.5 Monitor Block

The monitor block consists of one or more monitor buffers (Figure 6-1). The monitor block requires that the address of the first monitor buffer be written to reserved-memory location 0x1408 before monitoring begins. To start monitoring, write a value of 0x0008 to the Chronological Monitor Control Register (0x18). This will capture all messages selected for monitoring with valid command words. Writing a value of 0x0018 allows the monitor to record 1553 command words containing protocol errors.

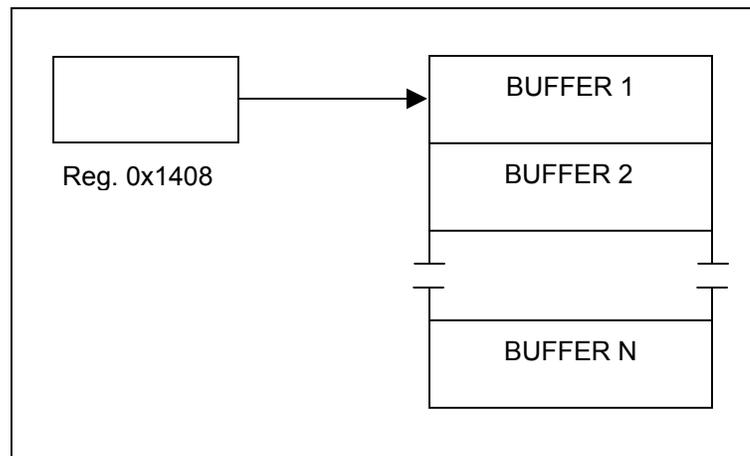


Figure 6-1 Monitor Block

To control the monitor mode:

1. To capture all bus traffic, write a value of 0x0018 to Chronological Monitor Control Register.
2. To capture only bus traffic with valid commands, write a value of 0x0008 to Chronological Monitor Control Register.
3. To stop operation of the bus monitor mode at any time, write 0x0000 to the Register. This will not affect operation of the BC or MRT modes.

6.6 Monitor Buffer

The size of a monitor buffer ranges from 16 to 4096 (256*16) words (Figure 6-2). The buffer begins with a link word and a header word and ends with two reserved words. The remainder of the buffer (Message Records) is used to store 1553 messages and information related to the message, regarding error and time tagging.

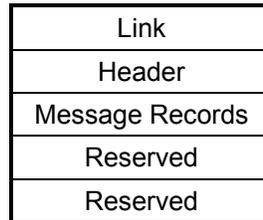


Figure 6-2 Monitor Buffer

6.6.1 Monitor Buffer Link Word

The first word of a monitor buffer, the link word, contains the address of the next monitor buffer. The link word of the last buffer must hold the address of the first buffer (Figure 6-3) to ensure a circular queue. User software is responsible for loading the correct value into the link word of each buffer.

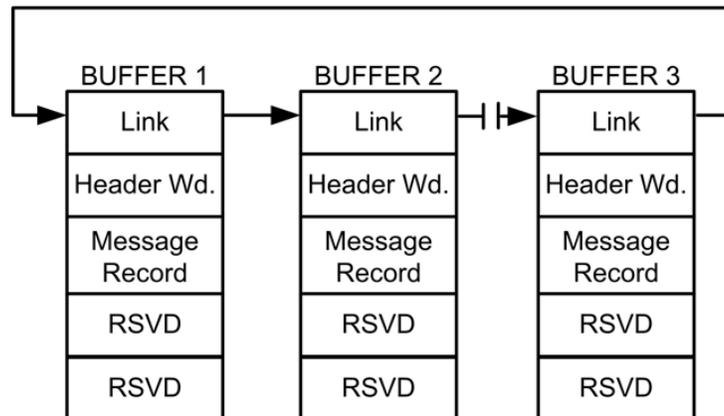


Figure 6-3 Monitor Buffer Link Word

6.6.2 Header Word

The header word (Figure 6-4) contains the control and status bits and buffer-block count.

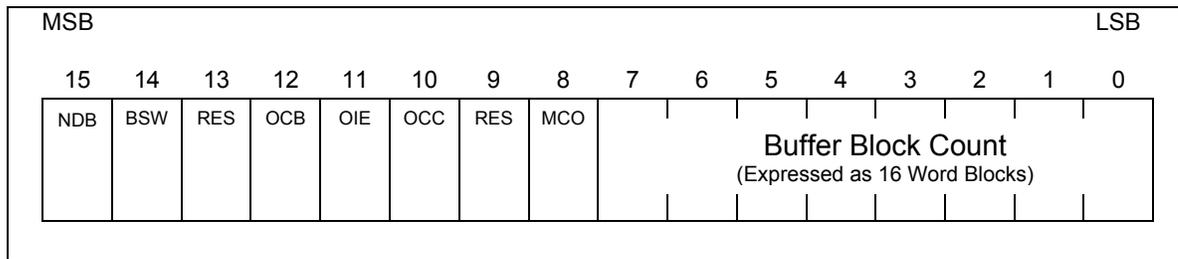


Figure 6-4 Header Word

- Bit 15 New Data Bit (NDB)
 Set by microcode to indicate new data recorded.
 Cleared by software after data is read to indicate buffer is available for message receipt.
- Bit 14 Buffer Switch Interrupt Enable (BSW)
 If set, the GLD+ board generates an interrupt when switching from current buffer to next buffer.
- Bit 13 Reserved
- Bit 12 Overwrite Current Buffer (OCB)
 Set by software to allow overwrite.
 Set to '0' by software to prevent overwrite.
 The Overwrite Buffer bit is not restricted to use with single-buffer message blocks. If the New Data bit is set in the next buffer and the Overwrite Current Buffer bit is set in this buffer, the data is written into this buffer.
- Bit 11 Overwrite Interrupt Enable (OIE)
 Set by software to enable interrupt.
 Cleared by software to disable interrupt.
- Bit 10 Overwrite Condition Occurred (OCC)
 Set to '0' by software initially.
 Set by microcode when an overwrite condition occurs.
- Bit 9 Reserved
- Bit 8 Missed Data Condition Occurred (MCO)
 Cleared by software initially.
 Set by microcode when missed data occurs.
 If the overwrite Current Buffer is not set and the new data bit in the next buffer is set, then data is not stored and this bit is set in this buffer.
- Bits 7-0 Buffer Word Count (0 through 255)
 Multiply this number by 16 to get actual buffer size.

6.7 Message Record

When a message is monitored, it is stored in its own message record (Figure 6-5). There can be many message records in one message buffer, depending on the length of the buffer. A word of the message followed by its tag word alternates until the message is finished.

Start of Message
ELT (MSW)
ELT (LSW)
First Word of Message
Tag Word
Second Word of Message
Tag Word
Third Word of Message
Tag Word
•
•
•
Last Word of Message
Tag Word

Figure 6-5 Message Record Format

The words of a message will vary, depending on the message types. For example:

Message Type	First Word of Message	Second Word of Message	Third Word. of Message	Fourth Word of Message
BC - RT	Receive Command	Data Word 1	Data Word 2	---
RT - BC	Transmit Command	Status Word	Data Word 1	---
RT - RT	Receive Command	Transmit Command	Transmit Status Word	Data Word 1
Mode (no data)	Mode Command.	Status Word	0x0000	
Transmit Mode (data)	Mode Command.	Status Word	Data Word	
Receive Mode (data)	Mode Command.	Data Word	Status Word	

START OF MESSAGE WORD

Microcode stores the hex word CODE, indicating this is the start of the message.

ELAPSED TIMER WORD ELT (MSW)

The most-significant 16 bits of the elapsed timer.

ELAPSED TIMER WORD ELT (LSW)

The least-significant 16 bits of the elapsed timer are stored next.

TAG WORD

Figure 6-6 shows the format of the tag word.

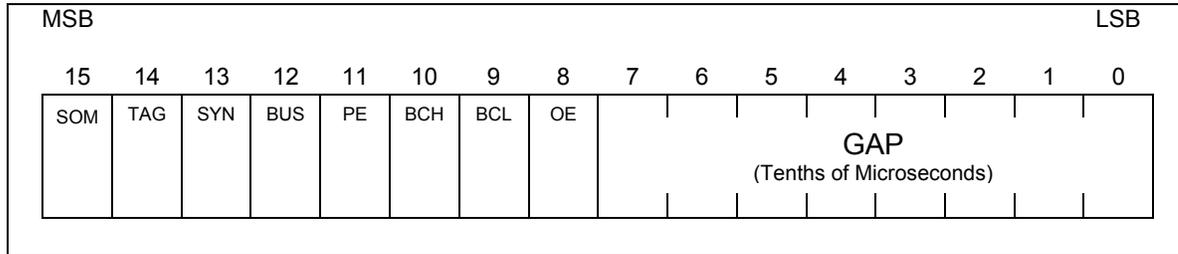


Figure 6-6 Tag Word

- Bit 15 Start of Message (SOM)
Bit 15 is set if this is the first word of the message.
- Bit 14 Tag (TAG)
Bit 14 is set in every tag word, including start of message tag.
- Bit 13 Sync of Word (SYN)
Bit 13 is set if command or status word and reset if data word.
- Bit 12 Data Received From Bus (BUS)
Bit 12 is set if tag word appeared on Bus A and reset if tag word appeared on Bus B.
- Bit 11 Parity Error (PE)
Bit 11 is set if a parity error occurred in this word.
- Bit 10 Bit Count High (BCH)
Bit 10 is set if Bit Count High error occurred in this word.
- Bit 9 Bit Count Low (BCL)
Bit 9 is set if Bit Count Low error occurred in this word.
- Bit 8 Other Error (OE)
Bit 8 is set if another error (sync, bi-phase, etc.) occurred in this word.
- Bits 7-0 Gap Time (+/-400 ns)
Expressed as tenths of μ s (For example, if value = 0x34 or 52 decimal, gap time = 5.2 μ s).

6.8 Buffer Switching

The microcode will switch buffers if there is no room to record a 78-word message as shown in Figure 6-7. This is the maximum size of a 1553 RT-to-RT message including tag words (76 words) and two reserved words.

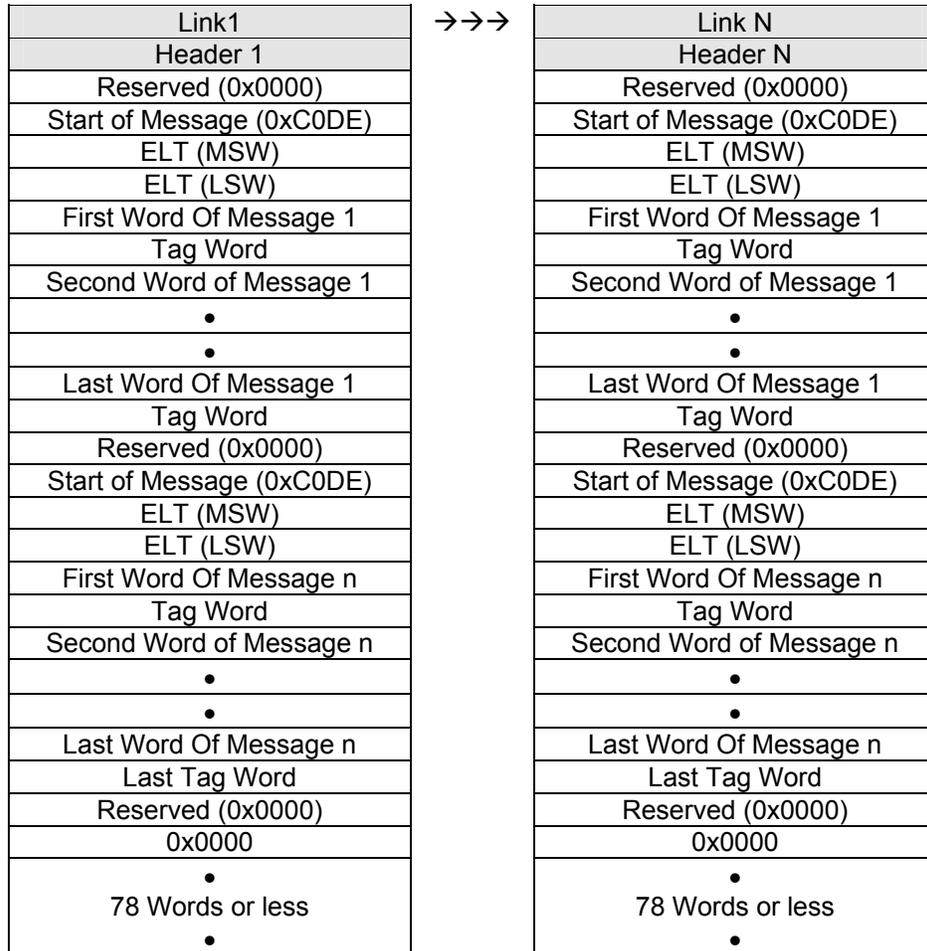
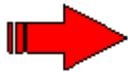
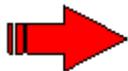


Figure 6-7 Microcode Buffer-Switch Mechanism



NOTE: The chronological-monitor buffers must be at least 80 words long.



