

# VXI-MXI-2 User Manual

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*About  
This  
Manual*

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The *VXI-MXI-2 User Manual* describes the functional, physical, and electrical aspects of the VXI-MXI-2 and contains information concerning its operation and programming.

## Organization of This Manual

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The *VXI-MXI-2 User Manual* is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1, *Introduction*, describes the VXI-MXI-2, lists what you need to get started, lists optional equipment, and introduces the concepts of MXI-2.
- Chapter 2, *Functional Overview*, contains functional descriptions of each major logic block on the VXI-MXI-2.
- Chapter 3, *VXI-MXI-2 Configuration and Installation*, contains the instructions to configure and install the VXI-MXI-2 module.
- Chapter 4, *Register Descriptions*, contains detailed information on some of the VXI-MXI-2 registers, which you can use to configure and control the module's operation.
- Chapter 5, *System Configuration*, explains important considerations for programming and configuring a VXIbus/MXIbus system using VXI-MXI-2 mainframe extenders.
- Chapter 6, *Programmable Configurations*, describes some features of the VXI-MXI-2 that are configured by programming an onboard EEPROM through software rather than by onboard switches or jumpers.

- Appendix A, *Specifications*, lists various module specifications of the VXI-MXI-2, such as physical dimensions and power requirements.
- Appendix B, *VXI-MXI-2 Front Panel Configuration*, describes the front panel and connectors on the VXI-MXI-2 interface module. This material contains the information relevant to *VXIplug&play Specification VPP-8*, *VXI Module/Mainframe to Receiver Interconnection*.
- Appendix C, *Mnemonics Key*, contains an alphabetical listing of all mnemonics used in this manual to describe signals and terminology specific to MXIbus, VMEbus, VXIbus, and register bits. Refer also to the *Glossary*.
- Appendix D, *Differences and Incompatibilities between the VXI-MXI and the VXI-MXI-2*, lists the differences and incompatibilities between the first-generation MXIbus-to-VXIbus interface, the VXI-MXI, and the VXI-MXI-2. This information might be helpful for users of the VXI-MXI who are moving to the VXI-MXI-2.
- Appendix E, *Configuring a Two-Frame System*, describes how to configure a system containing two mainframes linked by VXI-MXI-2 mainframe extenders.
- Appendix F, *Customer Communication*, contains forms you can use to request help from National Instruments or to comment on our products and manuals.
- The *Glossary* contains an alphabetical list and description of terms used in this manual, including abbreviations, acronyms, metric prefixes, and symbols.
- The *Index* contains an alphabetical list of key terms and topics in this manual, including the page where you can find each one.

## Conventions Used in This Manual

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The following conventions are used in this manual:

<i>italic</i>	Italic text denotes emphasis, a cross reference, or an introduction to a key concept.
<b><i>bold italic</i></b>	Bold italic text denotes a note, caution, or warning.
monospace	Lowercase text in this font denotes text or characters that are to be literally input from the keyboard, sections of code, programming examples, and syntax examples. This font is also used for the proper names of disk drives, paths, directories, programs, subprograms, subroutines, device names, functions, variables, filenames, and extensions, and for statements and comments taken from program code.
<b>bold monospace</b>	Bold text in this font denotes the messages and responses that the computer automatically prints to the screen.
◊	Angle brackets enclose the name of a key on the keyboard—for example, <PageDown>.
-	A hyphen between two or more key names enclosed in angle brackets denotes that you should simultaneously press the named keys—for example, <Control-Alt-Delete>.
	Abbreviations, acronyms, metric prefixes, mnemonics, symbols, and terms are listed in the <i>Glossary</i> .

## How to Use This Manual

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If you will be installing your VXI-MXI-2 into a system with a VXIbus Multiframe Resource Manager, you only need to read Chapters 1 through 3 of this manual. If you have more than two VXI-MXI-2 modules extending your system, you will find useful system configuration information in Chapter 5. Appendix E is a quick reference for users who have a system containing two mainframes linked by VXI-MXI-2 modules. If you are writing your own VXIbus Multiframe Resource Manager routines, you can find programming information and descriptions of the VXI-MXI-2 hardware in Chapters 4 through 6.

## Related Documentation

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The following documents contain information that you may find helpful as you read this manual:

- ANSI/IEEE Standard 1014-1987, *IEEE Standard for a Versatile Backplane Bus: VMEbus*
- ANSI/IEEE Standard 1155-1993, *IEEE VMEbus Extensions for Instrumentation: VXIbus*
- ANSI/VITA 1-1994, *VME64*
- *Multisystem Extension Interface Bus Specification, Version 2.0* (available from National Instruments Corporation)
- *VXI-6, VXIbus Mainframe Extender Specification, Rev. 1.0*, VXIbus Consortium

## Customer Communication

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National Instruments wants to receive your comments on our products and manuals. We are interested in the applications you develop with our products, and we want to help if you have problems with them. To make it easy for you to contact us, this manual contains comment and configuration forms for you to complete. These forms are in Appendix F, *Customer Communication*, at the end of this manual.

# Introduction

---

This chapter describes the VXI-MXI-2, lists what you need to get started, lists optional equipment, and introduces the concepts of MXI-2.

## VXI-MXI-2 Overview

---

The VXI-MXI-2 interface is a C-size extended class mainframe extender for the VXIbus (VMEbus Extensions for Instrumentation). It extends the VXIbus architecture outside a VXIbus mainframe via MXI-2, the second-generation MXIbus (Multisystem Extension Interface bus). A VXIbus mainframe equipped with a VXI-MXI-2 can be connected to other MXIbus devices such as other VXIbus mainframes, MXIbus instruments, or MXIbus-equipped personal computers. The VXI-MXI-2 interface module uses address mapping to transparently translate bus cycles on the VXIbus system bus (VMEbus) to the MXIbus and vice versa.

The VXI-MXI-2 is housed in a metal enclosure to improve EMI performance and to provide easy handling. Because the enclosure includes cut-outs to facilitate changes to switch and jumper settings, it should not be necessary to remove it under most circumstances.

## What You Need to Get Started

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- VXIbus mainframe
- VXI-MXI-2 interface module
- MXI-2 cable

## MXI-2 Description

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MXI-2 is the second generation of the National Instruments MXIbus product line. The MXIbus is a general-purpose, 32-bit, multimaster system bus on a cable. MXI-2 expands the number of signals on a standard MXI cable by including VXI triggers, all VXI interrupts, CLK10, and all of the utility bus signals (SYSFAIL\*, SYSRESET\*, and ACFAIL\*).

Because MXI-2 incorporates all of these new signals into a single connector, the standard VXI-MXI-2 can extend the triggers, interrupts, and utility signals not only to other mainframes, but also to any computers and devices equipped with MXI-2.

In addition, MXI-2 surpasses the data throughput of previous-generation MXIbus products by defining new high-performance protocols. MXI-2 is a superset of MXI. All accesses initiated by MXIbus devices will work with MXI-2 devices. However, MXI-2 defines synchronous MXI block data transfers that surpass previous block data throughput benchmarks. The new synchronous MXI block protocol increases MXI-2 throughput to a maximum of 33 MB/s between two MXI-2 devices. All National Instruments MXI-2 boards can initiate and respond to synchronous MXI block cycles.



**Note:** *In the remainder of this manual, the term **MXIbus** refers to **MXI-2**.*

## VXI-MXI-2 Description

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The VXI-MXI-2 is an extended-class register-based VXIbus device with optional Slot 0 capability so that it can reside in any slot in a C-size or D-size VXIbus chassis.



**Note:** *D-size VXI mainframes have connections for a P3 connector. The VXI-MXI-2, however, does not have this connector and, if configured as a Slot 0 controller, cannot provide the necessary control for VXI devices that need P3 support.*

The VXI-MXI-2 converts A32, A24, A16, D64, D32, D16, and D08(E0) VXIbus bus cycles into MXIbus bus cycles and vice versa. The VXI-MXI-2 has four address windows that map into and out of the VXIbus mainframe. These four windows represent the three VMEbus

address spaces (A32, A24, and A16) plus a dedicated window for mapping the VXIbus configuration space (the upper 16 KB of A16 space).

The MXIbus is a multidrop system bus that connects multiple devices at the hardware bus level in a software-transparent manner. Multiple VXIbus mainframes with VXI-MXI-2 interfaces can be connected to form a single multiframe VXIbus system. An external PC with a MXIbus interface can also be connected to a VXIbus mainframe with a VXI-MXI-2. This configuration makes the PC function as though it were an embedded VXIbus controller that is plugged into the VXIbus mainframe.

Multiple MXIbus devices are tightly coupled by mapping together portions of each device's address space and locking the internal hardware bus cycles to the MXIbus. The window address circuitry on each MXIbus device monitors internal local bus cycles to detect bus cycles that map across the MXIbus. Similarly, external MXIbus cycles are monitored to detect MXIbus cycles that map into the VXIbus system. MXIbus devices can operate in parallel at full speed over their local system bus and need to synchronize operation with another device only when addressing or being addressed by a resource located on another MXIbus device. The MXIbus device originating the transaction must gain ownership of both the MXIbus and the local bus in the target MXIbus device. All hardware bus cycles are then coupled across the MXIbus and local buses before the transfer completes.

The VXI-MXI-2 has the following features:

- Interfaces the VXIbus to the MXIbus (32-bit Multisystem eXtension Interface bus)
- Extends VXIbus to multiple mainframes, external MXIbus-equipped instruments, and external MXIbus-equipped PCs
- Allows multiple VXIbus mainframes to operate as a single VXIbus system
- Supports the VME *RETRY\** signal to resolve deadlock conditions
- Supports D64, block, and synchronous MXI cycles for high-performance data transfer
- Allows extending VMEbus interrupt levels, utility signals and VXIbus TTL triggers, and CLK10 to MXIbus
- Can source or sense VXIbus TTL and P2 ECL trigger lines
- Supports dynamic configuration of VXIbus devices
- Can operate in either one of two modes: parallel or interlocked



- Allows for optional or user-installable onboard DRAM up to 64 MB, which can be shared with the VXIbus and MXIbus
- Conforms to VXI-6, the *VXIbus Mainframe Extender Specification*
- Conforms to the *MXI-2 Specification*
- Supports automatic Slot 0 detection
- Supports automatic MXI bus termination
- Has no restrictions on Commander/Servant hierarchy or physical location of devices

The VXI-MXI-2 generates all the support signals required by the VXIbus:

- VMEbus System Controller functions:
  - 16 MHz system clock driver
  - Data transfer bus arbiter (PRI or RR ARBITER)
  - Interrupt acknowledge daisy-chain driver
- VMEbus miscellaneous services:
  - VMEbus timeout (BTO)
  - Pushbutton system reset switch
- VMEbus master capabilities:
  - Access to A16, A24, and A32 address space
  - D08(EO), D16, D32, and D64 accesses
  - Release-on-Request bus requester (programmable bus request level)
  - Optional FAIR VXIbus requester
- VMEbus slave capabilities:
  - A16, A24, and A32 address space
  - D08(EO), D16, D32, and D64 accesses
- VMEbus Interrupter
  - ROAK or RORA (programmable)
  - Responds to D16 or D32 IACK cycles
- VXIbus Slot 0 functions:
  - 10 MHz clock
  - MODID register

The VXI-MXI-2 does not have support for the serial clock driver or power monitor VMEbus modules.

All integrated circuit drivers and receivers used on the VXI-MXI-2 meet the requirements of both the VXIbus specification and the MXIbus specification.

## Front Panel Features

The VXI-MXI-2 has the following front panel features:

- Three front panel LEDs
  - **SYSFAIL** LED indicates that the VMEbus SYSFAIL line is asserted.
  - **MXI** LED indicates when the VXI-MXI-2 is accessed from the MXIbus.
  - **VXI** LED indicates when the VXI-MXI-2 is accessed from the VXIbus.
- MXIbus connector
- Three SMB connectors
  - External clock input or output (configurable)
  - Trigger output
  - Trigger input
- System reset pushbutton

## Optional Equipment

---

- Type M1 MXI-2 Cables—  
Straight-point connector to straight-point connector; available in lengths of 1, 2, 4, 8, or 20 m
- Type M2 MXI-2 Cables—  
Straight-point connector to right-angle daisy-chain connector; available in lengths of 1, 2, 4, 8, or 20 m
- Type M3 MXI-2 Cables—  
Right-angle point connector to right-angle daisy-chain connector; available in lengths of 1, 2, 4, 8, or 20 m
- Type M4 MXI-2 Cables—  
Straight-point connector to reverse right-angle daisy-chain connector; available in lengths of 1, 2, 4, 8, or 20 m
- Onboard DRAM options of 4, 8, 16, 32, or 64 MB

# Functional Overview

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This chapter contains functional descriptions of each major logic block on the VXI-MXI-2.

## VXI-MXI-2 Functional Description

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In the simplest terms, you can think of the VXI-MXI-2 as a bus translator that converts VXIbus signals into appropriate MXIbus signals. From the perspective of the MXIbus, the VXI-MXI-2 implements a MXIbus interface to communicate with other MXIbus devices. From the perspective of the VXIbus, the VXI-MXI-2 is an interface to the outside world.

Figure 2-1 is a functional block diagram of the VXI-MXI-2. Following the diagram is a description of each logic block shown.

