Analog ASIC bus

The Analog ASIC (A-ASIC D2301, see circuit diagram A2a/A2b, figure 10.5/10.6) or A-ASIC, as used in the following text, is controlled by the microprocessor. The microprocessor uses the signals CDAT, CCLK and DTAEa,b,c to set the A-ASIC and the attenuator sections on the analog A2 PCB. These signals together form the CONTROL bus.

Flash ROM type selection

The ScopeMeter hardware allows the usage of different types of Flash ROMs. The actual Flash ROM configuration is indicated by resistors R1222 and R1224.

FLASH ROM CONFIGURATION

Resistor(s)	F512 + F256	F010 (1x)
R1222	*	*
R1224		*

The resulting voltage levels (0 volt, 2.5 volt or 5 volt) are read directly by the microprocessor A/D converter inputs.

ON/OFF circuit

The ON/OFF circuit operates almost like a thyristor. When the ON/OFF key is pressed, a current is drawn from the base of V1503, via R1503 and V1501. Transistor V1503 will now start to conduct. This results in a current through R1507, R1504, V1502 and R1506. The signal POWER_ON will now become "high". Also transistor V1506 will conduct, supplying base current to V1503 after the ON/OFF key is released. The POWER-ON signal will latch "high". The ON/OFF signal will go high, turning off V1506 and V1503, the next time the ON/OFF key is depressed. The POWER_ON signal will become "low" and the ScopeMeter power turns off.

RESET circuit

The RESET circuit consists of V1203, V1205, V1215, V1201, D1205 and related components. When the ScopeMeter power is switched on, the +5V supply voltage starts to rise. This causes the zener diode V1202 to conduct. After some time transistor V1203 also starts to conduct.
R1204 and C1203 form a time delay (see figure 3.3).

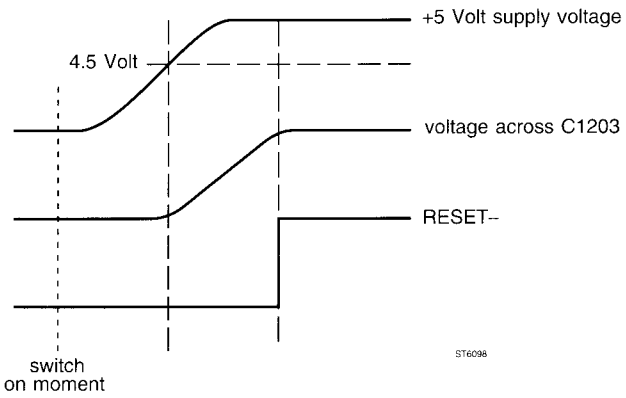

Figure 3.5 RESET signal timing

The RESET signal now is buffered by D1205 and connected with the RESET inputs of the microprocessor and the D-ASIC circuitry.
After a reset, the voltage on the EA (External Address) input of the microprocessor (pin 14) is "high". The Microprocessor starts up using the internal Mask ROM software. First the Flash ROMs are checked to see if they contain valid software. If this is true, output pin 6 of flip-flop D1202 is set "low". Now the microprocessor invokes a software reset. Because of the "low" voltage on the EA input of the microprocessor, the microprocessor will "start up" again, using the external Flash ROM software. The reset pulse is blocked by transistor V1201 to prevent the RESET signal from performing a "hard-reset" on the microprocessor again. At this software reset, the microprocessor enables the LCD by means of the signal LCDPWR. Then the buffers that control the LCD contain valid data.