NOTE: In Chronological Monitor mode the start of a command signals the microcode to begin storage of a record. This involves writing the first four words of a record (reserved, start of message, ELT MSW ELT LSW) in preparation for the 1553 command word. If the monitor is not to store the message (SA is disabled for monitoring), then the end of buffer words will have been overwritten.

To avoid confusion, enable all RT Subaddresses when using monitor mode. This will also give a more accurate record of the 1553 bus activity for off-line data analysis.

6.9 CM Start Trigger

This feature allows the Chronological Monitor to be automatically started when an external RS-422 pulse is received on the 25-pin connector on the front panel. The board must also be configured properly as a CM, and bit 5 (CM START TRIGGER ENABLE) of the Chronological Monitor Control Register (Function Register 0x18) must be set.

APPENDIX A

SPECIFICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A.1 Hardware Specifications	A-1
A.2 Board Dimensions.....	A-2

FIGURES

Figure A-1 GLD+PCI Board Dimensions.....	A-2
--	-----

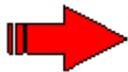
A.1 Hardware Specifications

Hardware Compatibility: MIL-STD-1553
 Minimum Recommended System:..... PC-486, 68040, PCI
 Physical Dimensions:..... 4.2 inches x 9.0 inches
 Weight: 7.04 oz (199.58 g)
 Electrical Requirements:..... 5 V at 2.3 Amps Peak*, 1.3 Amps average
 +12 V at 0.38 Amps
 -12 V at 0.0250 Amps
 3.3 V at 0 Amps
 Average Power Dissipation
 Side 1 3.5 Watts
 Side 2 500 mWatts
 Temperature Range:
 Storage -40° to 85° Celsius
 Operation 0° to 55° Celsius (forced air cooling)
 Humidity Range:
 Storage 0% to 95% (noncondensing)
 Operation 10% to 90% (noncondensing)
 Communication:..... MIL-STD-1553A or B protocol
 Data Size Supported: Memory: D32, D16, or D8
 Registers: D32, D16, or D8
 Interface to Bus:..... Transformer or direct coupling
 Memory:..... 64 K words (D16) of dual-port RAM

MTBF (Hours):	Dual Channel	Dual Channel (VA)**
GLD+PCI	133,915	131,471
GLD+PCI/S	133,915	131,471

* This represents a measured maximum for a typical board.

** (VA) = Variable Amplitude



NOTE: The GLD+ board memory for each channel is mapped into a separate 1 MB block somewhere in the PCI memory space by the PCI BIOS at initialization.

A.2 Board Dimensions

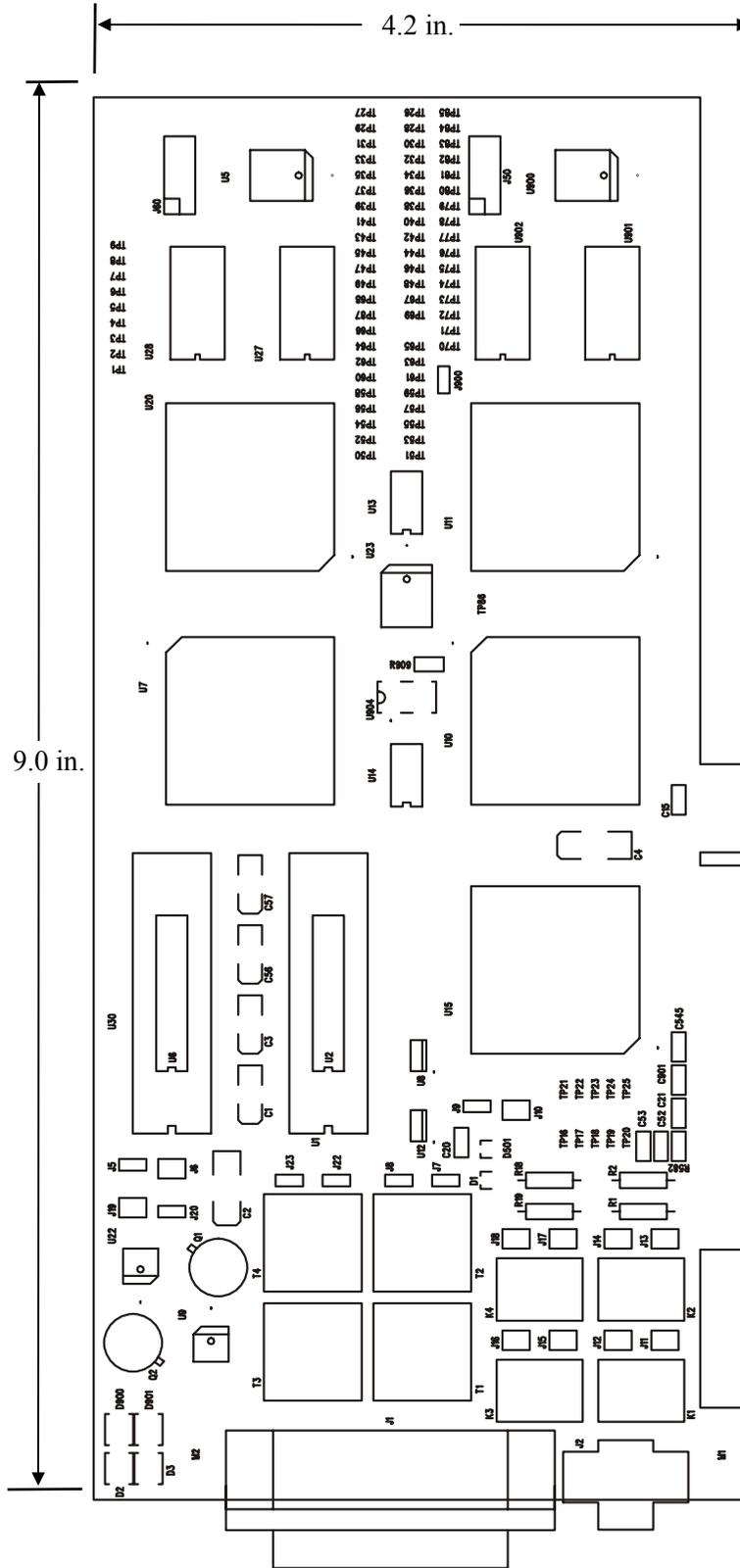


Figure A-1 GLD+PCI Board Dimensions

APPENDIX B

INTERRUPTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

B.1 Overview	B-1
B.2 Interrupt Packet	B-2
B.3 Algorithm for Interrupt Processing.....	B-6

FIGURES

Figure B-1 Trailer Word	B-4
-------------------------------	-----

TABLES

Table B-1 GLD+ Board Interrupts.....	B-1
Table B-2 Interrupt Packet.....	B-2
Table B-3 Bus Controller Interrupts	B-5

B.1 Overview

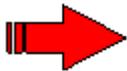
Table B-1 lists the GLD+ board interrupt types and identifies the operational modes upon which the interrupts may be enabled.

Table B-1 GLD+ Board Interrupts

Event	Mode
Protocol Error	MRT/BC
Buffer Overflow	MRT/BC
Mode Code	MRT/BC
Receive Transfer	MRT/BC
Transmit Transfer	MRT/BC
Monitor Buffer Switch	CM
Snapshot	CM
Asynchronous Halt	BC
Instruction Complete	BC
Halt	BC
Status Exception	BC

When an interrupt occurs, the board generates an interrupt packet and places it at the bottom of the interrupt queue (Table B-2). Read the Interrupt Queue Control Real-Time Control Register 0x1409 to determine the beginning of the linked list from which to dequeue interrupts. Once the application software reads this pointer it must write a '0' to the Interrupt Queue Control Real-Time Control Register 0x1409. This instructs the microcode not to add interrupt packets to the linked list under process and to start a new list.

The trailer word is used to determine the modes and events that generated the packet. If the interrupt queue is filled, the Queue Full bit is set in the Trailer Word and no more interrupts are stored in the queue. When the application software processes existing packets a '0' must be written to the Valid Interrupt Word in each packet to return the packet to the queue.



NOTE: A hardware interrupt is only generated when the Microcode writes the address of a valid interrupt packet to the Interrupt Queue Real-Time Control Register 0x1409.

B.2 Interrupt Packet

The GLD+ board adds packets to the interrupt queue without generating a hardware interrupt, as long as the Interrupt Queue Real-Time Control Register has a non-zero value (indicating the software has not begun processing interrupt packets).

Table B-2 Interrupt Packet

Word	Definition	Notes
0	Forward Link Word	→ Reserved for mode codes and monitoring only → BC mode only → Monitor mode only → Monitor mode snapshot pointer
1	RCV Command	
2	XMIT Command	
3	XMIT Data Buffer Address	
4	XMIT Status or Mode Code Receive Data Word	
5	RCV Status or Mode Code Transmit Data Word	
6	RCV Error Word or Data Word	
7	Bus Controller Instruction Address	
8	Buffer Switch Monitor Address	
9	Command Word Address Pointer	
10	Trailer Word	
11	Valid (FFFF)	
12	Reserved	
13	Reserved	

Word 0 Forward Link Word

This word stores the address of the next interrupt contained in the linked list of interrupts. A '0' indicates this is the last interrupt in the linked list.

Word 1 1553 Receive Command Word

If the message doesn't contain a Receive Command Word, a value of 0xFFFF is written to this word.

Word 2 1553 Transmit Command Word

If the message doesn't contain a Transmit Command Word, a value of 0xFFFF is written to this word.

Word 3 Transmit Data Buffer Address

Contains the address of the first word of the transmit buffer. A value of 0xFFFF indicates that this word is unused.

Word 4 1553 Transmit Status or Mode Code Receive Data Word

Stores a 1553 status word if one exists. If this message is a Mode Code 17 (Sync with Data), this is the data sent to the RT. If there is no Transmit Status word and this message is not a Mode Code 17, the value 0xFFFF is stored in this word.

Word 5 **1553 Receive Status or Mode Code Transmit Data Word**
Stores a 1553 receive status word or the data word received from a Mode Code transfer. If there is no receive status or transmitted mode data word a value of 0xFFFF is written.

Word 6 **Receive Error Word or Data Buffer**
Address points to Word 1 of Receive Data Buffer or Receive Error Word, if an error was detected. A value of 0xFFFF indicates this word is unused. The value is reserved for all transmit Mode Codes.

MRT Receive Error Word

Bit 15 No Response
Set if the RT detects an error in data reception and does not respond with its status.

Bit 14 Word Count High
Actual word count exceeds command word count.

Bit 13 Word Count Low
Actual word count is less than command word count.

Bit 12 Wrong Sync
The 1553 receive logic expected a sync other than what was received.

Bit 11 Wrong Bus
A word has been received on the opposite bus from the command.

Bit 10 Manchester Error
A Manchester or parity error has occurred on the message received.

Bit 9 Mode of Operation
If set, the receiver is the BC. If clear the receiver is an emulated RT.

Bit 8 Buffer Overflow
Indicates that a buffer-overflow condition occurred and the Interrupt Overflow Error bit was set in the receiving Message Block header. See description of Overwrite Current Buffer bit (header Bit 12) in message block header. For details, refer to Chapter 4, BC MODE OPERATION, Message Block Structure section, Header Word 1 definition.

Bit 7-0 Reserved

BC Receive Error Word

Bit 15 No Response
Set if the RT detects an error in data reception and does not respond with its status.

Bit 14 Word Count High
Actual word count exceeds command word count.

Bit 13 Word Count Low
Actual word count is less than command word count.

Bit 12 Wrong Sync
The 1553 receive logic expected a sync other than what was received.

Bit 11 Wrong Bus
A word has been received on the opposite bus from the command.

Bit 10 Manchester Error
A Manchester or parity error has occurred on the message received.

- Bits 9-0 Reserved
- Word 7 Bus Controller Instruction Address**
If in BC mode, Word 7 points to Word 1 of the current four-word BC instruction. If not in BC mode, this word is reserved.
- Word 8 Buffer Switch Monitor Address**
If 78 words or less remain in the current monitor buffer and the Buffer Switch Interrupt is enabled, a Buffer Switch Interrupt occurs during the last word to be stored. Word 8 points to the first word of the monitor buffer just filled.
- Word 9 Command Word Address Pointer**
If a Snapshot Interrupt is enabled for this command, Word 9 contains the address for the first Command Word of the transfer within the Monitor Buffer per the corresponding 1553 transfer.
- Word 10 Trailer Word**
As the last word in an interrupt packet (Figure B-1), the Trailer Word defines valid interrupt types and sources for the corresponding 1553 message.