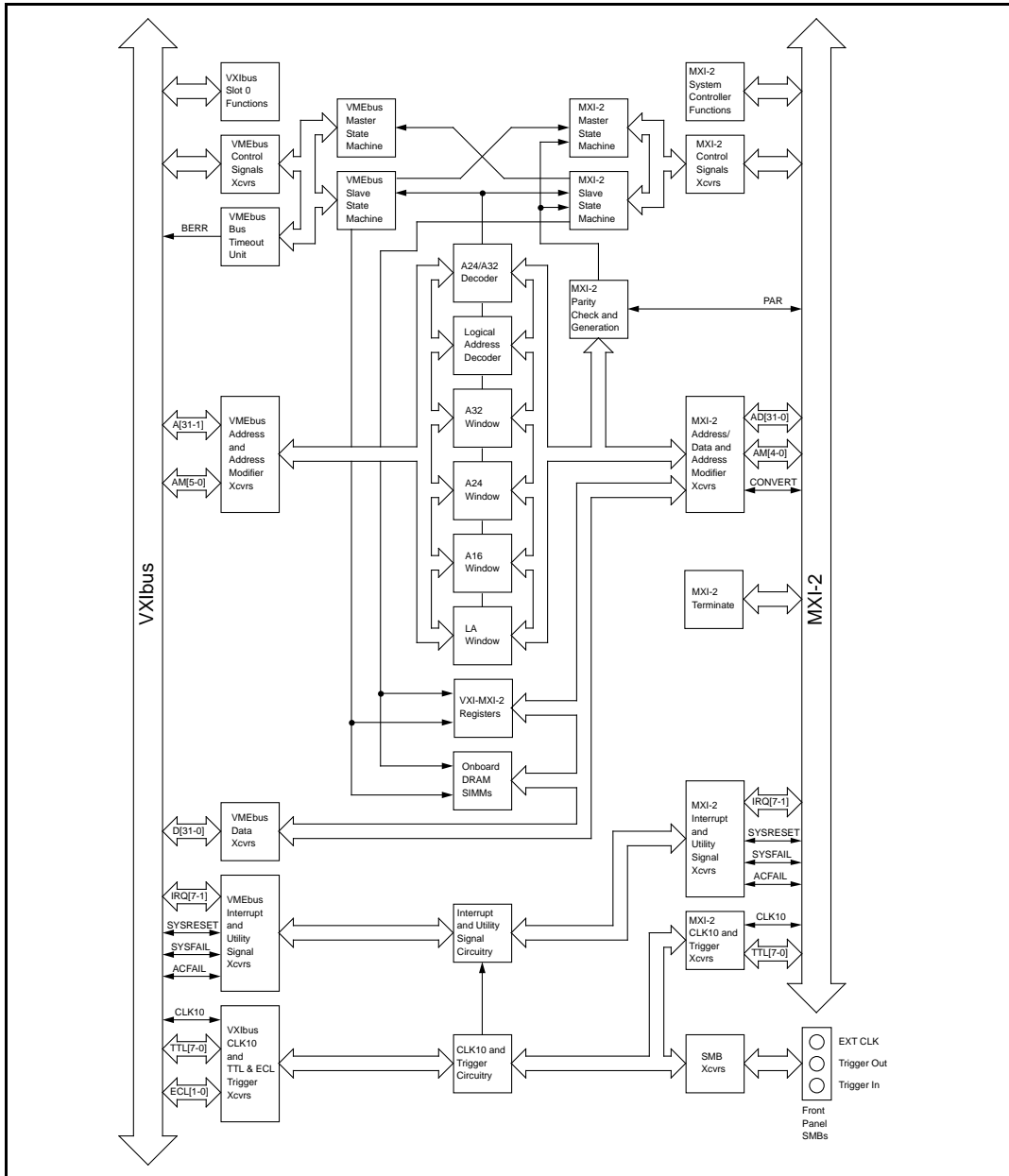


Figure 2-1. VXI-MXI-2 Block Diagram

- **VXIbus Slot 0 Functions** When the VXI-MXI-2 is installed in slot 0 of a VXIbus mainframe it assumes the Slot 0 responsibilities defined in the VXIbus specification. These are the VMEbus 16 MHz system clock driver, VMEbus arbiter, VMEbus IACK daisy-chain driver, VXIbus CLK10 driver, and VXIbus MODID register. All of these functions are disabled when the VXI-MXI-2 is not acting as the VXIbus Slot 0 device. The VXI-MXI-2 has the ability to automatically detect if it is installed in slot 0 of a VXIbus. The VXI-MXI-2 does not provide a power monitor or serial clock driver.
- **MXI-2 System Controller Functions** The VXI-MXI-2 has the ability to act as the MXI-2 system controller. When acting as the system controller, the VXI-MXI-2 provides the MXIbus arbiter, priority-selection daisy-chain driver, and bus timeout unit. The VXI-MXI-2 can automatically detect from the MXI-2 cable if it is the system controller.
- **VMEbus Control Signals Transceivers** These transceivers ensure that the VXI-MXI-2 meets the loading, driving, and timing requirements of the VMEbus specification for the various control signals.
- **VMEbus Master State Machine** This state machine generates VMEbus master data transfer cycles when directed to do so by the MXI-2 slave state machine, thus allowing MXI-2 cycles to map to the VXIbus. The VXI-MXI-2 can generate D64, D32, D16, and D08(EO) single, block, and RMW cycles on the VXIbus in A32 and A24 space. All data transfers can also be generated in A16 space with the exception of D64 and block transfers. Two consecutive MXI-2 slave cycles are required to generate a single D64 data transfer cycle. The VXI-MXI-2 will not generate unaligned VMEbus data transfers.
- **MXI-2 Master State Machine** This state machine generates MXI-2 master data transfer cycles when directed to do so by the VMEbus slave state machine, thus allowing VMEbus cycles to map to MXI-2. The VXI-MXI-2 can generate D64, D32, D16, and D08(EO) single, block, and RMW cycles on MXI-2 in A32 and A24 space. All data transfers can also be generated in A16 space with the exception of D64 and block transfers. A single VMEbus D64 data transfer is converted to two consecutive MXI-2 data transfers. The MXI-2 master state machine also checks MXI-2 parity on read data received and either returns a BERR\* to the VMEbus cycle or stores an error status when a parity error is detected.
- **MXI-2 Control Signals Transceivers** These transceivers ensure that the VXI-MXI-2 meets the loading, driving, and timing requirements of the MXI-2 specification for the various control signals.

- **VMEbus Slave State Machine** This state machine monitors the output of the address decoders and extender window decoders and responds to VMEbus cycles that are intended for the VXI-MXI-2. Cycles that map to the Logical Address decoder access the VXI-MXI-2 registers, while cycles that map to the A24/A32 decoder access either the VXI-MXI-2 registers or the onboard DRAM SIMMs. Cycles that map through an extender window decoder are directed to the MXI-2 master state machine, effectively mapping the VMEbus cycle to MXI-2. The VXI-MXI-2 can accept D32, D16, and D08(EO) single and RMW VMEbus cycles in A32, A24, and A16 space. The VXI-MXI-2 can also accept D64 and block VME cycles in A32 and A24 space. Unaligned VMEbus data transfers are treated as D32 data transfers.
- **MXI-2 Slave State Machine** This state machine monitors the output of the address decoders and extender window decoders and responds to MXI-2 cycles that are intended for the VXI-MXI-2. Cycles that map to the Logical Address decoder access the VXI-MXI-2 registers, while cycles that map to the A24/A32 decoder access either the VXI-MXI-2 registers or the onboard DRAM SIMMs. Cycles that map through an extender window decoder are directed to the VMEbus master state machine, effectively mapping the MXI-2 cycle to the VMEbus. The VXI-MXI-2 can accept D32, D16, and D08(EO) single and RMW MXI-2 cycles in A32, A24, and A16 space. The VXI-MXI-2 can also accept synchronous and block MXI-2 cycles in A32 and A24 space. The MXI-2 slave state machine can also convert MXI-2 synchronous and block cycles into single VMEbus cycles for cases where the destination VMEbus slave device does not support VMEbus block cycles. The MXI-2 slave state machine checks for MXI-2 parity errors. If a parity error is detected during the address phase of a cycle, the VXI-MXI-2 ignores the cycle. If a parity error is detected during the data phase of write cycle, the MXI-2 slave state machine responds with a BERR\* on MXI-2.
- **VMEbus Bus Timeout Unit** The VXI-MXI-2 has a VMEbus Bus Timeout Unit, which terminates (with BERR\*) any VMEbus cycle in which DTACK\* or BERR\* are not asserted in a prescribed amount of time after DS\* is asserted. The duration of the timeout is programmably selectable in the range of 15  $\mu$ s to 250 ms. The VXI-MXI-2 must be the sole bus timer of its VXIbus chassis even when not installed in Slot 0. This is because the bus timer should not terminate VMEbus cycles that map to MXI-2. The MXI-2 bus timer is responsible for timing these cycles.

- **A24/A32 Decoder** This address decoder monitors the VXIbus and MXI-2 for access to the VXI-MXI-2 A24/A32 memory space. All resources located on the VXI-MXI-2 are accessible in this region. The lowest 4 KB are directed to the VXI-MXI-2 registers while the remainder maps to the onboard DRAM SIMMs.
- **Logical Address Decoder** This address decoder monitors the VXIbus and MXI-2 for A16 accesses to the VXI-MXI-2 VXIbus configuration space registers based on its logical address. A subset of the VXI-MXI-2 registers are accessible in this region, which conforms to VXI-6, the *VXIbus Mainframe Extender Specification*.
- **MXI-2 Parity Check and Generation** The MXI-2 parity check/generation circuitry checks for even parity at any time that the VXI-MXI-2 is receiving the AD[31–0] signals. If parity is not even, the appropriate MXI-2 state machine is signaled. The MXI-2 master state machine is signaled for a parity error during the data phase of a MXI-2 master read cycle while the MXI-2 slave state machine is signaled for a parity error during the address phase of any MXI-2 slave cycle and the data phase of a MXI-2 slave write cycle. Even parity is also generated and sent to MXI-2 with master address and write data as well as slave read data.
- **VMEbus Address and Address Modifier Transceivers** These transceivers ensure that the VXI-MXI-2 meets the loading, driving, and timing requirements of the VMEbus specification for the A[31–1] and AM[5–0] signals.
- **MXI-2 Address/Data and Address Modifier Transceivers** These transceivers ensure that the VXI-MXI-2 meets the loading, driving, and timing requirements of the MXI-2 specification for the AD[31–0], AM[4–0], and CONVERT\* signals.
- **A32 Window** This address decoder monitors the VXIbus and MXI-2 for A32 accesses that map to the opposite bus, and alerts the appropriate state machines when one occurs. This window behaves as defined in VXI-6, the *VXIbus Mainframe Extender Specification*.
- **A24 Window** This address decoder monitors the VXIbus and MXI-2 for A24 accesses that map to the opposite bus, and alerts the appropriate state machines when one occurs. This window behaves as defined in VXI-6, the *VXIbus Mainframe Extender Specification*.
- **A16 Window** This address decoder monitors the VXIbus and MXI-2 for A16 accesses that map to the opposite bus, and alerts the appropriate state machines when one occurs. This window accepts cycles only within the lower 48 KB of A16 space. The upper 16 KB (VXIbus configuration space) cannot be mapped through the A16 window. This window behaves as defined in VXI-6, the *VXIbus Mainframe Extender Specification*.

- **LA Window** This address decoder monitors the VXIbus and MXI-2 for VXIbus configuration accesses (the upper 16 KB of A16 space) that map to the opposite bus and alerts the appropriate state machines when one occurs. This window behaves as defined in VXI-6, the *VXIbus Mainframe Extender Specification*.
- **MXI-2 Terminate** The VXI-MXI-2 has onboard MXI-2 termination circuitry that automatically detects if it is at either cable end to terminate the MXI-2 signals. The MXI-2 cable is designed to allow this. If the VXI-MXI-2 is a middle device on MXI-2, the termination is disabled.
- **VXI-MXI-2 Registers** This logic block represents all registers on the VXI-MXI-2. The registers are accessible from either the VXIbus or MXI-2. All registers are available in the first 4 KB of the VXI-MXI-2 A24/A32 memory space, while a subset is accessible in the VXI-MXI-2 VXIbus A16 configuration area.
- **Onboard DRAM SIMMs** This logic block represents the two DRAM SIMM sockets on the VXI-MXI-2. If DRAM is installed, it will be accessible in the VXI-MXI-2 A24/A32 memory space that is not mapped to registers (above 4 KB).
- **VMEbus Data Transceivers** These transceivers ensure that the VXI-MXI-2 meets the loading, driving, and timing requirements of the VMEbus specification for the D[31–0] signals.
- **VMEbus Interrupt and Utility Signal Transceivers** These transceivers ensure that the VXI-MXI-2 meets the loading, driving, and timing requirements of the VMEbus specification for the IRQ\*[7–1], SYSRESET\*, SYSFAIL\*, and ACFAIL\* signals.
- **Interrupt and Utility Signal Circuitry** This circuitry handles mapping of the interrupt and utility signals between the VXIbus and MXI-2. The utility signals include SYSRESET\*, SYSFAIL\*, and ACFAIL\*. This circuitry also generates interrupts from other conditions on the VXI-MXI-2 and allows generation of the utility signals.
- **MXI-2 Interrupt and Utility Signal Transceivers** These transceivers ensure that the VXI-MXI-2 meets the loading, driving, and timing requirements of the MXI-2 specification for the IRQ\*[7–1], SYSRESET\*, SYSFAIL\*, and ACFAIL\* signals.
- **VXIbus CLK10 and TTL & ECL Trigger Transceivers** These transceivers ensure that the VXI-MXI-2 meets the loading, driving, and timing requirements of the VXIbus specification for the CLK10±, TTLTRIG[7–0], and ECLTRIG[1–0] signals.
- **CLK10 and Trigger Circuitry** This circuitry handles mapping of the CLK10 and TTL trigger lines between the VXIbus and MXI-2. CLK10 and TTL triggers, in addition to ECL triggers, can also be mapped to or from the front panel SMB connectors. This circuitry also allows the VXI-MXI-2 to source the TTL and ECL trigger lines and to generate an interrupt on various trigger conditions.



- **MXI-2 CLK10 AND Trigger Transceivers** These transceivers ensure that the VXI-MXI-2 meets the loading, driving, and timing requirements of the MXI-2 specification for the CLK10± and TRIGGER±[7–0] signals.
- **SMB Transceivers** These transceivers are used for the front panel SMB signals EXT CLK, Trigger Out, and Trigger In. The VXI-MXI-2 can also terminate the Trigger In and EXT CLK (when receiving) signals with 50 Ω.

# VXI-MXI-2 Configuration and Installation

Chapter

3

This chapter contains the instructions to configure and install the VXI-MXI-2 module.

Some features of the VXI-MXI-2 are not configurable with onboard switches or jumpers but are instead programmable. Refer to Chapter 6, *Programmable Configurations*, for a description of the programmable features.



**Warning:** *Electrostatic discharge can damage several components on your VXI-MXI-2 module. To avoid such damage in handling the module, touch the antistatic plastic package to a metal part of your VXI chassis before removing the VXI-MXI-2 from the package.*

## Configure the VXI-MXI-2

This section describes how to configure the following options on the VXI-MXI-2.

- VXIbus logical address
- VXIbus Slot 0/Non-Slot 0
- VXIbus local bus
- VXIbus CLK10 routing
- Trigger input termination
- MXIbus termination
- Configuration EEPROM
- Onboard DRAM

Figure 3-1 shows the VXI-MXI-2 as it would appear when facing the right side cover. The drawing shows the location and factory-default settings of most of the configuration switches and jumpers on the module.

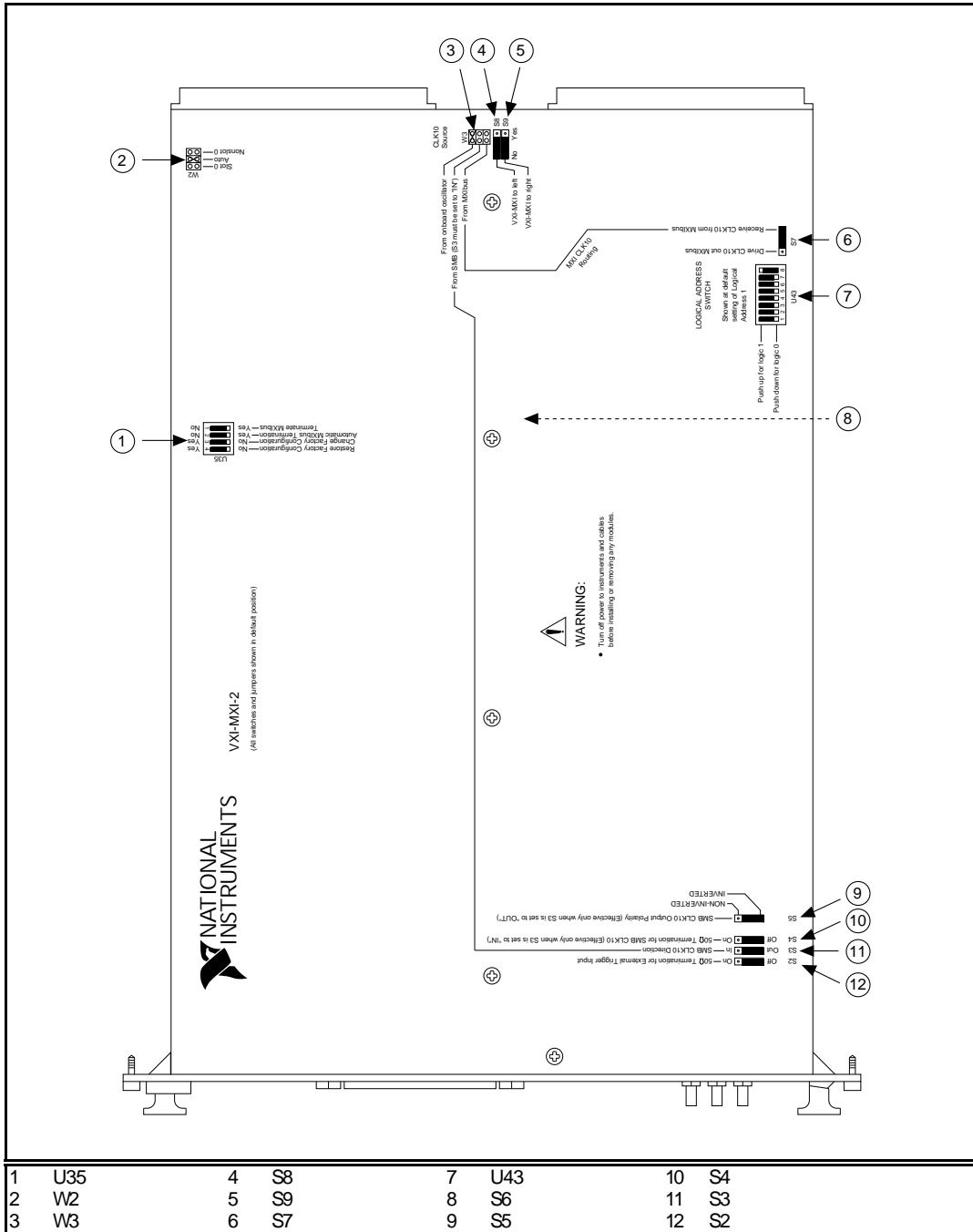


Figure 3-1. VXI-MXI-2 Right-Side Cover

## Removing the Metal Enclosure

The VXI-MXI-2 is housed in a metal enclosure to improve EMC performance and to provide easy handling. Because the enclosure includes cutouts to facilitate changes to the switch and jumper settings, it should not be necessary to remove it under normal circumstances.

However, it is necessary to remove the enclosure if you want to change the amount of DRAM installed on the VXI-MXI-2. Switch S6, which is directly related to the amount of DRAM you want to install, is also accessible only by removing the enclosure. If you will be making this change, remove the four screws on the top, the four screws on the bottom, and the five screws on the right side cover of the enclosure. Refer to the *Onboard DRAM* section later in this chapter for details about changing DRAM.

## VXIbus Logical Address

Each device in a VXIbus/MXIbus system is assigned a unique number between 0 and 254. This 8-bit number, called the *logical address*, defines the base address for the VXI configuration registers located on the device. With unique logical addresses, each VXIbus device in the system is assigned 64 bytes of configuration space in the upper 16 KB of A16 space.

Logical address 0 is reserved for the Resource Manager in the VXIbus system. Because the VXI-MXI-2 cannot act as a Resource Manager, do not configure the VXI-MXI-2 with a logical address of 0.

Some VXIbus devices have *dynamically configurable* logical addresses. These devices have an initial logical address of hex FF or 255, which indicates that they can be dynamically configured. While the VXI-MXI-2 does support dynamic configuration of VXI devices within its mainframe, it is itself a *statically configured* device and is preset at the factory with a VXI logical address of 1.

Ensure that no other statically configurable VXIbus devices have a logical address of 1. If they do, change the logical address setting of either the VXI-MXI-2 or the other device so that every device in the system has a unique associated logical address.

You can change the logical address of the VXI-MXI-2 by changing the setting of the 8-bit DIP switch labeled *LOGICAL ADDRESS SWITCH* (location designator U43) on the panel. The down position of the DIP switch corresponds to a logic value of 0 and the up position corresponds to a logic value of 1. Verify that the VXI-MXI-2 does not have the same logical address as any other statically configured VXIbus device in your system. Remember that logical addresses hex 0 and FF are not allowed for the VXI-MXI-2. Also, when setting logical addresses, keep in mind the grouping requirements set by the system hierarchy. See Chapter 5, *System Configuration*, or VXI-6, *VXIbus Mainframe Extender Specification*, for more information on setting logical addresses on a multimainframe hierarchy.

Figure 3-2 shows switch settings for logical address hex 1 and C0.

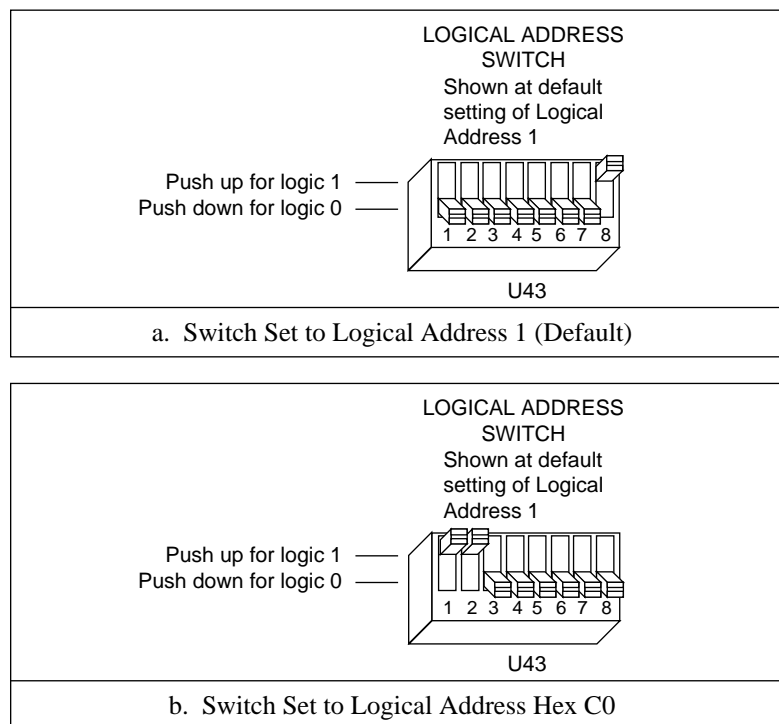


Figure 3-2. Logical Address Selection

## VXIbus Slot 0/Non-Slot 0

The VXI-MXI-2 is configured at the factory to automatically detect if it is installed in Slot 0 of a VXIbus mainframe. With automatic Slot 0 detection, you can install the VXI-MXI-2 into any VXIbus slot.

You can manually configure the VXI-MXI-2 for either Slot 0 or Non-Slot 0 operation by defeating the automatic-detection circuitry. Use the three-position jumper W2 to select automatic Slot 0 detection, Slot 0, or Non-Slot 0 operation. Figure 3-3 shows these three settings.



**Warning:** *Do not install a device configured for Slot 0 into another slot without first reconfiguring it to either Non-Slot 0 or automatic configuration. Neglecting to do this could result in damage to the device, the VXIbus backplane, or both.*

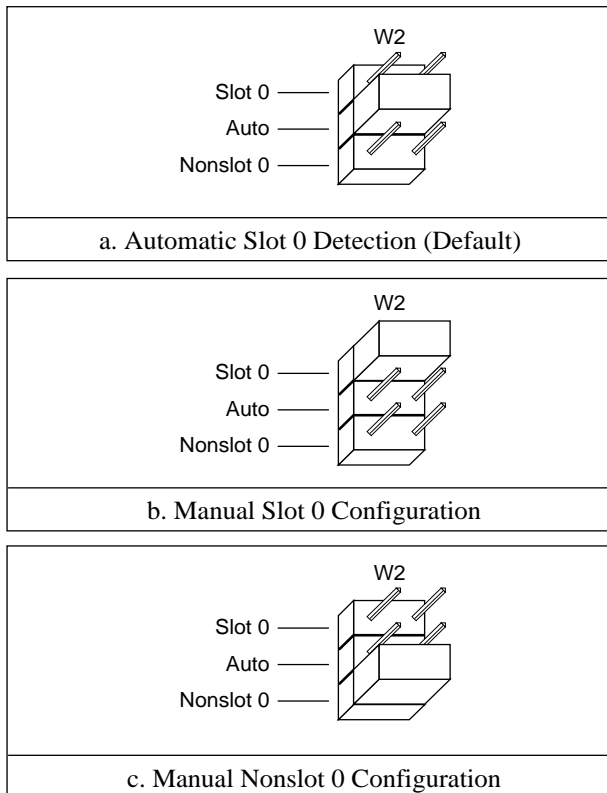


Figure 3-3. VXIbus Slot Configuration

When the VXI-MXI-2 is installed in Slot 0, it becomes the VMEbus System Controller. In this role, it has VMEbus Data Transfer Bus Arbiter circuitry that accepts bus requests on all four VMEbus request levels, prioritizes the requests, and grants the bus to the highest priority requester. As VMEbus System Controller, the VXI-MXI-2 also drives the 16 MHz VMEbus system clock by an onboard 16 MHz oscillator.

As required by the VXIbus specification, the VXI-MXI-2 drives the 10 MHz signal CLK10 on a differential ECL output when installed in Slot 0. When not installed in Slot 0, the VXI-MXI-2 only receives the CLK10 signal.

## VXIbus Local Bus

If you will be installing more than one VXI-MXI-2 in a single VXIbus mainframe, you must configure the boards to use the local bus. The VXI-MXI-2 uses the local bus to pass a signal to the other VXI-MXI-2 modules in the mainframe to disable the VMEbus bus timeout unit (BTO) during cycles that map to the MXIbus. Because the local bus is used, you need to install all VXI-MXI-2 modules for a single mainframe in adjacent slots.

You will use two switches on the VXI-MXI-2 to select its position in relation to any other VXI-MXI-2 module in the mainframe. Use switch S9 when there is a VXI-MXI-2 to the right (higher numbered slot). Use S8 when there is a VXI-MXI-2 to the left (lower numbered slot).

Figure 3-4 shows four configuration settings for a VXI-MXI-2. Figure 3-4a illustrates the default setting, which is for a single VXI-MXI-2 in a mainframe. Use the setting in Figure 3-4b for the VXI-MXI-2 located to the left of all others. Figure 3-4c shows the setting to use if the VXI-MXI-2 is between two others. Use the setting of Figure 3-4d for the VXI-MXI-2 located to the right of all others.