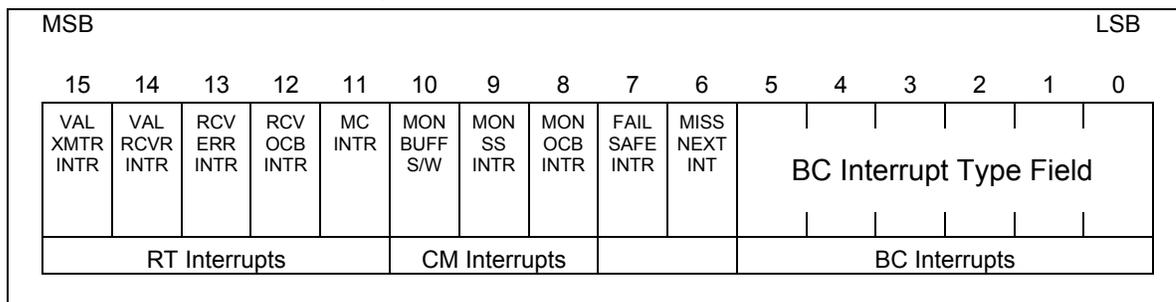


Figure B-1 Trailer Word

MRT Interrupts (Bits 15 through 11)

If any of the interrupt bits are enabled in the Message Buffer Header or the Mode Interrupt is enabled in the Mode Code Response Word, the corresponding bit is set in the Trailer Word. The MRT Interrupts are defined below:

- Bit 15 Valid Transmitter Interrupt
The transmit RT and SA were emulated for the transfer.
- Bit 14 Valid Receiver Interrupt
The Receive RT and SA were emulated for the transfer.
- Bit 13 Receiver Error Interrupt
The RT Mode detected an error on the received data.
- Bit 12 Receiver Overwrite Current Buffer Interrupt
When bit 12 is set, bit 14 is never set.
The message's New Data bit was set but no empty buffers were found. Therefore, since the Overwrite Current Buffer bit was also set in the emulated RT buffer, the existing data was overwritten and an interrupt was generated.
- Bit 11 Mode Code Interrupt
The RT emulated the Mode Code transfer.

Bits 10-8 Monitor Interrupts

If any of the interrupt bits are enabled in the Monitor Buffer Header Word or any of the monitor interrupt bits are enabled in the Mode Code Response Word, the corresponding bit is set in the Trailer Word.

- Bit 10 Monitor Buffer Switch Interrupt
A buffer switch occurred during this message.
- Bit 9 Monitor Snapshot Interrupt
Posts the address of the Command Word for the corresponding message in the second to the last word of the packet. If the transfer was RT-to-RT, the address of the Transmit Command is written.
- Bit 8 Monitor Overwrite Current Buffer Interrupt
- Bits 7-0 Other Interrupts**
- Bit 7 Fail-safe Interrupt
Bit 7 is set if a continuous 1553 transmission of greater than 720 μ s occurs causing a transmitter shutdown. Jumpers J5 (Ch1) and J20 (Ch2) must also be removed.
- Bit 6 Miss Next Interrupt
0 = No interrupt overflow occurred
1 = Interrupt queue overflowed after this block.
- Bits 5-0 BC Interrupts
Bits 5 through 0 specify a six-bit field that displays the BC interrupt type in the hexadecimal format (Table B-3).

Table B-3 Bus Controller Interrupts

Hex Value	Interrupt Type
2	BC Mode Code Instruction Complete
3	BC Transfer Data
4	Instruction Complete (Includes Jump, HUE, etc.)
6	BC Halt
7	BC Transfer/Instruction Complete
8	Status Exception
A	BC-MC/Status Exception
B	BC Transfer/Status Exception
C	Instruction Complete/Status Exception
F	BC Transfer/Instruction Complete/Status Exception
10	Protocol Error
14	Instruction Complete/Protocol Error
18	BC Overrun
1F	BC Over/BC Transfer/Instruction Complete
2X	Asynchronous Halt/ etc.

- Word 11 Valid Interrupt (FFFF)**
Word 11 is set to a non-zero value when the GLD+ board adds the packet to the interrupt queue. Your application must write a zero to this word when it has finished processing this packet.
- Word 12 Forward Link**
Reserved for microcode use.
- Word 13 Reverse Link**
Reserved for microcode use.

B.3 Algorithm for Interrupt Processing

To process interrupts, follow the steps outlined below:

1. Read the value of the Interrupt Control Register to a variable in your program.
2. Write a '0' to the Interrupt Control Register.
3. Process the packet (application dependent).
4. Read the Link Word in the packet.
5. Write a '0' to the Valid Interrupt Word to return the packet.
6. Repeat Steps 3 through 5 until the Link Word equals zero.
7. Re-enable system interrupts.

APPENDIX C

REGISTERS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

C.1 Overview	C-1
C.2 Quicklogic/PCI Configuration Registers	C-1
C.3 Real-Time Control Registers	C-2
C.3.1 Alignment Register 0x1400	C-2
C.3.2 Board Type Register 0x1401	C-3
C.3.3 Firmware Version Register 0x1402	C-3
C.3.4 Master Control Register 0x1403	C-3
C.3.5 Register Control Register 0x1404	C-3
C.3.6 Register Value Register 0x1405	C-3
C.3.7 BCMRT Status 0x1406	C-4
C.3.8 Monitor Status Register 0x1407	C-5
C.3.9 Monitor Buffer Control Register 0x1408	C-5
C.3.10 Interrupt Queue Control Register 0x1409	C-5
C.3.11 ELT HIWD Register 0x140A	C-5
C.3.12 ELT LOWD Register 0x140B	C-5
C.3.13 Broadcast Enable Registers (0x140C, 0x140F)	C-6
C.3.14 Shutdown Enable Registers (0x140D, 0x1410)	C-7
C.3.15 BC Trigger Status Register 0x1413	C-8
C.3.16 Amplitude State Register 0x1415	C-8
C.3.17 Relay State Register 0x1416	C-9
C.3.18 ELT State Register 0x1417	C-9
C.3.19 Current Buslist Instruction Address Register 0x1418	C-10
C.3.20 BC Start Trigger Address Register 0x141A	C-10
C.3.21 Master Shutdown Register 0x142E	C-10
C.4 Function Registers	C-11
C.4.1 Writing to the Function Registers	C-11
C.4.2 Start Loopback Test Register 0x0E	C-12
C.4.3 BC Control Register 0x10	C-12
C.4.4 MRT Control Register 0x11	C-12
C.4.5 Fail-Safe Timer Register 0x12	C-13
C.4.6 Gap Counter Control Register 0x13	C-13
C.4.7 BC Error Control Register 0x14	C-14
C.4.8 AND Register 0x15	C-15
C.4.9 OR Register 0x16	C-15
C.4.10 Elapsed Timer (ELT) Control Register 0x17	C-16
C.4.11 Chronological Monitor Control Register 0x18	C-17
C.4.12 Amplitude Register 0x19	C-18
C.4.13 Relay Register 0x1A	C-19
C.4.14 Chronological Monitor Dynamic Buffer Switch 0x1B	C-19
C.4.15 Reset Register 0x1C	C-20
C.4.16 Memory Address Register 0x1D	C-20
C.4.17 Buslist Instruction Address Register 0x1E	C-20
C.4.18 External BC Start Trigger Control Register 0x1F	C-21

FIGURES

Figure C-1 Type of Register Controls.....	C-1
Figure C-2 BCMRT Status Real-Time Register	C-4
Figure C-3 RT 0-15 Broadcast Enable Register 0x140C	C-6
Figure C-4 RT 16-31 Broadcast Enable Register 0x140F.....	C-6
Figure C-5 RT 0-15 Shutdown Enable Register 0x140D.....	C-7
Figure C-6 RT 16-31 Shutdown Enable Register 0x1410.....	C-7
Figure C-7 BC Trigger Status Register 0x1413	C-8
Figure C-8 Amplitude State Register.....	C-8
Figure C-9 Relay State Register.....	C-9
Figure C-10 ELT State Register.....	C-9
Figure C-11 Master Shutdown Register.....	C-10
Figure C-12 BC Error Control Register	C-14
Figure C-13 Elapsed Timer (ELT) Control Register.....	C-16
Figure C-14 Chronological Monitor Control Register.....	C-17
Figure C-15 Amplitude Register.....	C-18
Figure C-16 Relay Register	C-19
Figure C-17 CM Dynamic Buffer Switch Register.....	C-19
Figure C-18 BC Start Trigger Control Register.....	C-21

TABLES

Table C-1 Real-Time Control Registers	C-2
Table C-2 Function Registers	C-11
Table C-3 Register 0x17 Values and Actions	C-16

C.1 Overview

Three types of registers control GLD+ board operation: The Quicklogic/PCI Configuration Registers, the Real-Time Control Registers and the Function Registers.

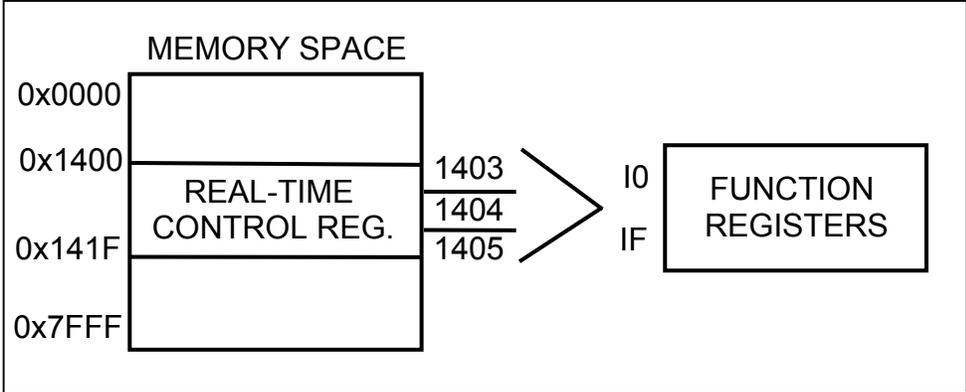


Figure C-1 Type of Register Controls

C.2 Quicklogic/PCI Configuration Registers

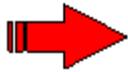
The Quicklogic/PCI Configuration Registers are located on the Quicklogic PCI Bridge Chip (U15) and are initialized by the Quicklogic configuration EEPROM (U14) when the board is powered on. These registers should not normally be accessed or modified. If the Curtiss-Wright Controls-supplied software is not used for the GLD+ board, user-supplied code must be written to access the Quicklogic registers, to determine the board base address, etc.

Contact Curtiss-Wright Controls Customer Support for more information and/or Refer to the Quicklogic User's Manual. Quicklogic Semiconductor was acquired by Quicklogic. The Quicklogic Semiconductor user's manual is located at Web Address: www.quicklogic.com in the Products section under Product Documents. Quicklogic's Corporate Headquarters is at the following address:

Quicklogic Inc.
 1277 Orleans Drive
 Sunnyvale, CA 94087-1138
 Tel: 708 990-4000
 Fax: 708 990-4070
 E-mail: info@quicklogic.com

C.3 Real-Time Control Registers

The Real-Time Control Registers, located in on-board memory, supply important information, such as operating mode status (Table C-1). These registers can be accessed at any time (even when traffic exists on the 1553 bus) without degrading the performance of the GLD+ boards. The PCI memory address for these registers is at offset 0x1400 from the base PCI base of the board.



NOTE: The PCI memory base of the GLD+ multi-function board is dynamically allocated by the PCI BIOS during system initialization.

To calculate the register address:

Channel Base Memory Address + (0x1400 + Register Number)

Table C-1 Real-Time Control Registers

Memory Address	Register Name	Access Method
0x1400	Alignment	READ *
0x1401	Board Type	READ *
0x1402	Firmware Version	READ *
0x1403	Master Control	READ/WRITE
0x1404	Register Control	READ/WRITE
0x1405	Register Value	WRITE
0x1406	BCMRT Status	READ
0x1407	Monitor Status	READ
0x1408	Monitor Buffer Control	READ/WRITE
0x1409	Interrupt Queue	READ/WRITE
0x140A	ELT HIWD	READ
0x140B	ELT LOWD	READ
0x140C	RT 0-15 Broadcast Enable	READ/WRITE
0x140D	RT 0-15 Shutdown Enable	READ/WRITE
0x140F	RT 16-31 Broadcast Enable	READ/WRITE
0x1410	RT 16-31 Shutdown Enable	READ/WRITE
0x1413	BC Trigger Status	READ
0x1414	Reserved	READ
0x1415	Amplitude State	READ
0x1416	Relay State	READ
0x1417	ELT State	READ
0x1418	Current Buslist Inst. Address	READ
0x141A	BC Start Trigger Address	READ/WRITE
0x142E	Master Shutdown	READ/WRITE

* These registers are only updated after the microcode is enabled (DSP RESET is deasserted). Any accidental write to these memory locations will result in incorrect read values.

C.3.1 Alignment Register 0x1400

When read, a value of 0x1553 is returned, indicating that the board has been successfully mapped.

C.3.2 Board Type Register 0x1401

When read, a value is returned, identifying the board type:

- A value of 0x4200 identifies the board as a GLD+PCI
- A value of 0x4201 identifies the board as a GLD+PCI/S

C.3.3 Firmware Version Register 0x1402

When read, the current version of the on-board firmware is returned. The initial firmware release will return a value of 0x0000. Revision 1 will return a value of 0x0100, etc.