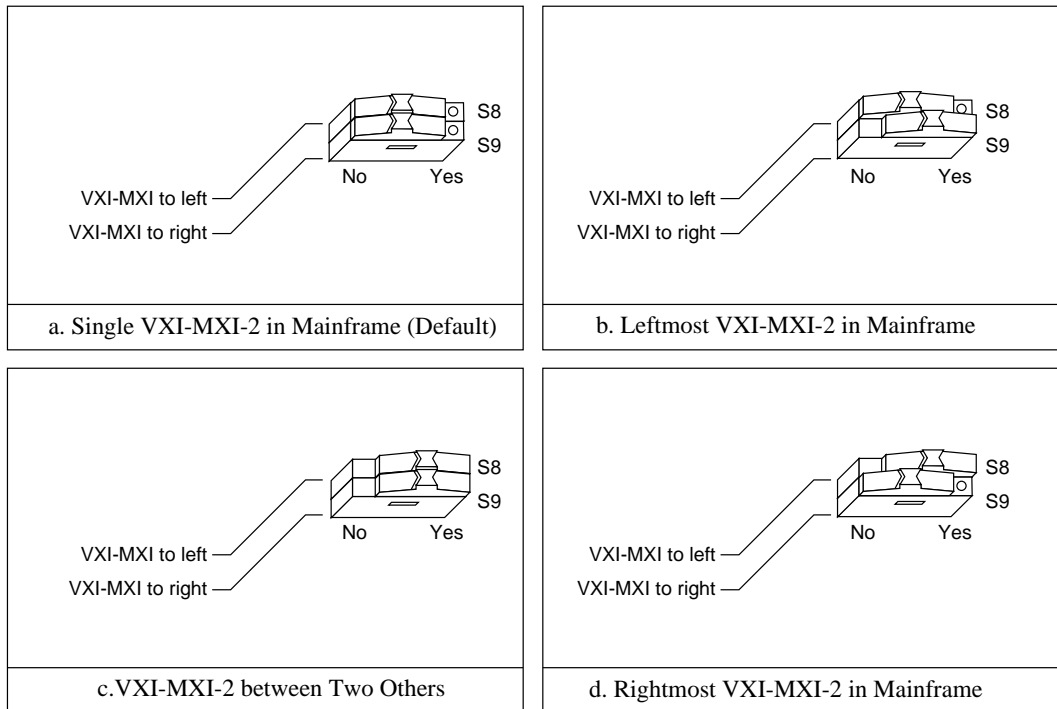


Figure 3-4. VXIbus Local Bus Configuration

## VXIbus CLK10 Routing

When the VXI-MXI-2 is installed in Slot 0 of your mainframe, it supplies the VXIbus CLK10 signal. The VXI-MXI-2 can use three different sources to generate this signal: an onboard oscillator, the external CLK SMB connector, and the MXIbus CLK10 signal. Use the three-position jumper W3 to select these options, as shown in Figure 3-5.

Notice that Figures 3-5b and 3-5c also show switches S3 and S7, respectively. You must configure these switches as shown when using the corresponding CLK10 source setting of W3.



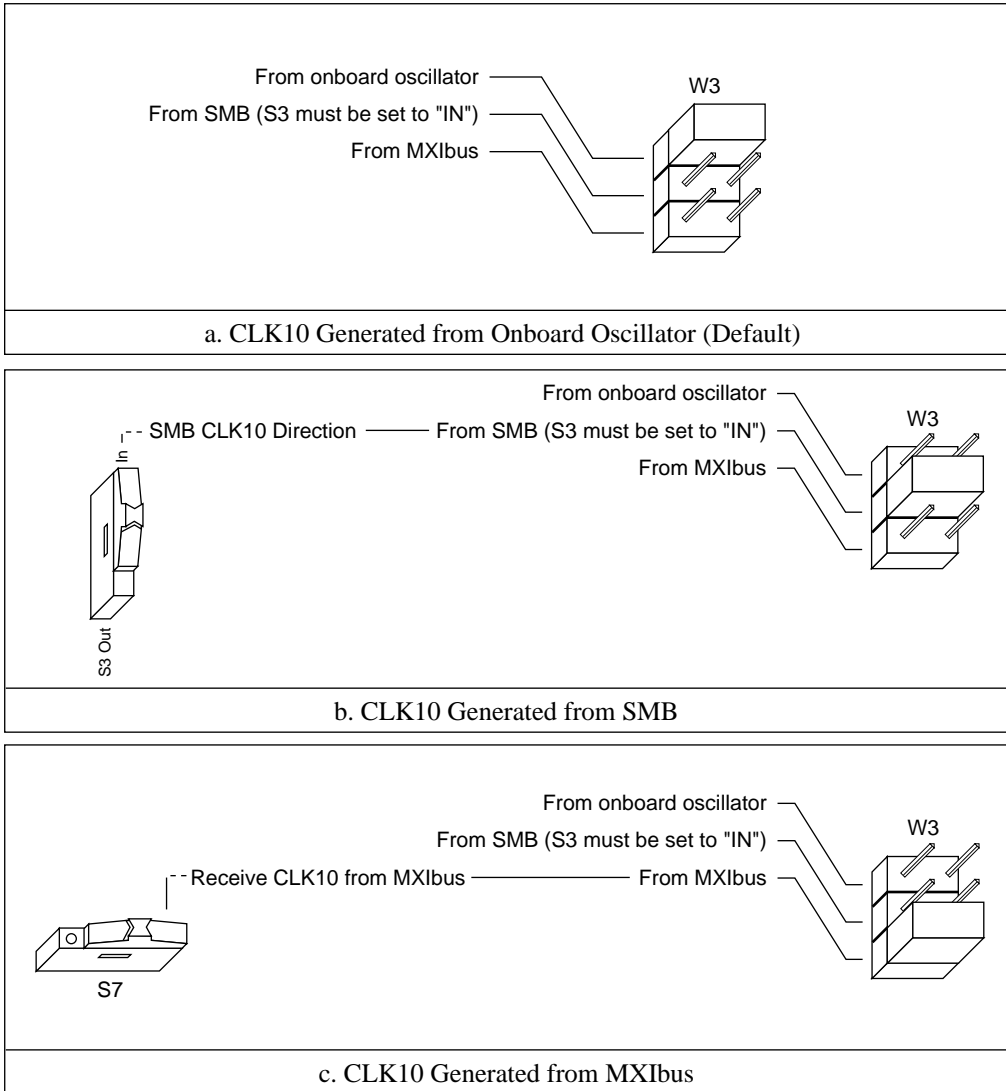


Figure 3-5. VXIbus CLK10 Routing


The VXI-MXI-2 can also be configured to drive the external CLK SMB signal from the VXIBus CLK10 signal. Switch S3 controls whether the VXI-MXI-2 drives or receives the external CLK SMB signal. If you change the S3 setting to drive CLK10 out the external CLK10 SMB connector, do not set the W3 jumper to receive the SMB CLK10 signal; instead use the settings shown in either Figure 3-5a or Figure 3-5c as appropriate.

When switch S3 is set so that the VXI-MXI-2 receives the SMB CLK10 signal, you have the option to add a 50  $\Omega$  termination to the signal by setting switch S4. S4 is unused—its setting does not matter—when S3 is configured to drive the external CLK SMB signal.

You can use an additional switch, S5, to control the polarity of the external CLK SMB signal when S3 is configured to drive it. S5 is unused—its setting does not matter—when S3 is configured to receive the external CLK SMB signal.

Figure 3-6 shows four configuration settings for the VXI-MXI-2. Figure 3-6a shows the default configuration, which is for driving the inverted external CLK SMB. Use the settings of Figure 3-6b to drive the noninverted external CLK SMB signal. Figure 3-6c illustrates the setting for receiving the external CLK SMB signal. Finally, you can configure the switches as shown in Figure 3-6d to receive the external CLK SMB signal with a 50  $\Omega$  termination.



**Note:** *The settings of any switches shown with this pattern (  ) have no bearing on the configuration described in any of the following figures.*

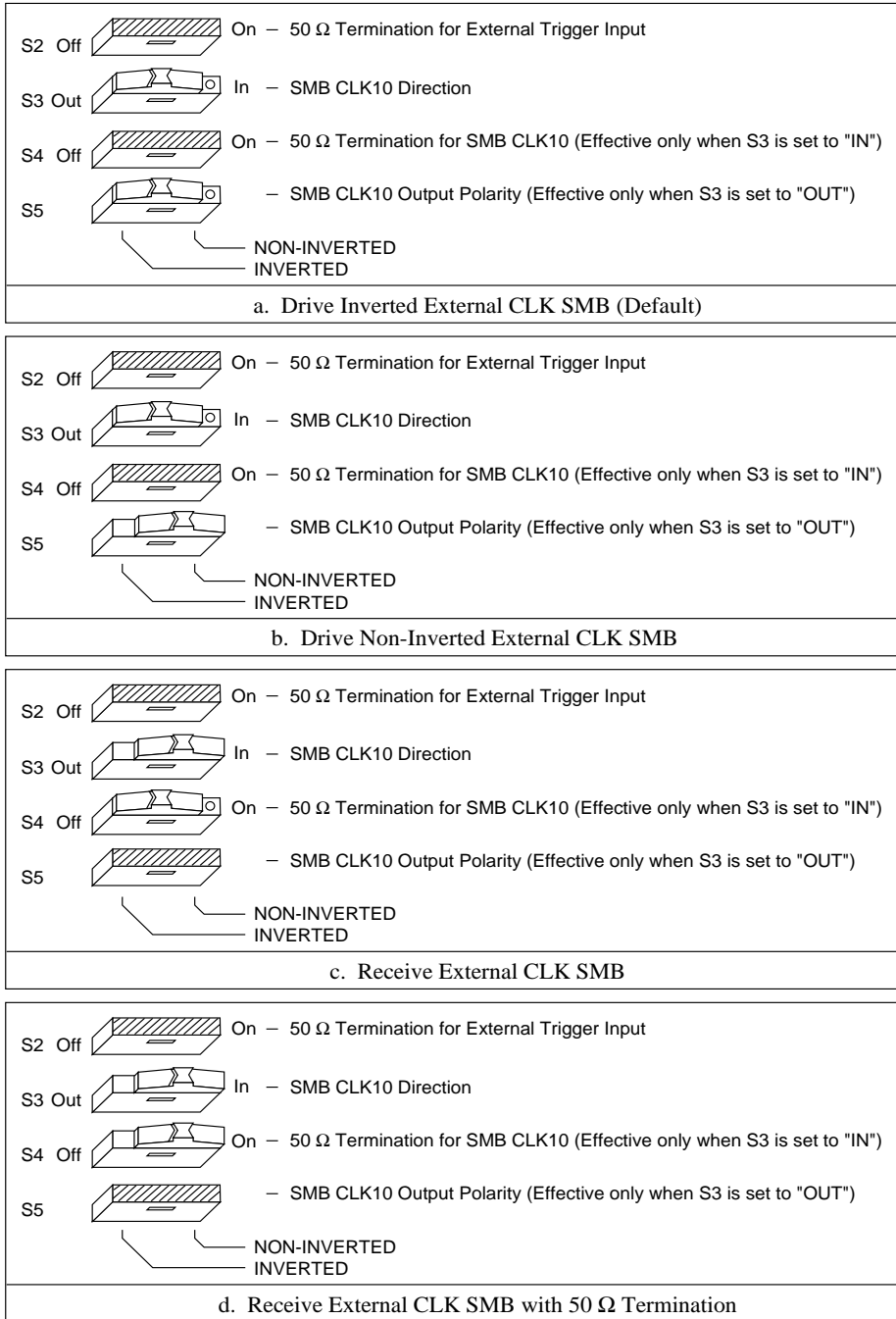


Figure 3-6. SMB CLK10 Settings

The VXI-MXI-2 can also drive or receive the MXIbus CLK10 signal. Switch S7 controls whether the VXI-MXI-2 drives MXIbus CLK10 from the VXIbus CLK10 or receives MXIbus CLK10. As shown earlier in Figure 3-5c, if W3 is configured to use the MXIbus CLK10 to generate the VXIbus CLK10 signal, switch S7 must be configured to receive MXIbus CLK10. This is shown again in Figure 3-7a below. If you change the S7 setting to drive CLK10 out the MXIbus, do not set the W3 jumper setting to receive the MXIbus CLK10; instead use the settings shown in Figure 3-5a or 3-5b as appropriate.



**Warning:** *Do not configure more than one MXIbus device to drive the MXIbus CLK10. Having a second device driving MXIbus CLK10 could result in damage to the device.*

Figure 3-7 shows the configuration settings for receiving and driving MXIbus CLK10, respectively.

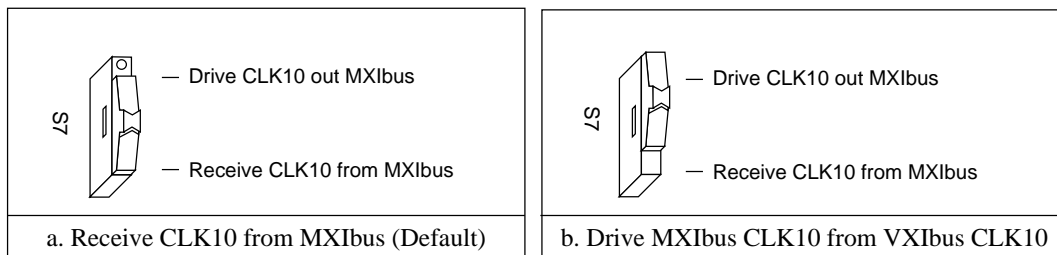


Figure 3-7. Receiving or Driving MXIbus CLK10

## Trigger Input Termination

You can use switch S2 to terminate the external trigger input SMB with 50 Ω. Figure 3-8a shows the default setting for a nonterminated trigger input SMB. Use the setting of Figure 3-8b to terminate the trigger input SMB. Switch S2 is located above switches S3, S4, and S5, which have no effect on this configuration.

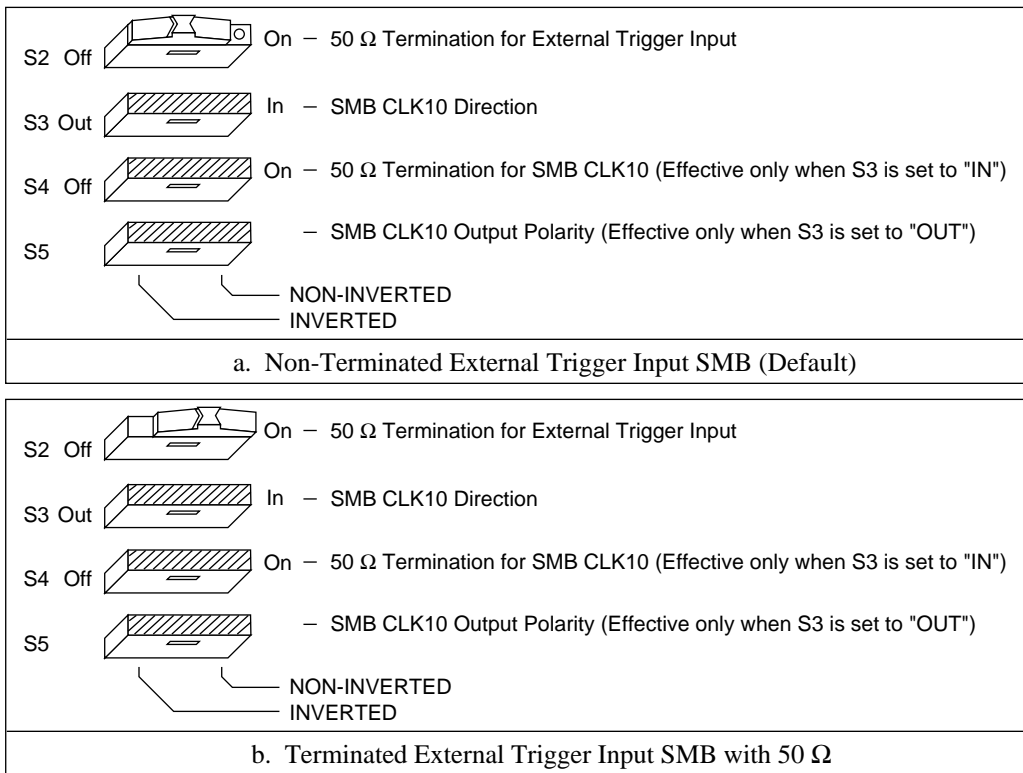


Figure 3-8. SMB Trigger Input Termination

## MXIbus Termination

The first and last MXIbus devices connected to the MXIbus—whether it is a single MXI-2 cable or daisy-chained MXI-2 cables—must terminate the MXIbus. Any MXIbus devices in the middle of a MXIbus daisy chain must *not* terminate the MXIbus.

The VXI-MXI-2 automatically senses whether it is at either end of the MXIbus cable to terminate the MXIbus. You can manually control MXIbus termination by defeating the automatic circuitry. Use switches 1 and 2 of the four-position switch at location U35 to control whether MXIbus termination is automatic (Figure 3-9a), on (Figure 3-9b), or off (Figure 3-9c). The settings of switches 3 and 4 have no effect on MXIbus termination.

Use switch 2 of U35 to select whether you want the VXI-MXI-2 to automatically control termination of the MXIbus. Switch 1 of U35 lets you manually control whether to terminate the MXIbus when automatic termination is turned off. Switch 1 has no effect when switch 2 is set for automatic MXIbus termination; you must turn off automatic termination if you want to manually control termination.

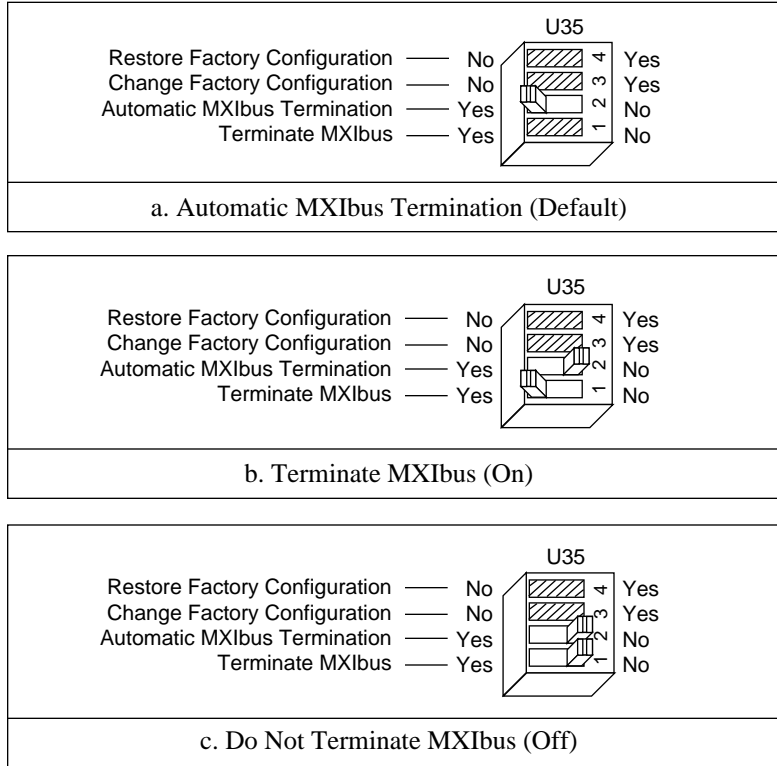


Figure 3-9. MXIbus Termination

## Configuration EEPROM

The VXI-MXI-2 has an onboard EEPROM, which stores default register values that are loaded at power-on. The EEPROM is divided into two halves—a factory-configuration half, and a user-configuration half. Both halves were factory configured with the same configuration values so you can modify the user-configurable half, while the factory-configured half stores a back-up of the factory settings.

Use switches 3 and 4 of the four-position switch at location U35 to control the operation of the EEPROM. The Restore Factory Configuration switch (switch 4) causes the VXI-MXI-2 to boot off the factory-configured half instead of the user-modified settings. This is useful in the event that the user-configured half of the EEPROM becomes corrupted in such a way that the VXI-MXI-2 boots to an unusable state.

The Change Factory Configuration switch (switch 3 of U35) lets you change the factory-default configuration settings by permitting writes to the factory settings section of the EEPROM. This switch serves as a safety measure and should not be needed under normal circumstances. When this switch is off (its default setting) the factory configuration of the EEPROM is protected, so any writes to the factory area will be ignored. The factory area is protected regardless of the setting of switch 4 of U35.

Figure 3-10 shows the configuration settings for EEPROM operation. The settings of switches 1 and 2 have no effect on EEPROM configuration.



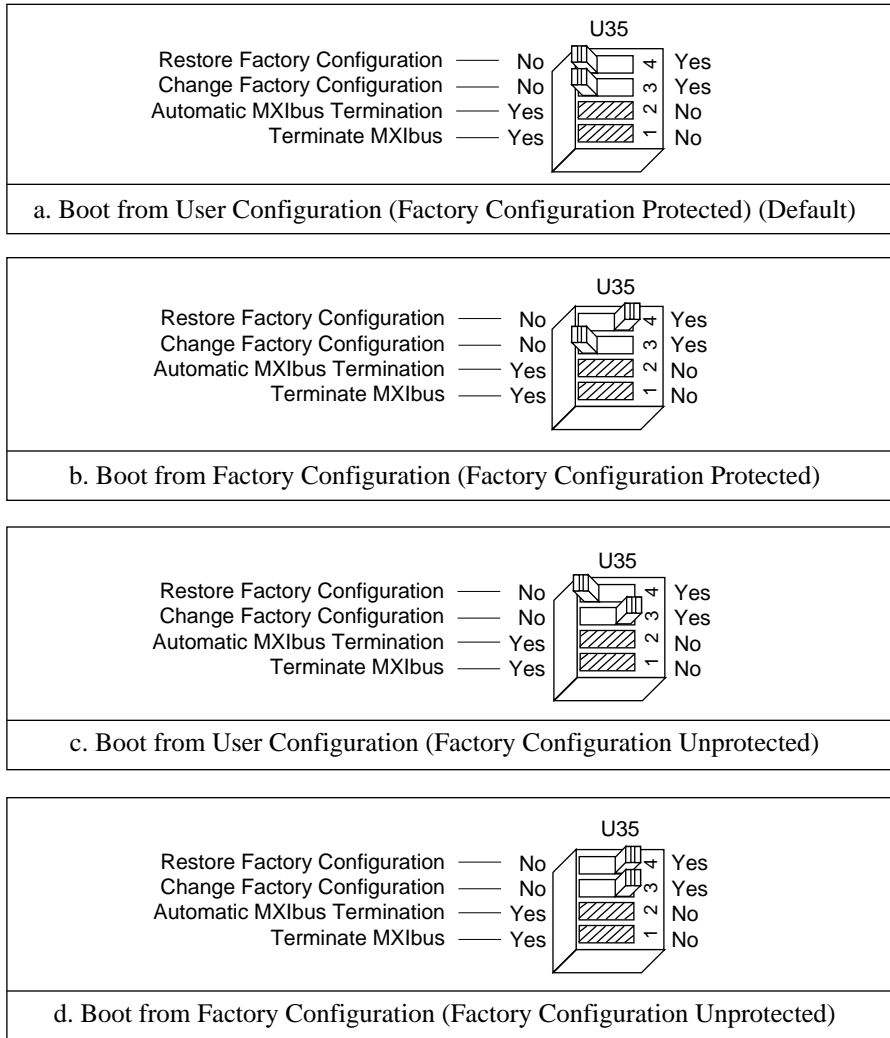


Figure 3-10. EEPROM Operation

## Onboard DRAM

The VXI-MXI-2 can accommodate up to two 1.35 in. DRAM SIMMs. Table 3-1 lists the SIMMS you can use. You can use 32-bit or 36-bit SIMMS since DRAM parity is not required. Because the VXI-MXI-2 supports only one organization at a time, all SIMMs installed must be of the same type. Use Bank 0 first when installing the SIMMs. This allows you to install up to 64 MB. The VXI-MXI-2 supports DRAM speeds of 80 ns or faster.

Switch S6 is used to select the size of each SIMM. The SIMM sockets and S6 are accessible only by removing the right side cover. To access these components, remove the four screws on the top, the four screws on the bottom, and the five screws on the right-side cover of the metal enclosure. If the SIMMs are 4 M x 32 or larger, S6 should be in the OFF setting as shown in Figure 3-11a. For SIMMs *smaller* than 4 M x 32, use the ON setting as shown in Figure 3-11b.

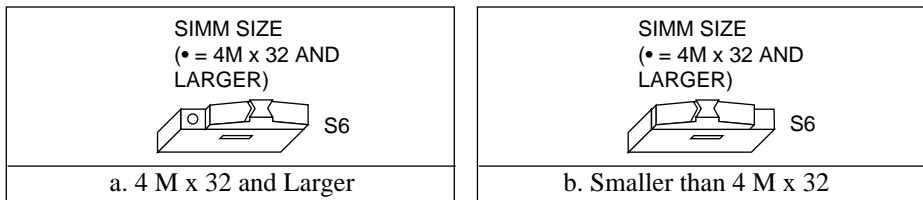


Figure 3-11. SIMM Size Configuration

Refer to Table 3-1 for how to adjust the switch (ON or OFF) for all supported DRAM configurations. Many of the DRAM options are available from National Instruments.

Table 3-1. VXI-MXI-2 DRAM Configurations

<b>Bank 0</b>	<b>Bank 1</b>	<b>Total DRAM</b>	<b>National Instruments Option</b>	<b>Switch Setting of S6</b>
—	—	0	—	—
256 K x 32 or 256 K x 36	—	1 MB	—	ON
256 K x 32 or 256 K x 36	256 K x 32 or 256 K x 36	2 MB	—	ON
512 K x 32 or 512 K x 36	—	2 MB	—	ON
512 K x 32 or 512 K x 36	512 K x 32 or 512 K x 36	4 MB	—	ON
1 M x 32 or 1 M x 36	—	4 MB	YES	ON
1 M x 32 or 1 M x 36	1 M x 32 or 1 M x 36	8 MB	—	ON
2 M x 32 or 2 M x 36	—	8 MB	YES	ON
2 M x 32 or 2 M x 36	2 M x 32 or 2 M x 36	16 MB	—	ON
4 M x 32 or 4 M x 36	—	16 MB	YES	OFF
4 M x 32 or 4 M x 36	4 M x 32 or 4 M x 36	32 MB	—	OFF
8 M x 32 or 8 M x 36	—	32 MB	YES	OFF
8 M x 32 or 8 M x 36	8 M x 32 or 8 M x 36	64 MB	YES	OFF

## Install the VXI-MXI-2

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This section contains general installation instructions for the VXI-MXI-2. Consult the user manual or technical reference manual of your VXIbus mainframe for specific instructions and warnings.

1. Plug in your mainframe before installing the VXI-MXI-2. The power cord grounds the mainframe and protects it from electrical damage while you are installing the module.