NOTE: The Master Control, Register Control and the Register Value Registers are used to access the Function Registers. (For more information on how to access the Function Registers, see page C-11.)

C.3.4 Master Control Register 0x1403

This register acts as a safeguard against any unintentional accesses to the Function Registers. A value of 0x1553 must be written to this address by the software prior to all register accesses. If the 0x1553 value has been changed, the user cannot access any of the GLD+ board Function Registers.

C.3.5 Register Control Register 0x1404

The Register Control register identifies the Function Register to be accessed and indicates when the access is in progress. The user software loads the function register offset into the Register Number Field (Bits 5 through 0) of this register and writes a '1' to Bit 15.

Bit 15	Register Access Pending Bit
	Bit 15 indicates if a register access is in progress. The software polls Bit 15 for a value of '1' or '0.' If the value is '1,' the microcode examines Bits 5 through 0 of the Register Control Register and performs the register function loaded by the user. When the register access is completed, the microcode clears this bit to allow another register access to occur.
Bits 14-6	Reserved
Bits 5-0	Register Number Field
	Bits 5 through 0 indicate the function register number to be accessed.

C.3.6 Register Value Register 0x1405

This register contains the data value to be written into the register number specified in Bits 5 through 0 of the Register Control Register 0x1404.

C.3.7 BCMRT Status 0x1406

Reading this register displays the current operating modes and status of execution.

MSB										LSB						
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
RES	BC ACT	BC ERR INJ ENB	STOP STA EXC ERR	STOP PRO ERR	INT STA EXC	INT PRO ERR	Reserved			MRT ACT	Reserved					
X	1	1	0	0	0	1	X	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Figure C-2 BCMRT Status Real-Time Register

Bit 15	Reserved
Bit 14	BC Active (BC ACT) Set to activate the BC and execute buslist instructions. Bit 14 is reset by the firmware when the BC executes a HALT instruction or you write zeroes to the BC Control Register.
Bit 13	BC Error Injection Enabled (BC ERR INJ ENB) Set to enable error injection for the BC.
Bit 12	Stop On Status Exception Error (STOP STA EXC ERR) Cleared to stop the BC if it receives a status response from an RT with any bits set from 0 through 10.
Bit 11	Stop On Protocol Error (STOP PRO ERR) Cleared to stop the BC if it detects a protocol error.
Bit 10	Interrupt On Status Exception (INT STA EXC) Set to make the BC generate an interrupt when it receives a status response from an RT with any Bits set from 0 through 10.
Bit 9	Interrupt On Protocol Error (INT PRO ERR) Set to make the BC generate an interrupt when a protocol error is detected.
Bits 8, 7	Reserved
Bit 6	MRT Active (MRT ACT) Set to activate the MRT mode. Bit 6 reflects accesses to the MRT Control Register and is reset by the firmware when you write zeroes to the MRT Control Register.
Bits 5-0	Reserved

C.3.8 Monitor Status Register 0x1407

Reading this register returns the operational status of the CM. The possible values, set in the Chronological Monitor Control Register, are:

- 0x0000 - Monitor is not active.
- 0x0008 - Monitor is active: captures only messages with valid commands.
- 0x0018 - Monitor is active: captures all bus traffic.
- 0x0020 - Monitor is not active: External CM Start bit is set.
- 0x0028 - Same as 0x0008 and External CM Start bit is set.
- 0x0038 - Same as 0x0018 and External CM Start bit is set.
- 0x0030 - Monitor is not active: External CM Start bit and Capture All Bus Traffic bits are set

C.3.9 Monitor Buffer Control Register 0x1408

Read this register to get the starting memory address of the current monitor buffer.

C.3.10 Interrupt Queue Control Register 0x1409

A value of '0' indicates the interrupt queue is empty. If the microcode writes any other value to the packet, this value represents the address of the first packet to be processed by the software. Software writes a '0' to this register to notify microcode that processing of the queue has started.

C.3.11 ELT HIWD Register 0x140A

The ELT HIWD is loaded into this location after a value is written to the ELT Control Function Register 0x17 with bit 11 set.

C.3.12 ELT LOWD Register 0x140B

The ELT LOWD is loaded into this location after a value is written to the ELT Control Function Register 0x17, with bit 11 set.

C.3.13 Broadcast Enable Registers (0x140C, 0x140F)

An RT is notified of broadcast commands if the RT is enabled and the bit corresponding to this RT is set in the appropriate Broadcast Notification Word. Two words of BIU memory, at memory addresses 0x140C (Figure C-3) and 0x140F (Figure C-4), indicate the RTs to be notified of broadcast messages.

To notify RTs 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 of broadcast messages, the value of 0x8421 is loaded into BIU address 0x140C and 0x4210 is loaded into BIU address 0x140F. It is not necessary to set the bit corresponding to RT31.

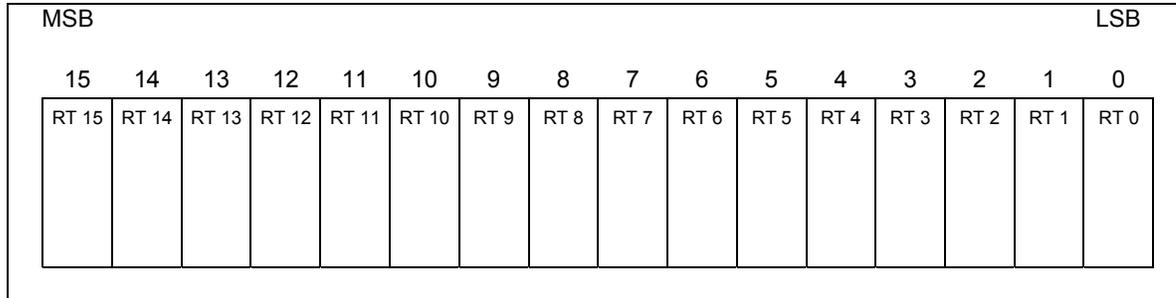


Figure C-3 RT 0-15 Broadcast Enable Register 0x140C

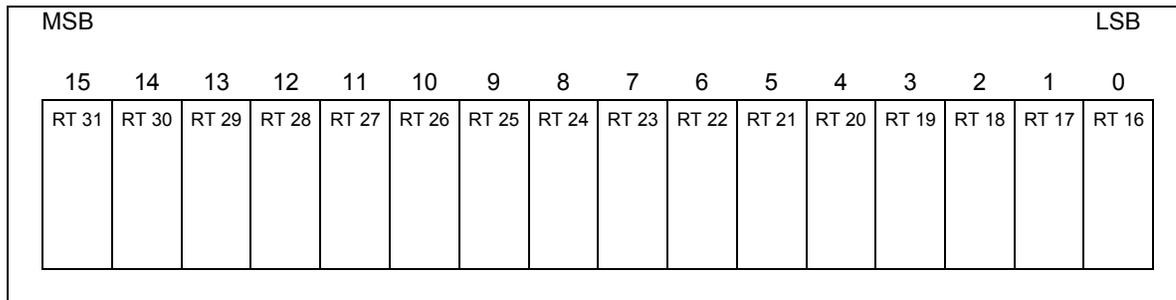


Figure C-4 RT 16-31 Broadcast Enable Register 0x140F

To determine if an enabled RT is participating in the transmitted broadcast message, a Mode Code 2 (Transmit Last Status) or Mode Code 18 (Transmit Last Command) must be transmitted on the 1553 bus. If the specified RT used in the mode code is enabled for broadcast, the Broadcast Command Received (BCR) bit is set in the 1553 status response.

C.3.14 Shutdown Enable Registers (0x140D, 0x1410)

An RT bus shutdown will occur if the RT is enabled and the bit corresponding to this RT is set in the appropriate Shutdown-Enable Register. These two words of BIU memory, at 0x140D (Figure C-5) and 0x1410 (Figure C-6), indicate the RTs to be shut down on a specific bus.

To notify RTs 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 to be shut down on Bus B, the value of 0x8421 is loaded into BIU memory address 0x140D and 0x4210 is loaded into BIU memory address 0x1410. It is also necessary to set the corresponding Bus B down bit in each of the RT Control Words.

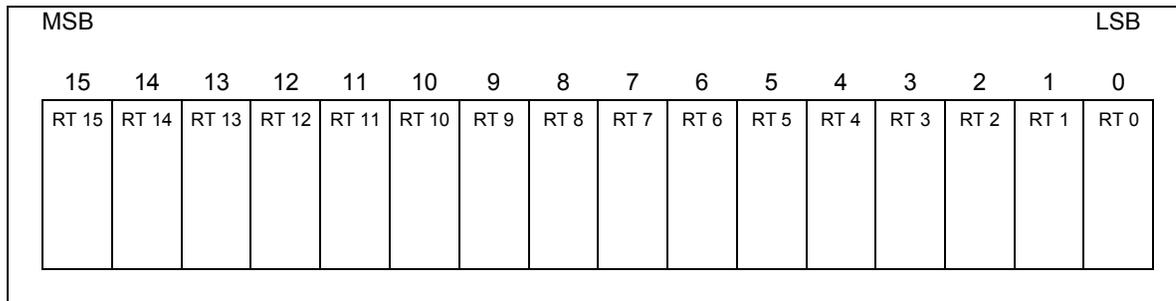


Figure C-5 RT 0-15 Shutdown Enable Register 0x140D

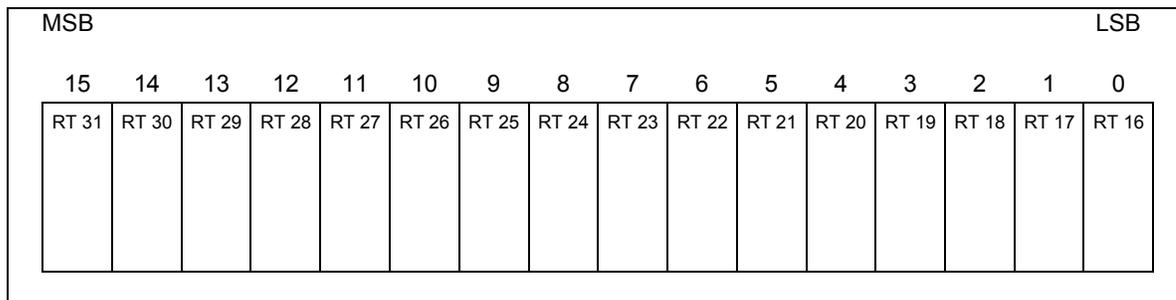


Figure C-6 RT 16-31 Shutdown Enable Register 0x1410

C.3.15 BC Trigger Status Register 0x1413

This register indicates if the BC Trigger is enabled.

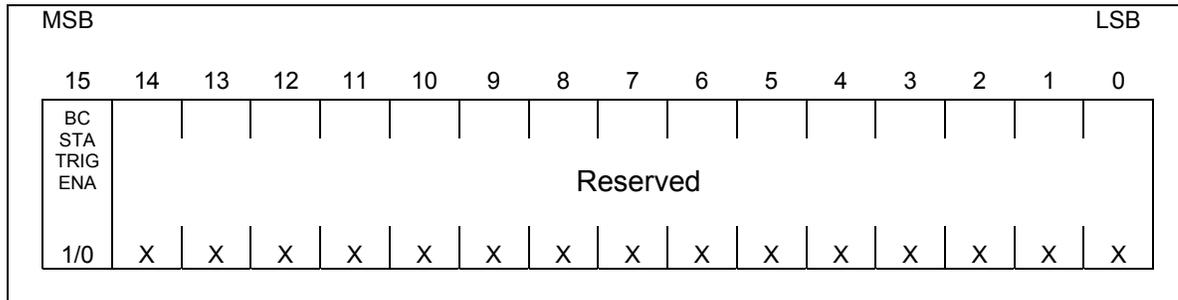


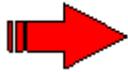
Figure C-7 BC Trigger Status Register 0x1413

Bits 15 Set if BC Trigger was enabled by writing to the BC Start Trigger Control Function Register (0x1F).
Cleared if BC Trigger is disabled.

Bits 14-0 Reserved

C.3.16 Amplitude State Register 0x1415

Reading this register provides the current variable amplitude setting. The default setting is the maximum value (0x00FF). This value is set when the microcode is uploaded.



NOTE: The standard products do not support this feature. Different transceivers are required and must be ordered as an option.

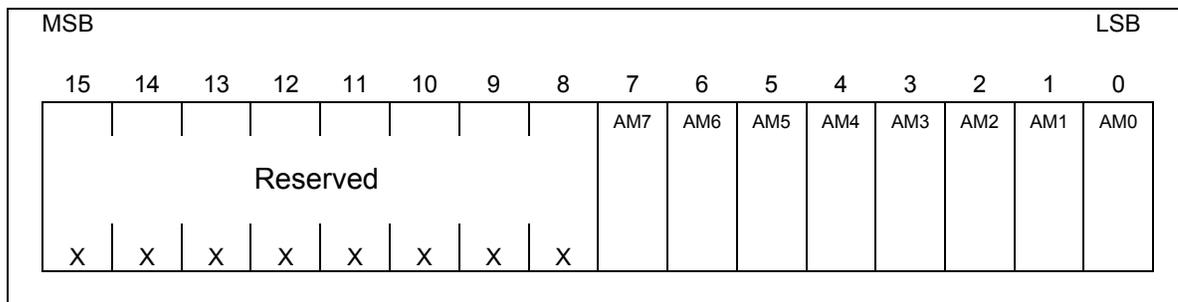


Figure C-8 Amplitude State Register

Bits 15-8 Reserved

Bits 7-0 Amplitude in hexadecimal

C.3.17 Relay State Register 0x1416

This register contains the current value written to the Relay Function Register, which determines external 1553 bus connection. Default: 0x0001 (1553 bus disconnected.)

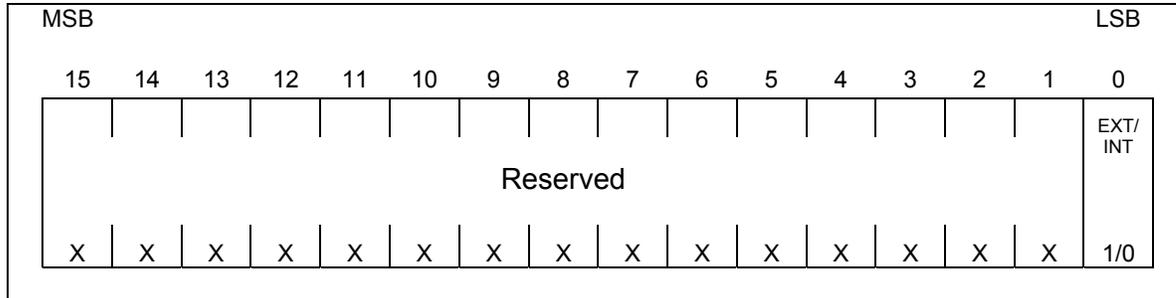


Figure C-9 Relay State Register

- Bits 15-1 Reserved
- Bit 0 Bus Connection
If cleared, connected to external 1553 bus.
If set, isolated from external 1553 bus.

C.3.18 ELT State Register 0x1417

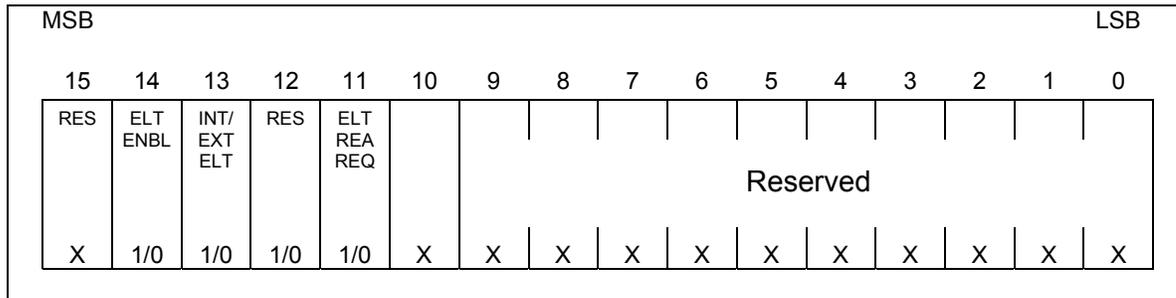


Figure C-10 ELT State Register

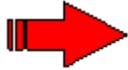
- Bit 15 Reserved
- Bit 14 ELT Enable
If cleared, ELT is disabled.
If set, ELT is enabled.
- Bit 13 ELT External/Internal Select
If cleared, internal ELT is selected.
If set, external ELT is selected.
- Bit 12 ELT Reset
If cleared, reset the ELT.
If set, do not set the ELT.
- Bit 11 ELT Read Request
If cleared, ELT READ has not been requested.
If set, ELT READ has been requested.
- Bits 10-0 Reserved

C.3.19 Current Buslist Instruction Address Register 0x1418

A read of this register displays the current location of the buslist instruction under execution after a value is written to the Buslist Instruction Address Register 0x1E to load the current instruction address.

C.3.20 BC Start Trigger Address Register 0x141A

This register holds the pointer for the first instruction only when the BC Start Trigger is enabled. Otherwise, the BC Control Function Register (0x10) holds the starting address of the buslist. This value is written by software and read by microcode.



NOTE: Write to this register before enabling the BC Start Trigger option to avoid accidental starts.

C.3.21 Master Shutdown Register 0x142E

Writing to this register will shut down the specified bus for all remote terminals enabled for shutdown in registers 0x140D and 0x1410. Write 0x2000 to shut down bus A for all shutdown-enabled remote terminals. Write 0x1000 to shut down bus B for all shutdown-enabled remote terminals. A value of 0x3000 will shut down both busses. This location is logically OR'ed with the RT control word Bus Down bits (for all shutdown-enabled remote terminals) to determine if the bus is indeed shut down.

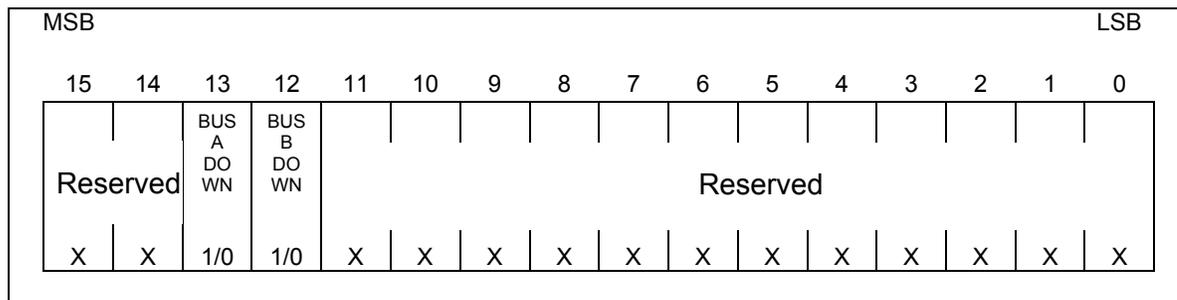


Figure C-11 Master Shutdown Register

Bit 15-14	Reserved
Bit 13	Bus A Down Set to shut down Bus A for all shutdown-enabled remote terminals.
Bit 12	Bus B Down Set to shut down Bus B for all shutdown-enabled remote terminals.
Bit 11-0	Reserved

C.4 Function Registers

The Function registers control certain board functions, such as buslist execution. Accessing the Function Registers is controlled via the Real-Time Control Registers 0x1403 through 0x1405. The GLD+ firmware accesses these registers when no traffic exists on the bus.



NOTE: None of the Function Registers are readable. All read accesses are performed via the Real-Time Control Registers located in memory starting at address 0x1400.

Table C-2 Function Registers

Register Number	Register Name	ACCESS METHOD
0x0E	Start Loopback Test	WRITE
0x10	BC Control	WRITE
0x11	MRT Control	WRITE
0x12	Fail-safe Timer	WRITE
0x13	Gap Counter Control	WRITE
0x14	BC Error Control	WRITE
0x15	AND	WRITE
0x16	OR	WRITE
0x17	Elapsed Timer Control	WRITE
0x18	Chronological Monitor Control	WRITE
0x19	Amplitude	WRITE
0x1A	Relay	WRITE
0x1B	CM Dynamic Buffer Switch	WRITE
0x1C	Reset	WRITE
0x1D	Memory Address	WRITE
0x1E	Buslist Instruction Address	WRITE
0x1F	BC Start Trigger Control	WRITE

C.4.1 Writing to the Function Registers

To write to the Function Registers:

1. If the Master Control Register memory address 0x1403 contains the value 0x1553 and Bit 15 of the Register Control 0x1404 is set, wait for Bit 15 of the Register Control Register to be reset.
2. Write the value 0x1553 to the Master Control Register.
3. Write the value to be loaded into the desired Function Register into the Register Value Register 0x5 at memory address 0x1405.
4. Write the desired Function Register number into Bits 5 through 0 and set Bit 15 of the Register Control Register 0x4 at memory address 0x1404.
5. When Bit 15 of the Register Control Register 0x4 is reset by the onboard microcode, the operation has completed.

C.4.2 Start Loopback Test Register 0x0E

Writing a '0' to the write-only Start Loopback Test Register causes the microcode to configure Remote Terminal 2 and Subaddress 2 in the transmit direction. A transmit command is sent to this subaddress which responds by sending the hexadecimal data values 0x1111, 0x2222, 0x3333, 0x4444 and 0x5555 to the BC on bus A. Writing an 0x800 to this register generates the same traffic on bus B.

C.4.3 BC Control Register 0x10

The Write-Only BC Control Register controls three functions. These are:

START

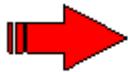
Load the address of the first buslist instruction to be executed. The offset cannot be less than 0x1440, if the RTs are emulated.

HALT

To halt the buslist, write '0.' The BC completes the current instruction, halts and generates an asynchronous halt interrupt, and does not update the instruction counter.

CONTINUE

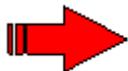
To continue the buslist, write 0xFFFF. The BC increments the instruction counter then starts the BC. The Continue instruction can be used to restart the BC after asynchronous errors, exceptions or a HALT BC instruction. When evident that another buslist instruction will immediately follow the HALT instruction, the CONTINUE instruction restarts the BC.



NOTE: Writing to this register automatically resets and enables the BC elapsed timer. If using the external BC trigger, the timer is held reset until a trigger is received.

C.4.4 MRT Control Register 0x11

The Write-Only MRT Control Register enables or disables the emulation of RTs for the MRT structures set up in memory.



NOTE: Initial MRT structures must be in place before the MRT is started.

After the MRT is started, RTs can be enabled or disabled by setting or clearing Bit 15 of the RT Status Block Control Word for the desired RT.

START MRT

To start the MRT, write a non-zero value.

HALT MRT

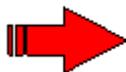
To halt the MRT, write a '0'.

C.4.5 Fail-Safe Timer Register 0x12

In the event of a runaway transmitter (continuously transmitting greater than 720 μsec) the GLD+ board activates a fail-safe timer to disable the transmit circuitry and queue an interrupt to indicate the event. This Write-Only Fail-Safe Timer Register resets the Fail-safe Timer and enables both transmitters.

Any write to the Fail-safe Timer Register during simulation resets the timer and re-enables both transmitters. A hardware or software reset to the card has the same effect.

When a Transmitter Shutdown Interrupt occurs (that is, Bit 5 of the Trailer Word in the Interrupt Packet is set), the Fail-Safe Timer Register can be written to re-enable transmitters.



NOTE: A word count high error greater than 32 words indicates a transmitter hardware failure. If the transmitter is not emulated on this channel, then register 0x12 should not be written for resetting. Register 0x12 should not be written to.

C.4.6 Gap Counter Control Register 0x13

This register enables the BC to accept different response times other than the 1553 spec allows.

To use the Gap Counter Control Register:

- Determine the length of time the BC allows for the RT to respond. Calculated as tenths of microseconds. ($14 \mu\text{s} = 140$ tenths of μs)
- Subtract this value from 256.
- Convert to hexadecimal.
- Load the new value into the Gap Counter Control Register.

EXAMPLE

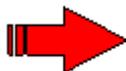
To set the BC time-out to 18 μs , multiply 18 by 10 (to convert 18 to tenths of microseconds) and subtract the result from 256:

$$256 - 180 = 76_{\text{Dec}}$$

Convert to hexadecimal:

$$76_{\text{Dec}} = 0x4C$$

Write this value (0x4C) into the Gap Register.



NOTE: Since the time-out value is subtracted from 256, the maximum time-out is 25.6 μs .

C.4.7 BC Error Control Register 0x14

The Write-Only BC Error Control Register modifies BC reaction to 1553 errors. The BC may be set up to halt or interrupt for both status exception and protocol error events (Figure C-12). Bit 2 is used to activate error injection for the BC mode. The defined error word (word 2 of instruction) in any buslist instruction is used on transmission.

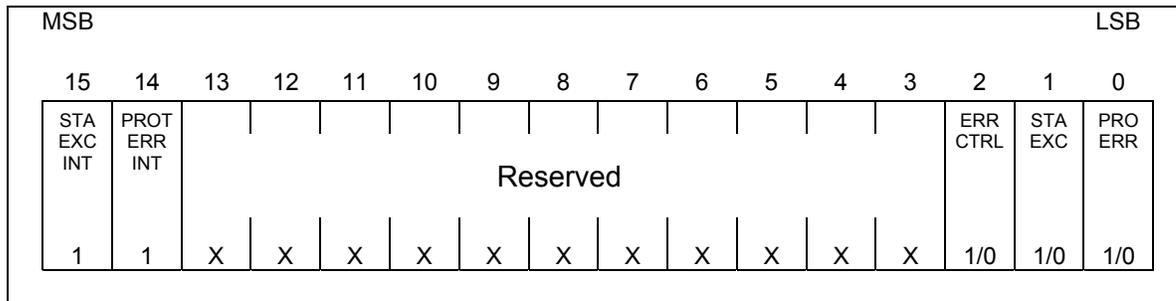


Figure C-12 BC Error Control Register

- Bit 15 Status Exception Interrupt (STA EXC INT)
Set to post an interrupt when the BC encounters a Status Exception.
- Bit 14 Protocol Error Interrupt (PRO ERR INT)
Set to post an interrupt when the BC encounters a protocol error.
- Bits 13-3 Reserved
- Bit 2 Error Control (ERR CTRL) (GLD+ multi-function board only)
Cleared to disable all BC error-injection capabilities.
Set to use the error-injection information in each individual buslist instructions on transmission.
- Bit 1 Status Exception (STA EXC)
Cleared to halt the BC after a status exception is encountered.
Set to continue the BC after a status exception is encountered.
- Bit 0 Protocol Error (PRO ERR)
Cleared to halt the BC after a protocol error occurs.
Set to continue the BC after a protocol error.