**Warning:** *To protect both yourself and the mainframe from electrical hazards, the mainframe should remain off until you are finished installing the VXI-MXI-2 module.*

2. Remove or open any doors or covers blocking access to the mainframe slots.
3. If you are installing the VXI-MXI-2 into a D-size mainframe, install a support designed for installing C-size boards in D-size mainframes. The VXI-MXI-2 has no P3 connector and cannot provide P3 Slot 0 control to VXI devices requiring this capability.



**Warning:** *If the VXI-MXI-2 is not configured for automatic Slot 0 detection, be certain that the slot you select in your VXIbus mainframe matches the VXI-MXI-2 configuration as either a Slot 0 device or a Non-Slot 0 device. If you install your VXI-MXI-2 into a slot that does not correspond with the jumper setting, you risk damage to the VXI-MXI-2, the VXIbus backplane, or both.*

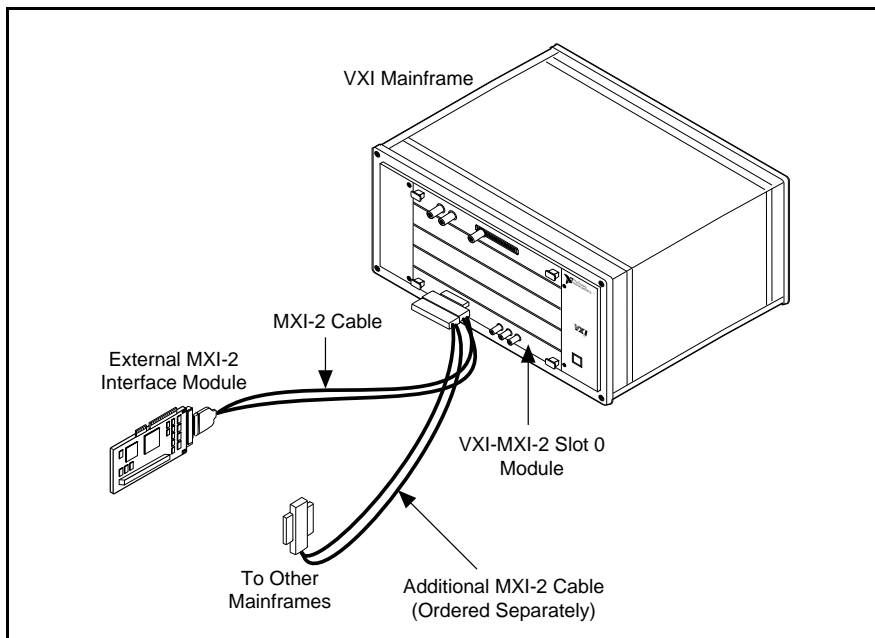
4. Insert the VXI-MXI-2 in the slot you have selected by aligning the top and bottom of the board with the card-edge guides inside the mainframe. Slowly push the VXI-MXI-2 straight into the slot until its plug connectors are resting on the backplane receptacle connectors. Using slow, evenly distributed pressure, press the VXI-MXI-2 straight in until it seats in the expansion slot. The front panel of the VXI-MXI-2 should be even with the front panel of the mainframe.
5. Tighten the retaining screws on the top and bottom edges of the front panel.
6. Check the installation.
7. Connect the cables as described in the following section before restoring power.
8. Replace or close any doors or covers to the mainframe.

## Connect the MXIbus Cable

There are two basic types of MXI-2 cables. MXI-2 cables can have either a single connector on each end or a single connector on one end and a double connector on the other end.

Connect the labeled end of the cable to the MXI-2 device that will be the MXIbus System Controller. Connect the other end of the cable to the other device. Be sure to tighten the screw locks to ensure proper pin connection.

Figure 3-12 shows a VXI system containing a VXI-MXI-2 module residing in Slot 0 of a VXIbus mainframe cabled to a device acting as the MXIbus System Controller. Notice that you can expand your system to include other devices by using an additional MXI-2 cable. However, in such a case the first cable needs to have a double connector on one end. You can use a cable with a single connector on each end to connect the last device on the MXIbus.



**Figure 3-12.** MXI-2 Cable Configuration Using an External Device and a VXI-MXI-2

When you have properly connected the MXI-2 cable, power on the VXIbus mainframe.

# Register Descriptions

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This chapter contains detailed information on some of the VXI-MXI-2 registers, which you can use to configure and control the module's operation. Some of these registers are a subset of the VXI-MXI-2 register set, which is accessible in VXIbus configuration (A16) space, while others are accessible only in the lower 4 KB of the VXI-MXI-2 module's A24/A32 memory space. All registers are accessible from either the MXIbus or VXIbus.

If you are using a multiframe VXIbus Resource Manager application, you may not need the information provided in this chapter.

## Hard and Soft Reset

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Each register description in this chapter indicates which bits are affected by a hard and/or soft reset. A *hard* reset occurs when the mainframe is powered on and when the VMEbus SYSRESET\* signal is asserted. A *soft* reset occurs when the RESET bit in the VXIbus Control Register (VCR) is written with a 1 while the VXI-MXI-2 is not in the PASSED state. The VXI-MXI-2 enters the PASSED state shortly after a hard reset and cannot be put into the soft reset state afterwards. The PASSED bit in the VXIbus Status Register (VSR) indicates when the VXI-MXI-2 is in the PASSED state.

## Register Description Format

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A detailed description of each register follows. Each register description shows a diagram of the register with the most significant bit (bit 31 for 32-bit registers, or bit 15 for 16-bit registers) shown on the upper left, and the least significant bit (bit 0) at the lower right.

The upper 16 bits of a 32-bit register are accessed during a 16-bit cycle to the offset of the register, while the lower 16 bits are accessed during a 16-bit cycle to the offset of the register plus 2. During 8-bit cycles to a 32-bit register, the upper eight bits are accessible at the offset of the register, and the lower eight bits are accessible at the offset of the register plus 3, with the two middle bytes accessible at the offset of the register plus 1 and

2, respectively. The upper eight bits of a 16-bit register are accessed during an 8-bit cycle to the offset of the register, while the lower eight bits are accessed during an 8-bit cycle to the offset of the register plus 1.

A square is used to represent each bit. Each bit is labeled with a name inside its square. An asterisk (\*) after a bit name indicates that the bit is active low.

## VXibus Configuration Registers

Table 4-1 is a register map of the VXI-MXI-2 register subset, which is accessible in VXibus configuration space. The table gives the mnemonic, offset from the base address, access type (read only, write only, or read/write), access size, and register name.

To access a register in A16 space, the offset given must be added to a base address which can be derived from the following equation:

$$\text{base address} = C000 \text{ hex} + (40 \text{ hex} * LA)$$

where *LA* is the logical address of the VXI-MXI-2 being accessed.

For example, to access the VDTR (VXibus Device Type Register) on a VXI-MXI-2 configured to be Logical Address 1, the base address would be C040 hex and the VDTR would be located at C042 hex, since the VDTR is at offset 2.

Use only the access sizes given in Table 4-1 when accessing each register. For convenience, the access size is repeated in each register description. Because the table is organized with 16 bits per row, accessing any register with a 32-bit access will actually access two of the registers (except in the case of the VIARx registers). Check the **Access Size** column in Table 4-1 to see which registers allow 32-bit accesses.

Table 4-1. VXI-MXI-2 VXibus Configuration Register Map

Mnemonic	Offset (Hex)	Access Type	Access Size	Register Name
VIDR	0	Read Only	32/16/8 bit	VXibus ID
VDTR	2	Read Only	16/8 bit	VXibus Device Type
VSR/ VCR	4	Read Only/ Write Only	32/16/8 bit	VXibus Status/ VXibus Control
VOR	6	Read/Write	16/8 bit	VXibus Offset
VMIDR	8	Read/Write	16/8 bit	VXibus MODID
VWR0	A	Read/Write	16/8 bit	Extender LA Window

Table 4-1. VXI-MXI-2 VXIbus Configuration Register Map (Continued)

<b>Mnemonic</b>	<b>Offset (Hex)</b>	<b>Access Type</b>	<b>Access Size</b>	<b>Register Name</b>
VWR1	C	Read/Write	32/16/8 bit	Extender A16 Window
VWR2	E	Read/Write	16/8 bit	Extender A24 Window
VWR3	10	Read/Write	16/8 bit	Extender A32 Window
VICR	12	Read/Write	16/8 bit	VXIbus Interrupt Configuration
VTCR	14	Read/Write	16/8 bit	VXIbus TTL Trigger Configuration
	16			Reserved
VUCR	18	Read/Write	16/8 bit	VXIbus Utility Configuration
	1A			Reserved
	1C			Reserved
VSCR	1E	Read Only	16/8 bit	VXIbus Subclass
VMSR/ VMCR	20	Read Only/ Write Only	16/8 bit	VXI-MXI-2 Status/ VXI-MXI-2 Control
VLR	22	Read/Write	16/8 bit	VXIbus Lock
	24			Reserved
VLAR/ VTDR	26	Read Only/ Write Only	16/8 bit	VXIbus Logical Address/ VXIbus Trigger Drive
VTMSR	28	Read Only	16/8 bit	VXIbus Trigger Mode Select
VISTR/ VICR	2A	Read/Write	16/8 bit	VXIbus Interrupt Status/ VXIbus Interrupt Control
VSIDR	2C	Read/Write	16/8 bit	VXIbus Status ID Register
VMTCR	2E	Read/Write	16/8 bit	VXI-MXI-2 Trigger Control
	30			Reserved
VIAR1	32	Read Only	16/8 bit	VXIbus IACK 1
VIAR2	34	Read Only	32/16/8 bit	VXIbus IACK 2
VIAR3	36	Read Only	16/8 bit	VXIbus IACK 3
VIAR4	38	Read Only	32/16/8 bit	VXIbus IACK 4
VIAR5	3A	Read Only	16/8 bit	VXIbus IACK 5
VIAR6	3C	Read Only	32/16/8 bit	VXIbus IACK 6
VIAR7	3E	Read Only	16/8 bit	VXIbus IACK 7



## VXIbus ID Register (VIDR)

VXIbus Configuration Offset: 0 (hex)

Attributes: Read Only 32, 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
DEVCLASS[1]	DEVCLASS[0]	ADSPC[1]	ADSPC[0]	MANID[11]	MANID[10]	MANID[9]	MANID[8]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
MANID[7]	MANID[6]	MANID[5]	MANID[4]	MANID[3]	MANID[2]	MANID[1]	MANID[0]

This register contains information about the VXI-MXI-2. You can determine the device class, the address spaces in which the VXI-MXI-2 has operational registers, and the manufacturer ID of the VXI-MXI-2. This register conforms to the VXIbus specification. When accessed with a 32-bit cycle, the bits of this register appear on bits 31 to 16 along with the VXIbus Device Type Register (VDTR) on bits 15 to 0. Hard and soft resets have no effect on this register.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15-14	DEVCLASS[1:0]	Device Class These bits return 01 (binary) to indicate that the VXI-MXI-2 is an Extended Class device.
13-12	ADSPC[1:0]	Address Space These bits indicate the address spaces in which the VXI-MXI-2 has operational registers. These bits return 00 (binary) when the VXI-MXI-2 is configured for A16/A24 space or 01 (binary) when configured for A16/A32 space. Refer to Chapter 6, <i>Programmable Configurations</i> , for information on configuring the address space of the VXI-MXI-2.
11-0	MANID[11:0]	Manufacturer ID These bits return FF6 (hex) to indicate that the manufacturer of the VXI-MXI-2 is National Instruments.

## VXibus Device Type Register (VDTR)

VXibus Configuration Offset: 2 (hex)

Attributes: Read Only 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
REQMEM[3]	REQMEM[2]	REQMEM[1]	REQMEM[0]	MODEL[11]	MODEL[10]	MODEL[9]	MODEL[8]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
MODEL[7]	MODEL[6]	MODEL[5]	MODEL[4]	MODEL[3]	MODEL[2]	MODEL[1]	MODEL[0]

This register contains information about the VXI-MXI-2 that indicates the amount of required address space and identifies the model code of the VXI-MXI-2. This register conforms to the VXibus specification. Hard and soft resets have no effect on this register.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15-12	REQMEM[3:0]	<p>Required Memory</p> <p>These bits determine the amount of memory space that will be requested by the VXI-MXI-2 in either A24 or A32 address space as determined by the Address Space bits (ADSPC[1:0]) in the VXibus ID Register (VIDR). The amount of space requested will be <math>256^{\text{ADSPC}[1:0]} * 2^{(23 - \text{REQMEM}[3:0])}</math> bytes. Refer to Chapter 6, <i>Programmable Configurations</i>, for information on configuring the required memory of the VXI-MXI-2.</p>
11-0	MODEL[11:0]	<p>Model Code</p> <p>These bits return a unique code assigned to the VXI-MXI-2 by National Instruments. To meet the VXibus specification requirement that a Slot 0 device's model code be in the range 0 to FF (hex), these bits return 0EA (hex) when in slot 0 and FEA (hex) when not in slot 0.</p>

## VXibus Status Register (VSR)

VXibus Configuration Offset: 4 (hex)

Attributes: Read Only 32, 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
A24/A32 ACTIVE	MODID*	EDTYPE[3]	EDTYPE[2]	EDTYPE[1]	EDTYPE[0]	X	ACCDIR
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
VERSION[3]	VERSION[2]	VERSION[1]	VERSION[0]	READY	PASSED	SFINH	RESET

This register contains status information about the VXI-MXI-2. This register conforms to the VXibus specification. When accessed with a 32-bit cycle, the bits of this register appear on bits 31 to 16 along with the VXibus Offset Register (VOR) on bits 15 to 0.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15	A24/A32 ACTIVE	A24/A32 Active  This bit reflects the state of the A24/A32 ENABLE bit in the VXibus Control Register (VCR). A 1 indicates that the local A24/A32 registers and memory can be accessed.
14	MODID*	MODID Line Status  This bit returns the status of the VXI-MXI-2 MODID line. A 0 indicates the VXI-MXI-2 is being selected (the MODID line is active).
13-10	EDTYPE[3:0]	Extended Device Type Class  These bits provide information about the additional capabilities of the VXI-MXI-2 as determined by optional configurations or daughter boards. These bits return E (hex) on the standard VXI-MXI-2 and are not affected by hard or soft resets.
9	X	Reserved  This is a reserved bit. The value it returns is meaningless.

8	ACCDIR	Access Direction This bit returns a 1 when it is read from the MXIbus. When this bit is read from the VXIbus it returns a 0.
7-4	VERSION[3:0]	Version Number These bits indicate the revision of the VXI-MXI-2 as shown below. These bits are not affected by hard or soft resets.

<b>VERSION (3:0) Value (Hex)</b>	<b>VXI-MXI-2 Revision</b>
F	A
E	B
D	C

3	READY	Ready This bit becomes 1 shortly after a hard reset to indicate that the VXI-MXI-2 is ready to execute all of its functionality. This bit is not affected by a soft reset.
2	PASSED	Passed This bit becomes 1 shortly after a hard reset to indicate that the VXI-MXI-2 has completed its power-on initialization sequence. The VXI-MXI-2 asserts the SYSFAIL* line on the VXIbus after a hard reset until this bit becomes 1. This bit is not affected by a soft reset.
1	SFINH	Sysfail Inhibit This bit reflects the state of the SFINH bit in the VXIbus Control Register (VCR).
0	RESET	Soft Reset This bit reflects the state of the RESET bit in the VXIbus Control Register (VCR).

## VXibus Control Register (VCR)

VXibus Configuration Offset: 4 (hex)

Attributes: Write Only 32, 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
A24/A32 ENABLE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
X	X	X	X	X	X	SFINH	RESET

This register provides various control bits for the VXI-MXI-2. This register conforms to the VXibus specification. When accessed with a 32-bit cycle, the bits of this register appear on bits 31 to 16 along with the VXibus Offset Register (VOR) on bits 15 to 0.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15	A24/A32 ENABLE	A24/A32 Enable  Writing a 1 to this bit enables the A24/A32 address decoding on the VXI-MXI-2. When this bit is 0 the VXI-MXI-2 does not respond to accesses to its onboard A24/A32 resources. This bit is cleared on a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.
14-2	X	Reserved  These bits are reserved. Write each of these bits with 1 when writing to the VCR.
1	SFINH	Sysfail Inhibit  Writing a 1 to this bit disables the VXI-MXI-2 from asserting the SYSFAIL* line due to its PASSED bit in the VXibus Status Register (VSR) being clear. The VXI-MXI-2 is still able to assert SYSFAIL* if the DSYSFAIL bit in the VXI-MXI-2 Control Register (VMCR) is set or if SYFAIL* is mapped from the MXibus to the VXibus regardless of the state of this bit. This bit is cleared on a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.

0

RESET

Reset

Writing a 1 to this bit while the PASSED bit in the VXIbus Status Register (VSR) is clear forces the VXI-MXI-2 into the Soft Reset state. The VXI-MXI-2 cannot be put in the Soft Reset state once the PASSED bit becomes 1. When this bit is 0, the VXI-MXI-2 is in the normal operation state. This bit is cleared on a hard reset.

## VXibus Offset Register (VOR)

VXibus Configuration Offset: 6 (hex)

Attributes: Read/Write 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
OFFSET[15]	OFFSET[14]	OFFSET[13]	OFFSET[12]	OFFSET[11]	OFFSET[10]	OFFSET[9]	OFFSET[8]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
OFFSET[7]	OFFSET[6]	OFFSET[5]	OFFSET[4]	OFFSET[3]	OFFSET[2]	OFFSET[1]	OFFSET[0]

This register determines the base address on the VXibus and the MXibus at which to locate the VXI-MXI-2 module's A24/A32 resources. This register conforms to the VXibus specification.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15-0	OFFSET[15:0]	<p><b>VXibus Offset</b></p> <p>These bits define the A24 or A32 base address at which the VXI-MXI-2 will locate its registers and memory. These bits correspond to VXibus address lines 23 through 8 when the VXI-MXI-2 is configured for A24, and address lines 31 through 16 when configured for A32. The REQMEM[3:0] bits in the VXibus Device Type Register (VDTR) determine the size of the VXI-MXI-2 module's VXibus memory space by controlling how many bits of OFFSET[15:0] are used. The VXI-MXI-2 module's A24/A32 Decoder compares the REQMEM[3:0] + 1 most significant bits of OFFSET[15:0] to their corresponding address lines and responds to cycles that match. The remainder of the OFFSET[15:0] bits are ignored. These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset.</p>

## VXibus MODID Register (VMIDR)

VXibus Configuration Offset: 8 (hex)

Attributes: Read/Write 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
1	1	OUTEN	MODID[12]	MODID[11]	MODID[10]	MODID[9]	MODID[8]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
MODID[7]	MODID[6]	MODID[5]	MODID[4]	MODID[3]	MODID[2]	MODID[1]	MODID[0]

This register provides the status of the VXibus MODID signals when the VXI-MXI-2 is installed in slot 0. It also controls the assertion of the MODID signals. This register conforms to the VXibus Mainframe Extender specification.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15-14	1	Reserved  These bits are reserved. They return 11 (binary) when the VMIDR is read. Any value can be written to these bits when writing the VMIDR.
13	OUTEN	MODID Output Enable  Writing a 1 to this bit enables the VXI-MXI-2 module's MODID drivers. When this bit is cleared, the VXI-MXI-2 does not drive the MODID lines. You should set this bit only when the VXI-MXI-2 is installed in slot 0. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.
12-0	MODID[12:0]	MODID Lines  These bits return the status of the 13 VXibus MODID lines when read. When OUTEN is set, setting one of these bits drives the corresponding MODID line high, while clearing one of these bits drives the corresponding MODID line low. These bits are not affected by hard and soft resets.



## Extender Logical Address Window Register (VWR0)

VXibus Configuration Offset: A (hex)

Attributes: Read/Write 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
0	LAEN	LADIR	1	1	LASIZE[2]	LASIZE[1]	LASIZE[0]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
LABASE[7]	LABASE[6]	LABASE[5]	LABASE[4]	LABASE[3]	LABASE[2]	LABASE[1]	LABASE[0]

You can use this register to control the mapping of VXibus configuration space between the VXibus and the MXibus. When programming this register, you do not need to consider the VXibus configuration space that the VXI-MXI-2 itself requires. This is because the Logical Address Decoder has a higher priority than VWR0 and the VXI-MXI-2 will respond to its configuration accesses from both the VXibus and the MXibus. This register conforms to the VXibus Mainframe Extender specification.

This register takes on a different form when the CMODE bit in the VXI-MXI-2 Control Register (VMCR) is set. This different form does not comply with the VXibus Mainframe Extender specification and the CMODE bit should not be set when using a VXibus multiframe Resource Manager. For more information on the CMODE bit, refer to the VMCR register description.

To accommodate 8-bit masters that write to this register, the window is not enabled until the lower byte of the register is written. Therefore, 8-bit masters should write the upper byte first, followed by the lower byte.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15	0	Reserved This bit is reserved and returns 0 when read. This bit can be written with any value.
14	LAEN	Extender Logical Address Window Enable Writing a 1 to this bit enables mapping of VXibus configuration space through the Extender Logical Address Window. When this bit is cleared, no VXibus configuration accesses are mapped between the VXibus and the MXibus. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.

13	LADIR	<p>Extender Logical Address Window Direction</p> <p>When this bit is set, the address range defined by LASIZE[2:0] and LABASE[7:0] applies to MXIbus cycles that are mapped in to VXIbus cycles (inward cycles). When this bit is cleared, the range applies to VXIbus cycles that are mapped out to MXIbus cycles (outward cycles). The complement of the defined range is mapped in the opposite direction. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.</p>
12-11	1	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are reserved. They return 11 (binary) when the VWR0 is read. These bits can be written with any value.</p>
10-8	LASIZE[2:0]	<p>Extender Logical Address Window Size</p> <p>These bits define the size of the range of logical addresses that map through the Extender Logical Address Window. They specify the number of address lines that are compared to the LABASE[7:0] bits when determining if a VXIbus configuration access is in the mapped range. The LASIZE[2:0] most significant bits of LABASE[7:0] are compared, while the remaining bits are ignored. Thus, the number of logical addresses in the range mapped is <math>2^{8-LASIZE[2:0]}</math>. These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset.</p>
7-0	LABASE[7:0]	<p>Extender Logical Address Window Base</p> <p>These bits define the base address of the range of logical addresses that map through the Extender Logical Address Window. They correspond to address lines 13 through 6, which effectively makes them the logical address lines. These bits can be thought of as the <i>base logical address</i> of the range that maps through the VXI-MXI-2. These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset.</p>

## Extender A16 Window Register (VWR1)

VXibus Configuration Offset: C (hex)

Attributes: Read/Write 32, 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
0	A16EN	A16DIR	1	1	A16SIZE[2]	A16SIZE[1]	A16SIZE[0]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
A16BASE[7]	A16BASE[6]	A16BASE[5]	A16BASE[4]	A16BASE[3]	A16BASE[2]	A16BASE[1]	A16BASE[0]

You can use this register to control the mapping of VMEbus A16 space between the VXibus and the MXibus. Only the lower three quarters of A16 space can be mapped using this register, because the upper one quarter is VXibus configuration space, which must be mapped through VWR0. This register conforms to the VXibus Mainframe Extender specification.

This register takes on a different form when the CMODE bit in the VXI-MXI-2 Control Register (VMCR) is set. This different form does not comply with the VXibus Mainframe Extender specification, and the CMODE bit should not be set when using a VXibus multiframe Resource Manager. For more information on the CMODE bit, refer to the VMCR register description.

When accessed with a 32-bit cycle, the bits of this register appear on bits 31 to 16 along with the Extender A24 Window Register (VWR2) on bits 15 to 0. To accommodate 8-bit masters that write to this register, the window is not enabled until the lower byte of the register is written. Therefore, 8-bit masters should write the upper byte first, followed by the lower byte.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15	0	Reserved This bit is reserved and returns 0 when read. This bit can be written with any value.
14	A16EN	Extender A16 Window Enable Writing a 1 to this bit enables mapping of VMEbus A16 space through the Extender A16 Window. When this bit is cleared, no VMEbus A16 accesses are mapped between the VXibus and the MXibus. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.

13	A16DIR	<p>Extender A16 Window Direction</p> <p>When this bit is set, the address range defined by A16SIZE[2:0] and A16BASE[7:0] applies to MXIbus cycles that are mapped in to VXIbus cycles (inward cycles). When this bit is cleared, the range applies to VXIbus cycles that are mapped out to MXIbus cycles (outward cycles). The complement of the defined range is mapped in the opposite direction. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.</p>
12-11	1	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are reserved. They return 11 (binary) when the VWR1 is read. These bits can be written with any value.</p>
10-8	A16SIZE[2:0]	<p>Extender A16 Window Size</p> <p>These bits define the size of the range of A16 addresses that map through the Extender A16 Window. They specify the number of address lines that are compared to the A16BASE[7:0] bits when determining if a VMEbus A16 access is in the mapped range. The A16SIZE[2:0] most significant bits of A16BASE[7:0] are compared, while the remaining bits are ignored. Thus, the number of A16 addresses in the range mapped is <math>256 * 2^{8-A16SIZE[2:0]}</math>. These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset.</p>
7-0	A16BASE[7:0]	<p>Extender A16 Window Base</p> <p>These bits define the base address of the range of A16 addresses that map through the Extender A16 Window. They correspond to address lines 15 through 8 (the eight most significant address lines used in VMEbus A16 space). No part of the upper one quarter of A16 space will be mapped through the Extender A16 Window regardless of the size and base programmed. These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset.</p>

## Extender A24 Window Register (VWR2)

VXIBus Configuration Offset: E (hex)

Attributes: Read/Write 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
0	A24EN	A24DIR	1	1	A24SIZE[2]	A24SIZE[1]	A24SIZE[0]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
A24BASE[7]	A24BASE[6]	A24BASE[5]	A24BASE[4]	A24BASE[3]	A24BASE[2]	A24BASE[1]	A24BASE[0]

You can use this register to control the mapping of VMEbus A24 space between the VXIBus and the MXIBus. When programming this register, you do not have to consider any VMEbus A24 space that the VXI-MXI-2 itself requires. This is because the A24/A32 Decoder has a higher priority than VWR2, and the VXI-MXI-2 will respond to its A24 accesses from both the VXIBus and the MXIBus. This register conforms to the VXIBus Mainframe Extender specification.

This register takes on a different form when the CMODE bit in the VXI-MXI-2 Control Register (VMCR) is set. This different form does not comply with the VXIBus Mainframe Extender specification, and the CMODE bit should not be set when using a VXIBus multiframe Resource Manager. For more information on the CMODE bit, refer to the VMCR register description.

To accommodate 8-bit masters that write to this register, the window is not enabled until the lower byte of the register is written. Therefore, 8-bit masters should write the upper byte first, followed by the lower byte.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15	0	Reserved This bit is reserved and returns 0 when read. This bit can be written with any value.
14	A24EN	Extender A24 Window Enable Writing a 1 to this bit enables mapping of VMEbus A24 space through the Extender A24 Window. When this bit is cleared, no VMEbus A24 accesses are mapped between the VXIBus and the MXIBus. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.