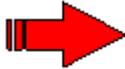
C.4.8 AND Register 0x15

As a Write-only register, Register 0x15 works together with the Memory Address Register 0x1D to AND the value in Register 0x15 with the value pointed to by the memory address contained in Register 0x1D. The GLD+ board modifies the Memory content after the AND value is written to this register.

EXAMPLE

Masking out the upper byte of a value using the AND Register 0x15, 0xAAAA ANDed with 0x00FF results in 0x00AA.

Operation	Address	Data
Write a value of 0xAAAA into address 0528 .	Memory 0x0528	0xAAAA
Write 0x0528 into Memory Address Register 0x1D.	Memory Address Register 0x1D	0x0528
Write 0x00FF to the AND Register 0x15.	AND Register 0x15	0x00FF
Read back new data value.	Memory 0x0528	0x00AA



NOTE: The AND/OR Registers provide compatibility with previous BIU products and are not used in most cases, since memory access via these registers takes five to ten times longer than a direct access to memory.

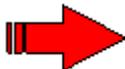
C.4.9 OR Register 0x16

The OR Register works together with the Memory Address Register 0x1D to OR the value in Register 0x16 with the value pointed to by the memory address contained in Register 0x1D. Memory content is modified after the OR value is written to this register.

EXAMPLE

To set the upper byte of the value using the Register 0x16, 0x00AA ORed with 0x5555 results in 0x55FF.

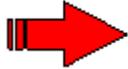
Operation	Address	Data
Write a value of 0x00AA to Memory Location 0x1359.	Memory 0x1359	0x00AA
Write 0x1359 to Memory Address Register 0x1D.	Memory Address Register 0x1D	0x1359
Write 0x5555 to OR Register 0x16.	OR Register 0x16	0x5555
Read back new data value.	Memory 0x1359	0x55FF



NOTE: The AND/OR Registers provide compatibility with previous BIU products and are not used in most cases, since memory access via these registers takes five to ten times longer than a direct access to memory.

C.4.10 Elapsed Timer (ELT) Control Register 0x17

The Write-only ELT Control Register controls the 32-bit Elapsed Timer for CM mode (Figure C-13, Table C-3). A write to Register 0x17 enables/disables the ELT, selects the external signal or internal clock source, resets the ELT and reads the ELT. (See the Real-Time Control Registers 0x140A and 0x140B.) The ELT contains a resolution of 1 μ s. The ELT CLK (external clock) resolution is user-defined.



NOTE: Read the Real time control ELT STATE register to verify configuration before changing.

Table C-3 Register 0x17 Values and Actions

Write Value	Action
0x0000	HALT and Reset the ELT
0x1000	HALT the ELT
0x1800	HALT and Read the ELT
0x2000	Enable the external clock input and reset the ELT
0x4000	Enable and Reset the ELT
0x5000	Enable the ELT
0x5800	Read the ELT Without HALT

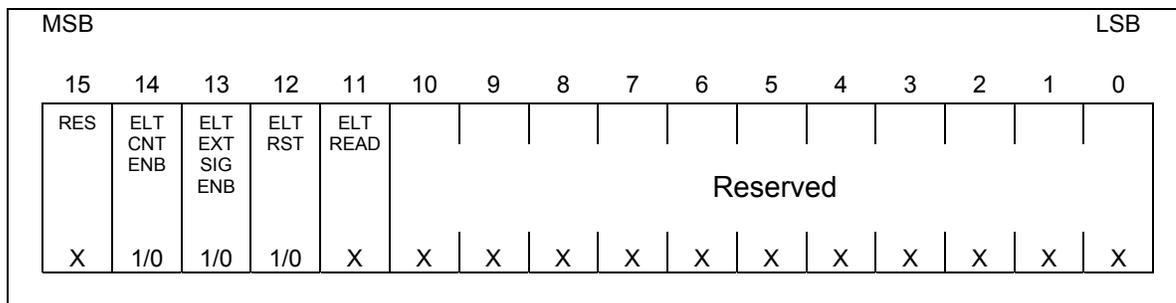


Figure C-13 Elapsed Timer (ELT) Control Register

- Bit 15 Reserved
- Bit 14 Elapsed Timer Count Enable (ELT CNT ENB)
Set to resume count of Elapsed timer from the current value.
Cleared to halt the Elapsed timer.
- Bit 13 ELT External Signal Enable (ELT EXT SIG ENB)
Set to enable the external signal for the Elapsed Timer Clock.
Cleared to select the internal 1 MHz clock.



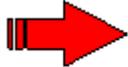
NOTE: Unpredictable timing will occur if the external clock exceeds 1 MHz.

- Bit 12 Reset Elapsed Timer (RST ELT)
Cleared to clear the Elapsed Timer.
Set if writing to this register and no reset of the ELT is desired.

- Bit 11 ELT Write Control (ELT READ)
Set to load the ELT LOWD and ELT HIWD Real-Time Control Registers with the current ELT value.
- Bits 10-0 Reserved

C.4.11 Chronological Monitor Control Register 0x18

The Chronological Monitor Control Register starts and stops the monitor. Writing a value of '8' to this register starts the monitor.



NOTE: Before the monitor can be started, the address of the first monitor buffer must be loaded into the Real-Time Register at 0x1408.

Writing a value of '0' to this register stops the monitor. Writing a value of 0x18 allows the monitor to record 1553 command words that may contain protocol errors and permits the capture of all bus traffic. If Bit 4 is not set, only messages with valid commands can be monitored.

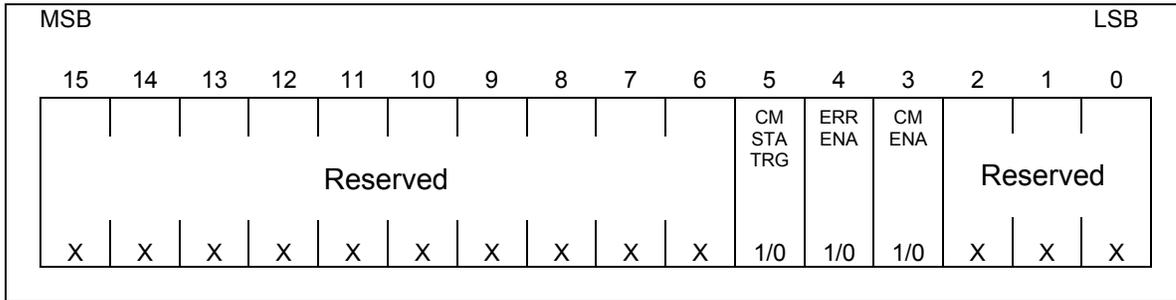
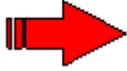


Figure C-14 Chronological Monitor Control Register

- Bits 15-6 Reserved
- Bit 5 External Chronological Monitor Start Trigger Enable
This bit is used to enable and disable the external RS-422 CM Start Trigger option. All other CM mode data structures must be set up properly before using this feature.
- Bit 4 Error Enable.
Set to monitor all traffic.
Cleared to monitor only messages with valid command words.
- Bit 3 CM Start.
Set to start recording data in the buffer pointed to by the Real-Time Control Register 0x0 through 0x8.
- Bits 2-0 Reserved

C.4.12 Amplitude Register 0x19



NOTE: The standard products do not support this feature. Different transceivers are required and must be ordered as an option.

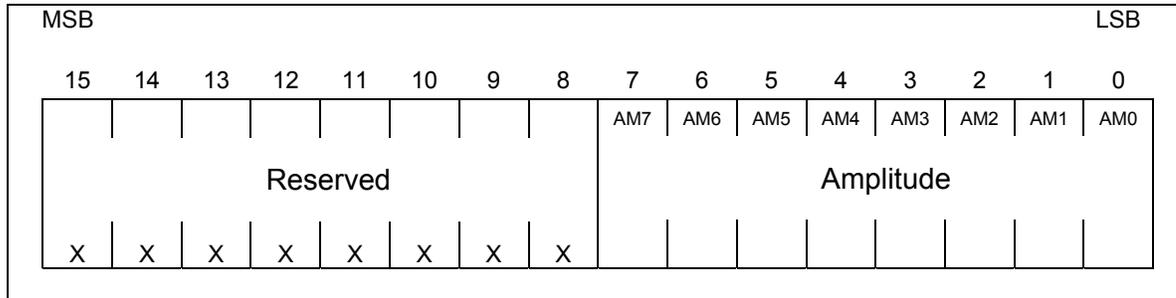


Figure C-15 Amplitude Register

Bits 15-8 Reserved

Bits 7-0 Output Amplitude

Vary the waveform amplitude by writing an eight-bit hexadecimal value (0x0 through 0xFF) to Register 0x19. Set to 0xFF by configuration data at power-up.

C.4.13 Relay Register 0x1A

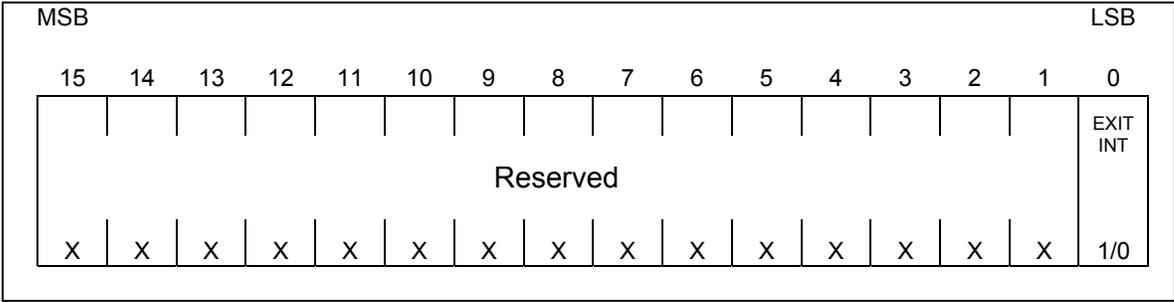
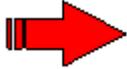


Figure C-16 Relay Register

Bits 15-1 Reserved
 Bit 0 Bus Connection
 Clear to connect to external 1553 bus.
 Set to isolate from external 1553 bus.
 Use the isolated state during self-test and while configuring the channel to avoid unwanted 1553 effects during setup. In isolated state, the board is internally terminated to maintain proper bus integrity.



NOTE: When communicating with external devices, start the CM and RT before connecting this relay to the bus. Start the BC after connecting the relay.

C.4.14 Chronological Monitor Dynamic Buffer Switch 0x1B

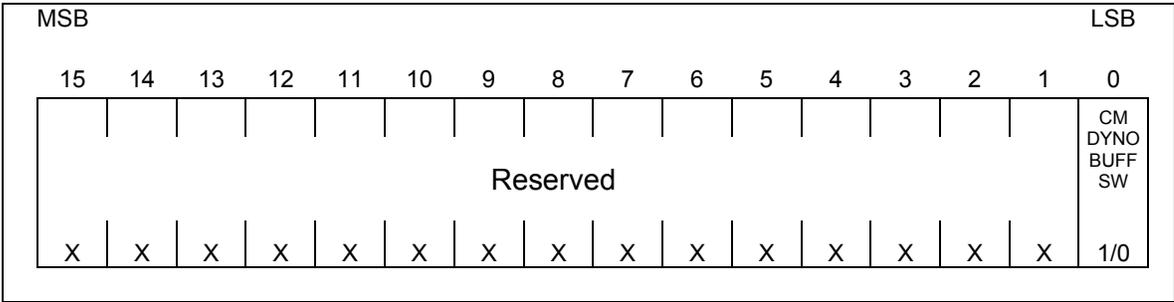


Figure C-17 CM Dynamic Buffer Switch Register

Bits 15-1 Reserved
 Bit 0 CM Dynamic Buffer Switch Enable
 Bit is cleared by hardware.
 Set to enable Dynamic Buffer Switch.
 This function is used to change CM Buffers after any specified 1553 message in real time. After accessing this buffer, the CM switches buffers when the current message is complete.
 This function can also be used to enable a Buffer Switch Interrupt. The CM Dynamic Switch Enable bit is automatically cleared by the hardware after the buffer switch occurs.

C.4.15 Reset Register 0x1C

The Reset Register resets the GLD+ board, affecting only register data structures set up in the processor. All memory structures are left alone.

Resetting the GLD+ BOARD:

- HALT BC, RT and CM operations
- Resets BC Error Control Register bits to their default values:
 - Stop on Protocol Error
 - Stop on Status Exception
 - Do not interrupt on Protocol Error
 - Do not interrupt on Status Exception
 - Disable BC error injection
- Resets the Terminal Fail-safe Timer
- Ignores the remainder of a message in progress on the 1553 data bus
- Turns off any pending interrupts
- Resets the interrupt queue to 0x1200

To perform a RESET, write any hexadecimal value (0x0000 through 0xFFFF).

C.4.16 Memory Address Register 0x1D

Use Register 0x1D to address memory and, in conjunction with the AND or the OR Register, to set or reset bits. The Memory Address Register contains the value of the address to be modified. Perform a write to Register 0x1D before performing the appropriate “AND” or “OR” function. For example usage, see the definitions for Function registers 0x15 (AND) and 0x16 (OR).

C.4.17 Buslist Instruction Address Register 0x1E

Any write to this register will cause the currently executing buslist instruction pointer to be written to the Real-Time Control Buslist Instruction register (at memory location 0x1418).

C.4.18 External BC Start Trigger Control Register 0x1F

This register is used to enable and disable the external BC start trigger option. The user must also write the BC's buslist start address to the BC Start Trigger Address Register (0x141A).

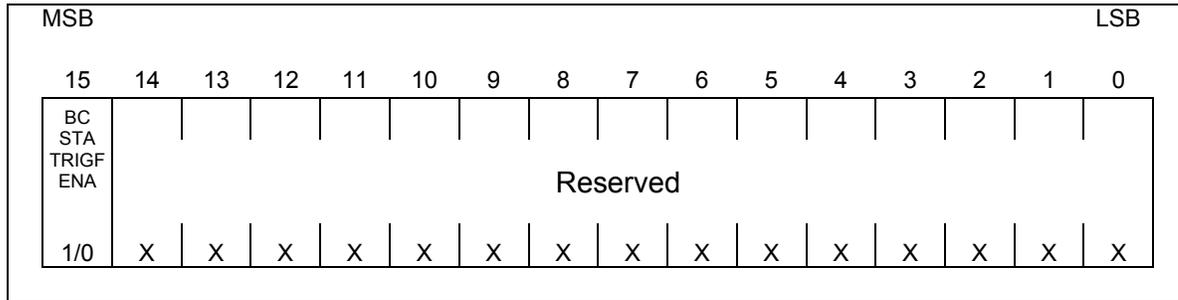


Figure C-18 BC Start Trigger Control Register

- Bit 15 BC Start Trigger Enable (BC STA TRIG ENA)
 Cleared to disable the start-trigger option.
 Set to enable the start-trigger option.
- Bits 14-0 Reserved

This page intentionally left blank

APPENDIX D

GLD+ DYNAMIC TAGWORDS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

D.1 Overview.....	D-1
D.2 Dynamic Tagwords.....	D-1
D.3 Message Buffers.....	D-1
D.4 Message Buffer Link Word.....	D-1

FIGURES

Figure D-1 Message Buffer Link Words.....	D-1
Figure D-2 Header Word 1.....	D-2
Figure D-3 Header Word 2.....	D-3
Figure D-4 Header Word 2 With Dynamic Tagword Control Bits.....	D-3

D.1 Overview

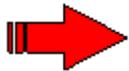
This appendix explains the implementation of Dynamic Tagwords as used in the GLD+ product family.

D.2 Dynamic Tagwords

Dynamic Tagwords are used primarily on avionics programs related to the EFABUS Eurofighter. They are 8-bit or 16-bit data patterns that are incremented every time a specific transmitting RT/SA sends a MIL-STD-1553 data message. The Dynamic Tagwords can be polled at the subsystem level to confirm that correct transfers are occurring within a specified time frame.

D.3 Message Buffers

Header Word 2 of the transmitting message buffer for BC and MRT's supports the necessary "hooks" required for implementation of Dynamic Tagwords.



NOTE: All Header Word 1 information is provided for information only.

D.4 Message Buffer Link Word

The first word of a message buffer is a link word containing the address of the next buffer in the message block. The link word of the last buffer holds the address of the first buffer (Figure D-1). The software loads the correct value into the link word of each buffer.

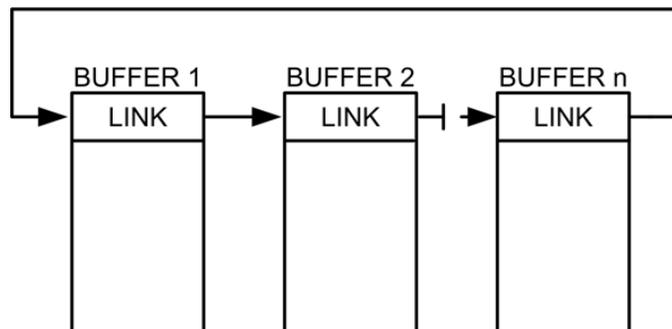


Figure D-1 Message Buffer Link Words

Header Word 1

The header word contains control bits and the word count for the message in the buffer. An overwrite control scheme is contained within the control bits. A message can overwrite the current buffer contents when the New Data bit is set in the next buffer. Overwrite Current Buffer bit, Missed Data and New Data bits are set in this buffer to indicate the overwrite occurred. (Figure D-2). The software also writes to several of the bits to control interrupts and error handling.

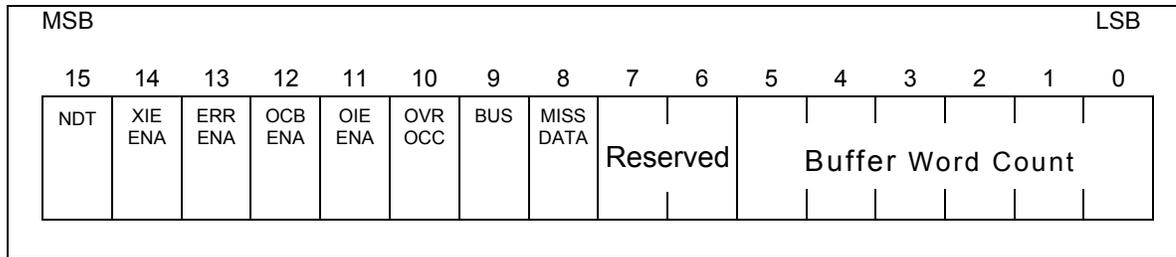


Figure D-2 Header Word 1

Bit 15	<p>New Data (NDT)</p> <p>Set by software before transmit. Cleared by software before receive. Set by microcode after receive. Cleared by microcode after transmit.</p> <p>This bit indicates when data is placed in the buffer or removed from the buffer. It is the handshake between software and microcode for real time processing. For a receive buffer, the microcode writes into the buffer and software reads data out of the buffer. Therefore, the microcode will set this bit when storing data and software will clear this bit when the host has read the buffer.</p> <p>Conversely, for transmit buffers, the software writes into the buffer and microcode reads out of the buffer. Therefore, the software sets this bit when writing 'newdata' to transmit and the microcode clears this bit after it reads the data for transmit to the 1553 bus.</p>
Bit 14	<p>Transfer Interrupt Enable (XIE ENA)</p> <p>Set by software to enable interrupt. Cleared by software to disable interrupt.</p>
Bit 13	<p>Error Interrupt Enable (ERR ENA)</p> <p>Set by software to enable interrupt. Cleared by software to disable interrupt.</p>
Bit 12	<p>Overwrite Current Buffer (OCB ENA)</p> <p>Set by software to allow overwrite. Cleared by software to prevent overwrite.</p> <p>The Overwrite Buffer bit is not restricted to use with single buffer message blocks. If the New Data bit is reset in the next buffer, the data words are stored in the next buffer. If the New Data bit is set in the next buffer and the Overwrite Current Buffer Bit is set in the current buffer, the data is written to the current buffer. Otherwise, the data is not stored in the buffer and the Missed Data bit is set in the current buffer.</p>
Bit 11	<p>Overwrite Interrupt Enable (OIE ENA)</p> <p>Set by software to enable interrupt. Cleared by software to disable interrupt.</p>
Bit 10	<p>Overwrite Condition Occurred (OVR OCC)</p> <p>Cleared by software initially. Set by microcode when overwrite occurs.</p>
Bit 9	<p>Bus Traffic (Bus)</p> <p>Set by microcode to indicate on which 1553 bus the data was received or transmitted.</p>

- 0 = Bus B
- 1 = Bus A
- Bit 8 Missed Data Condition Occurred (MISS DATA)
Cleared by software initially and after it is set by microcode.
Set by microcode when missed data occurs.
If the new data bit is set in the next buffer and the Overwrite Current buffer is cleared in this buffer, then the Missed Data bit is set and the data will not be stored.
- Bits 7-6 Reserved
- Bits 5-0 Buffer Word Count (0x0 through 0x3F)

Header Word 2

The received word count field is stored by the microcode in Header Word 2 and reflects the number of data words received from the bus and stored in the buffer (Figure D-3). If this same buffer is involved in a transmit message, the received word count field is set to 0 by the microcode. Figure D-3 represents Header Word 2 when Dynamic Tagwords are disabled (Bit 15 = 0).

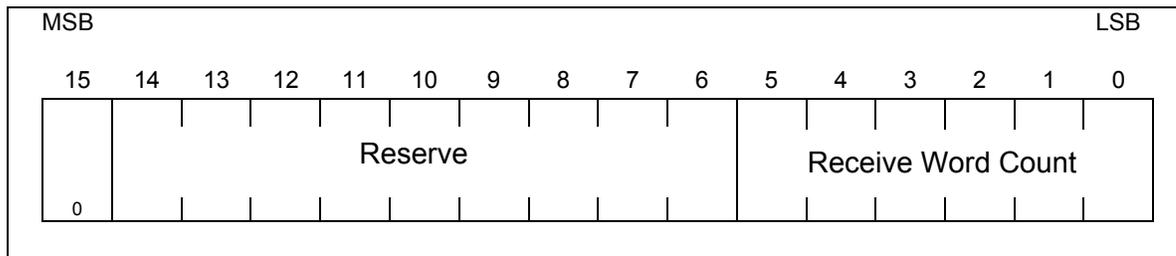


Figure D-3 Header Word 2

Dynamic Tagwords

Header Word 2 also contains the control bits to enable/disable all EFABUS Dynamic Tagword functions. The Dynamic Tag is an incrementing 8- or 16-bit data pattern that is sent by a MIL-STD-1553B transmitter, and is specified in any 1553 data word (0 through 32). Every time the same RT/SA transmits data on the 1553 bus and Dynamic Tagwords are enabled, the specified tagword is incremented by '1' after data transmission. Upon receiving the data, the valid 1553 receiver must verify the Dynamic Tagword has changed. If the Dynamic Tag has not changed then the receiving RT should ignore the data. This feature is only used with single-message buffers in the transmit direction.

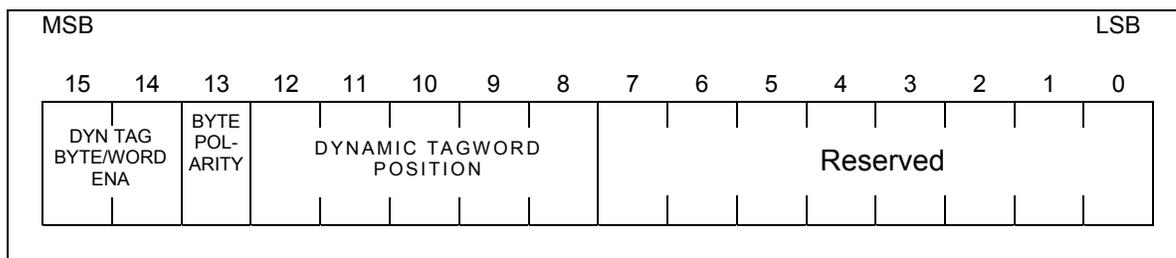
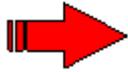


Figure D-4 Header Word 2 With Dynamic Tagword Control Bits

- Bits 15 - 14 Dynamic Tag Byte/Word Enable Field
The 2-bit value specifies the Dynamic Tagword type:
00 Reserved

- 01 Reserved
 - 10 Enable Byte Size Dynamic Tagwords
 - 11 Enable Word Size Dynamic Tagwords
- Bit 13 Byte Polarity
- If byte-size Dynamic Tagwords are enabled:
 Set, to select bits 15 through 8 of the specified 1553 data word as the Dynamic Tag.
 Clear, to select bits 7 through 0 of the specified 1553 data word as the Dynamic Tag.



NOTE: All even byte-size Dynamic Tags (byte 0, 2, 4, etc.) map to bits 7 through 0 of the specified 1553 data word. All odd byte-size Dynamic Tags (byte 1, 3, 5, etc.) map to bits 15-8 of the specified 1553 data word.

Bits 12 - 8 Dynamic Tag Location per 1553 data word
 Byte-size Tagword: 0 to 63

CMD	...	STAT	DTA0	DTA1	DTA2	...	DTA31
Byte location:			[1,0]	[3,2]	[5,4]	...	[63,62]

Word-size Tagword: 0 to 31

CMD	...	STAT	DTA0	DTA1	DTA2	...	DTA3
Word location:			[0]	[1]	[2]	...	[31]

Bits 7 - 0 Reserved

Data Words

The data words transacted in the 1553 message follow Header Word 2.

GLOSSARY

BC	Bus Controller; provides the capability of defining, storing, and executing comprehensive lists of bus instructions.
BC Start Trigger	An external RS-422 pulse used to control the execution of the buslist.
BC-delay timer	Used to control timing of buslist major and minor frames.
BIU	Bus Interface Unit (see channel).
buslist	A sequence of commands to be executed by the BC mode. Multiple buslists may be constructed and called up by the host in real-time.
channel	A single 1553 data-bus interface board; contains 64 K of dual-port RAM and may be mapped to one area of memory or two different areas of memory.
CM	Chronological Monitor; captures all or selected bus traffic.
direct coupling	A 1553 bus connection using a T-connector when the distance between the board and the 1553 bus measures 12 inches or less.
DOS	Discrete Output Signal; a signal transmitted out the RS-422 port used to signal the start of a buslist instruction. The signal is active for two microseconds before the command is placed on the bus.
dual channel	Dual-channel configuration provides all of the functionality of two single 1553 data-bus interface boards and twice the amount of on-board dual-port RAM. Each channel is fully independent sharing only the host-bus-buffering chips.
dynamic tagwords	8-bit or 16-bit data patterns that are incremented every time a specific transmitting RT/SA sends a MIL-STD-1553 data message. The Dynamic Tagwords can be polled at the subsystem level to confirm that correct transfers are occurring within a specified time frame.
EC	European Community.
EFABUS	An implementation of the EN 3910 – Fibre Optic Digital Time Division, Command/Response Multiplex Data Bus for the Attack bus and the Avionic bus. It uses a high-speed fibre optic and low-speed 1553 type communications.
elapsed timer	An on-board, 32-bit timer with one-microsecond resolution.
ELT	Chronological-Monitor Elapsed Timer
fail-safe timer	A timer that allows an interrupt to be generated after 720 μ s of continuous bus transmission.
FCC	Federal Communication Commission.
header word	A section of the monitor buffer containing the control and status bits and buffer-block count.
MRT	Multiple Remote Terminal; able to receive, store and count bus messages.
RAM	Random Access Memory.
snapshot interrupt	An interrupt packet placed on the interrupt queue containing the memory address within the monitor buffer of the first command word in the message. Snapshot interrupts can also be generated for any particular mode code.
sublist	A set of buslist instructions subordinate to the primary buslist.

transformer coupling A 1553 bus connection using a transformer coupler when the distance between the board and the 1553 bus measures exceeds 12 inches but not 20 feet.

INDEX

A

address stack 4-6, 4-7, 4-19
 amplitude state C-2, C-8
 asynchronous halt B-1, B-5

B

BC halt B-5
 BC overrun B-5
 BC start trigger 4-1, 4-21
 BC Start Trigger. 2-3, 3-7, C-2, C-8, C-10, C-11, C-21
 BC transfer B-5
 BC transfer data B-5
 bit mask word 5-4
 board initialization 3-1
 board memory A-1, C-2
 branch instruction 4-5, 4-6
 broadcast disable 4-9, 4-11, 4-13, 4-15
 broadcast messages C-6
 broadcast notification word C-6
 buffer interrupt events 2-4
 buffer overflow B-1, B-3
 buffer switch interrupt B-4, C-19
 buffer-overflow B-3
 bus controller 2-1, 4-21
 bus coupling 3-6
 bus errors 2-1
 bus instruction 2-2, 4-1
 bus protocol 2-2
 buslist .. 2-2, 2-3, 2-5, 3-7, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 4-7, 4-8, 4-10, 4-11, 4-14, 4-16, 4-17, 4-19, 4-21, 4-25, 4-26, 4-30
 buslist instruction .. 2-2, 2-3, 3-7, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 4-7, 4-10, 4-11, 4-14, 4-16, 4-17, 4-25, 4-26, C-4, C-10, C-12, C-14, C-20
 buslist instruction block 4-4, 4-6
 byte polarity D-4

C

channel base memory C-2
 circular queue 6-3
 command block .. 4-10, 4-11, 4-12, 4-14, 4-16, 4-17, 4-18
 command word B-2, B-4, B-5
 communication A-1
 connector
 J13-4, 3-7

J23-4

control interrupts D-1
 control word 5-1, 5-2, 5-14, 5-15, 5-16, 5-18
 controller 2-1, 4-30

D

data buffers 2-4
 data integrity 3-5
 data size A-1
 data structures 2-1, 2-3, 2-4
 data words. 4-12, 4-14, 4-16, 4-22, 4-24, 4-25, 4-28, 5-3, 5-7, 5-9, 5-10
 data words received D-3
 data-transfer command 4-2
 delay timer ... 4-1, 4-4, 4-6, 4-8, 4-10, 4-12, 4-14, 4-16, 4-17, 4-18, 4-19, 4-20, 4-21
 direct coupling 3-5, 3-6, A-1
 discrete out signal 4-1, 4-3, 4-4, 4-6, 4-8, 4-10, 4-12, 4-14, 4-16, 4-18, 4-19, 4-20, 4-21
 discrete output signal 2-3, 4-1
 Discrete Output Signal 3-7
 DMA 2-3
 dual channel 2-1, 3-6
 dual-port RAM ... 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 4-1, 4-3, 5-1
 dynamic buffer switch C-11, C-19
 dynamic tagwords 1, D-1, D-3, D-4

E

EEPROM 3-1
 elapsed timer. 2-3, 3-7, 4-1, 6-1, 6-2, 6-5, 6-7, C-16
 electrical errors 2-2, 2-3
 electrical requirements A-1
 ELT CLK 3-7, C-16
 emulation .. 2-2, 4-1, 4-3, 5-5, B-3, B-4, C-12, C-13
 error
 length 5-3
 parity 5-3
 sync 5-3
 error condition 4-3
 error detection 2-2, 2-3, B-3
 error handling D-1
 error index... 4-10, 4-12, 4-14, 4-16, 4-26, 5-6, 5-12
 error injection 2-1, 2-2, 4-10, 4-12, 4-14, 4-16, 4-26, 4-27, 4-28, 5-5, 5-6, 5-12, C-4, C-14, C-20

- error tagging..... 6-3
error-injection codes 5-6, 5-12
errors
 electrical..... 5-5
 manchester 4-2, 4-7, 5-3
 parity 4-2, 6-6
 protocol 4-2
Eurofighter D-1
external clock 6-2
external events 4-21
- F**
- factory default 3-1, 3-2, 3-6
fail-safe timer 3-2, C-13
filter bus traffic 6-1
frame timing..... 4-1
frame-timing accuracy 4-1
free memory 4-26, 5-7, 5-11
free running..... 4-17
front panel 4-30, 6-8
function programming 3-1
- G**
- gap time..... 4-1, 4-20, 6-6
- H**
- hardware compatibility A-1
header word..... 4-23, 5-8, 6-3, 6-4, D-1
host bus support 2-3
host intervention..... 2-1, 2-2, 4-3
host processing speed..... 2-4
humidity range A-1
- I**
- instruction complete..... B-1, B-5
interface to bus..... A-1
interrupt 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 3-2, 4-4, 4-5, 4-8, 4-10, 4-11, 4-14, 4-16, 4-17, 4-20, 4-24, 5-9, 5-11, 5-12, 6-1, 6-4
 event..... 4-6, 4-17, 4-19, 4-20, 4-21
 instruction 4-11, 4-13, 4-16
 mode code 4-10
 NO-OP 4-4
 snapshot 5-6, 5-12, 6-1
 stack overflow 4-6
interrupt bits B-4, B-5
interrupt latency 2-4
interrupt packet 2-3, 2-4, 6-1, B-1, B-2, B-4
interrupt queue .. 2-4, 6-1, B-1, B-2, B-5, C-5, C-20
interrupt types B-1, B-4
interrupts
- HALT..... 4-2
hardware 4-2, 5-19
- J**
- jump address 4-6
jump-address stack 4-6
- L**
- link word..... 4-23, 5-8, 6-3, B-2, B-6, 1, D-1
linked list 5-7
local bus..... 2-2, 2-4
- M**
- manchester error B-3
memory A-1, C-2, C-11, C-15, C-20
memory address 4-5, 4-7, 6-1
memory space 2-1, 2-4, 2-5
message block .4-12, 4-22, 4-23, 5-5, 5-7, 5-8, 5-19, B-3
message block header B-3
message buffer 2-2, 2-4, 4-23, 5-8, 6-5
message error bit..... 4-2
message framing 4-1
microcode .. 2-4, 3-8, 4-22, 4-23, 4-24, 4-25, 5-2, 5-6, 5-7, 5-9, 5-10, 5-12, 5-13, 5-16, 6-4, 6-5, 6-7, B-1, B-5, C-2, C-3, C-5, C-8, C-10, C-11, C-12, D-2, D-3
missed data bit D-1, D-2, D-3
mode code..... B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, C-6
mode code command 4-9
mode code response block 5-5, 5-7
mode code response word. 2-4, 4-26, 5-7, 6-1, B-4, B-5
mode code type 4-10
mode codes 2-2
mode command..... 2-2
mode of operation B-3
monitor 5-6, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-7
monitor buffer. 6-2, 6-3, 6-7, B-1, B-4, B-5, C-2, C-5, C-17
monitor buffer switch B-1, B-5
MRT interrupts B-4
multi-function .. 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 2-5, 3-5, 4-1, 4-10, 4-12, 4-14, 4-16, 4-26, 5-1, 5-6, 5-11, 5-12, 6-1
multiplex data bus..... 4-27
- N**
- new data bit..... B-4, D-1
no-response 2-3
no-response errors..... 2-2

O

on-board processor 2-4
operating modes 2-2, C-4
opposite bus 4-2, 4-10, 5-13, 5-16, 5-17
override transmitter shutdown 5-2, 5-13, 5-17
overwrite control scheme 4-23, 5-8, D-1
overwrite current buffer bit B-3, B-4, D-1

P

parity error B-3
parity errors 2-2, 2-3, 4-2, 4-27, 5-3, 6-6
physical dimensions A-1
pinout 3-4
placeholder instruction 4-4
polling 4-5
power dissipation A-1
primary bus 4-2, 5-2
protocol error .. 4-2, 4-7, B-1, B-5, C-4, C-14, C-20
protocol errors 2-3, 6-2
protocol violation 2-3

R

real-time 2-1, 4-1, 4-3, 4-5
receive transfer B-1
register
 ELT control C-16
 interrupt control B-6
 reset C-20
Register
 MRT control C-4, C-12
register spaces 2-5
registers
 function C-4, C-1, C-3, C-11
 master control C-2, C-3, C-11
 real-time control C-4, C-1, C-2, C-11, C-16, C-17
 register value C-3
remote terminals C-10
reset signal 6-2
return instruction 4-19
RS-422 port .. 2-3, 3-4, 3-7, 4-1, 4-10, 4-12, 4-14, 4-16, 4-21, 4-30, 6-2, 6-8
RS-422 pulse 4-1, 4-30, 6-8
RT control words C-7
runaway transmitter C-13

S

shutdown B-5, C-7, C-10
simulation 2-3, 2-4, 4-3
single channel 2-1
single-function 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 5-11, 6-1
single-message buffers D-3
snapshot 5-6, 5-12, 6-1, B-1, B-4, B-5
snapshot interrupt B-4, B-5
software installation 3-1
stack 4-6, 4-7
start trigger C-21
status block 5-2, 5-4
status exception... 2-3, B-1, B-5, C-4, C-14, C-20
Status exception 4-2
status mask... 4-5, 4-6, 4-7, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4, 5-13, 5-14, 5-15, 5-16, 5-17, 5-18
status word... 4-2, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-14, 5-15, 5-16, 5-18, 6-6
subaddress response word 5-5
synchronize 5-4, 5-13, 5-15, 5-16, 5-18

T

tag word 2-3, 6-5, 6-6, 6-7
temperature range A-1
time tagging 6-3
timers 4-1
trailer word B-1, B-2, B-4, B-5, C-13
transformer coupling 3-5, 3-6
transmit address pointers 5-7
transmit circuitry C-13
transmit message D-3
transmit transfer B-1
transmitter shutdown 5-2, 5-13, 5-16, 5-17, C-13

V

valid interrupt word B-1, B-6
variable amplitude C-8
vector word 5-4

W

waveform amplitude C-18
word count field 5-10, D-3
word count high B-3
word count low B-3
word pair 5-5, 5-7
write protect 3-1
wrong bus B-3
wrong sync B-3