13	A24DIR	<p>Extender A24 Window Direction</p> <p>When this bit is set, the address range defined by A24SIZE[2:0] and A24BASE[7:0] applies to MXIbus cycles that are mapped in to VXIbus cycles (inward cycles). When this bit is cleared, the range applies to VXIbus cycles that are mapped out to MXIbus cycles (outward cycles). The complement of the defined range is mapped in the opposite direction. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.</p>
12-11	1	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are reserved. They return 11 (binary) when the VWR2 is read. These bits can be written with any value.</p>
10-8	A24SIZE[2:0]	<p>Extender A24 Window Size</p> <p>These bits define the size of the range of A24 addresses that map through the Extender A24 Window. They specify the number of address lines that are compared to the A24BASE[7:0] bits when determining if a VMEbus A24 access is in the mapped range. The A24SIZE[2:0] most significant bits of A24BASE[7:0] are compared, while the remaining bits are ignored. Thus, the number of A24 addresses in the range mapped is <math>65536 * 2^{8-A24SIZE[2:0]}</math>. These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset.</p>
7-0	A24BASE[7:0]	<p>Extender A24 Window Base</p> <p>These bits define the base address of the range of A24 addresses that map through the Extender A24 Window. They correspond to address lines 23 through 16 (the eight most significant address lines used in VMEbus A24 space). These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset.</p>

## Extender A32 Window Register (VWR3)

VXIBus Configuration Offset: 10 (hex)

Attributes: Read/Write 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
0	A32EN	A32DIR	1	1	A32SIZE[2]	A32SIZE[1]	A32SIZE[0]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
A32BASE[7]	A32BASE[6]	A32BASE[5]	A32BASE[4]	A32BASE[3]	A32BASE[2]	A32BASE[1]	A32BASE[0]

You can use this register to control the mapping of VMEbus A32 space between the VXIBus and the MXIBus. When programming this register, you do not need to consider any VMEbus A32 space that the VXI-MXI-2 itself requires. This is because the A24/A32 Decoder has a higher priority than VWR3, and the VXI-MXI-2 will respond to its A32 accesses from both the VXIBus and the MXIBus. This register conforms to the VXIBus Mainframe Extender specification.

This register takes on a different form when the CMODE bit in the VXI-MXI-2 Control Register (VMCR) is set. This different form does not comply with the VXIBus Mainframe Extender specification, and the CMODE bit should not be set when using a VXIBus multiframe Resource Manager. For more information on the CMODE bit, refer to the VMCR register description.

To accommodate 8-bit masters that write to this register, the window is not enabled until the lower byte of the register is written. Therefore, 8-bit masters should write the upper byte first, followed by the lower byte.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15	0	Reserved This bit is reserved and returns 0 when read. This bit can be written with any value.
14	A32EN	Extender A32 Window Enable Writing a 1 to this bit enables mapping of VMEbus A32 space through the Extender A32 Window. When this bit is cleared, no VMEbus A32 accesses are mapped between the VXIBus and the MXIBus. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.

13	A32DIR	<p>Extender A32 Window Direction</p> <p>When this bit is set, the address range defined by A32SIZE[2:0] and A32BASE[7:0] applies to MXIbus cycles that are mapped in to VXIbus cycles (inward cycles). When this bit is cleared, the range applies to VXIbus cycles that are mapped out to MXIbus cycles (outward cycles). The complement of the defined range is mapped in the opposite direction. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.</p>
12-11	1	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are reserved. They return 11 (binary) when the VWR3 is read. These bits can be written with any value.</p>
10-8	A32SIZE[2:0]	<p>Extender A32 Window Size</p> <p>These bits define the size of the range of A32 addresses that map through the Extender A32 Window. They specify the number of address lines that are compared to the A32BASE[7:0] bits when determining if a VMEbus A32 access is in the mapped range. The A32SIZE[2:0] most significant bits of A32BASE[7:0] are compared, while the remaining bits are ignored. Thus, the number of A32 addresses in the range mapped is <math>16777216 * 2^{8-A32SIZE[2:0]}</math>. These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset.</p>
7-0	A32BASE[7:0]	<p>Extender A32 Window Base</p> <p>These bits define the base address of the range of A32 addresses that map through the Extender A32 Window. They correspond to address lines 31 through 24 (the eight most significant address lines in VMEbus A32 space). These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset.</p>



## VXibus Interrupt Configuration Register (VICR)

VXibus Configuration Offset: 12 (hex)

Attributes: Read/Write 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
0	INTEN[7]	INTEN[6]	INTEN[5]	INTEN[4]	INTEN[3]	INTEN[2]	INTEN[1]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	INTDIR[7]	INTDIR[6]	INTDIR[5]	INTDIR[4]	INTDIR[3]	INTDIR[2]	INTDIR[1]

You can use this register to control the routing of the seven VMEbus interrupt lines between the VXibus and the MXibus. Any interrupts that the VXI-MXI-2 itself generates will be driven on the VXibus and must be routed to the MXibus through this register if the handler for the interrupt is located on the MXibus. Interrupt Acknowledge cycles are mapped in the opposite direction of the corresponding interrupt, which allows the handler to transparently reach the interrupter when acknowledging an interrupt. More than one VXI-MXI-2 can route the same interrupt level to the same bus (the VXibus or MXibus). This register conforms to the VXibus Mainframe Extender specification.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15	0	Reserved This bit is reserved. It returns 0 when read. This bit can be written with any value.
14-8	INTEN[7:1]	Interrupt Enable Setting these bits individually enables routing of the seven VMEbus interrupt lines between the VXibus and the MXibus. Any interrupt line whose corresponding INTEN[7:1] bit is clear is not routed. These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset.
7	0	Reserved This bit is reserved. It returns 0 when read. This bit can be written with any value.

6-0

INTDIR[7:1]

**Interrupt Direction**

When the corresponding INTEN[7:1] bit is clear, these bits are ignored. When the corresponding INTEN[7:1] bit is set, these bits control the direction that the interrupt is routed. The interrupt is routed from the VXIbus to the MXIbus when its INTDIR[7:1] bit is 0 (outward), and from the MXIbus to the VXIbus when its INTDIR[7:1] bit is 1 (inward). These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset.

## VXibus TTL Trigger Configuration Register (VTCR)

VXibus Configuration Offset: 14 (hex)

Attributes: Read/Write 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
TTLTRGEN[7]	TTLTRGEN[6]	TTLTRGEN[5]	TTLTRGEN[4]	TTLTRGEN[3]	TTLTRGEN[2]	TTLTRGEN[1]	TTLTRGEN[0]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
TTLTRGDIR[7]	TTLTRGDIR[6]	TTLTRGDIR[5]	TTLTRGDIR[4]	TTLTRGDIR[3]	TTLTRGDIR[2]	TTLTRGDIR[1]	TTLTRGDIR[0]

You can use this register to control the routing of the eight VXibus TTL trigger lines between the VXibus and the MXibus. Any triggers that the VXI-MXI-2 itself generates are driven on the VXibus and must be routed to the MXibus through this register if the destination for the trigger is located on the MXibus. Likewise, the VXI-MXI-2 can sense triggers only from the VXibus, so any triggers originating on the MXibus that the VXI-MXI-2 must sense should be routed through this register to the VXibus. More than one VXI-MXI-2 cannot route the same trigger line to the same MXibus. Configure only one VXI-MXI-2 to route a trigger to a particular MXibus at any one time. This register conforms to the VXibus Mainframe Extender specification.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15-8	TTLTRGEN[7:0]	TTL Trigger Enable  Setting these bits individually enables routing of the eight VXibus TTL trigger lines between the VXibus and the MXibus. Any trigger line whose corresponding TTLTRGEN[7:0] bit is clear is not routed. These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset.
7-0	TTLTRGDIR[7:0]	TTL Trigger Direction  When the corresponding TTLTRGEN[7:0] bit is clear, these bits are ignored. When the corresponding TTLTRGEN[7:0] bit is set, these bits control the direction in which the trigger is routed. The trigger is routed from the VXibus to the MXibus when its TTLTRGDIR[7:0] bit is 0 (outward), and from the MXibus to the VXibus when its TTLTRGDIR[7:0] bit is 1 (inward). These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset.

## VXibus Utility Configuration Register (VUCR)

VXibus Configuration Offset: 18 (hex)

Attributes: Read/Write 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
TTL*	ECL3*	ECL2*	UTIL*	1	1	1	1
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	ACFIN	ACFOUT	SFIN	SFOUT	SRIN	SROUT

This register indicates that the VXI-MXI-2 supports TTL trigger routing and VMEbus utility signal routing and does not support any ECL trigger routing. You can also use this register to control the routing of the VMEbus utility signals between the VXibus and the MXIbus. The VMEbus utility signals are ACFAIL\*, SYSFAIL\*, and SYSRESET\*. Any utility signals that the VXI-MXI-2 itself generates are driven on the VXibus and must be routed to the MXIbus through this register if the destination for the signal is located on the MXIbus. Likewise, the VXI-MXI-2 can sense the three utility signals only from the VXibus, so any signal originating on the MXIbus that the VXI-MXI-2 must sense should be routed through this register to the VXibus. There are no restrictions on either the number of VXI-MXI-2 modules routing the utility signals or the directions in which they are routed. Also, the VXI-MXI-2 can route any utility signal in both directions simultaneously. This register conforms to the VXibus Mainframe Extender specification.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15	TTL*	TTL Trigger Support This read-only bit returns a 0 to indicate that the VXI-MXI-2 supports routing of the eight VXibus TTL trigger lines. The value written to this bit is irrelevant.
14	ECL3*	P3 ECL Trigger Support This read-only bit returns a 1 to indicate that the VXI-MXI-2 does not support routing of the P3 ECL trigger lines. The value written to this bit is irrelevant.
13	ECL2*	P2 ECL Trigger Support This read-only bit returns a 1 to indicate that the VXI-MXI-2 does not support routing of the P2 ECL trigger lines. The value written to this bit is irrelevant.

12	UTIL*	Utility Signal Support  This read-only bit returns a 0 to indicate that the VXI-MXI-2 supports routing of the VMEbus utility signals ACFAIL*, SYSFAIL*, and SYSRESET*. The value written to this bit is irrelevant.
11-6	1	Reserved  These bits are reserved. They return 11111 (binary) when read. Write each of these bits with 1 when writing to the VUCR.
5	ACFIN	ACFAIL* In  Setting this bit causes the VXI-MXI-2 to route the ACFAIL* signal from the MXIbus to the VXIbus. When this bit is clear, ACFAIL* is ignored on the MXIbus. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.
4	ACFOUT	ACFAIL* Out  Setting this bit causes the VXI-MXI-2 to route the ACFAIL* signal from the VXIbus to the MXIbus. When this bit is clear, ACFAIL* is ignored on the VXIbus. You can route ACFAIL* in both directions simultaneously. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.
3	SFIN	SYSFAIL* In  Setting this bit causes the VXI-MXI-2 to route the SYSFAIL* signal from the MXIbus to the VXIbus. When this bit is clear, SYSFAIL* is ignored on the MXIbus. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.
2	SFOUT	SYSFAIL* Out  Setting this bit causes the VXI-MXI-2 to route the SYSFAIL* signal from the VXIbus to the MXIbus. When this bit is clear, SYSFAIL* is ignored on the VXIbus. You can route SYSFAIL* in both directions simultaneously. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.

1	SRIN	<b>SYSRESET* In</b> Setting this bit causes the VXI-MXI-2 to route the SYSRESET* signal from the MXIbus to the VXIbus. When this bit is clear, SYSRESET* is ignored on the MXIbus. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.
0	SROUT	<b>SYSRESET* Out</b> Setting this bit causes the VXI-MXI-2 to route the SYSRESET* signal from the VXIbus to the MXIbus. When this bit is clear, SYSRESET* is ignored on the VXIbus. You can route SYSRESET* in both directions simultaneously. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.

## VXibus Subclass Register (VSCR)

VXibus Configuration Offset: 1E (hex)

Attributes: Read Only 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
SC[15]	SC[14]	SC[13]	SC[12]	SC[11]	SC[10]	SC[9]	SC[8]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
SC[7]	SC[6]	SC[5]	SC[4]	SC[3]	SC[2]	SC[1]	SC[0]

The Subclass Register (VSCR) is used to specify the precise class of a device when it indicates with the DEVCLASS[1:0] bits in the VXibus ID Register (VIDR) that it is an Extended Class device. The VXI-MXI-2 is a VXibus Mainframe Extender, which is one of the VXibus-defined Extended classes. This register contains the VXibus Mainframe Extender subclass code. This register conforms to the VXibus Mainframe Extender specification.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15-0	SC[15:0]	Subclass These read-only bits return FFFC (hex).

## VXI-MXI-2 Status Register (VMSR)

VXIbus Configuration Offset: 20 (hex)

Attributes: Read Only 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
0	CMODE	1	0	MXSCTO	INTLCK	DSYSFAIL	FAIR
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
MXISC	0	0	0	SCFG	MBERR	0	PARERR

This VXI-MXI-2-specific register provides status bits for various operations.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15	0	Reserved This bit is reserved and returns 0 when read.
14	CMODE	Comparison Mode Status This bit reflects the state of the CMODE bit in the VXI-MXI-2 Control register (VMCR).
13	1	Reserved This bit is reserved and returns 1 when read.
12	0	Reserved This bit is reserved and returns 0 when read.
11	MXSCTO	MXIbus System Controller Timeout Status If the VXI-MXI-2 is the MXIbus System Controller, this bit is set when the VXI-MXI-2 terminates a MXIbus cycle with a BERR due to a bus timeout. This bit is cleared by hard and soft resets and when read.
10	INTLCK	Interlocked Status This bit reflects the state of the INTLCK bit in the VXI-MXI-2 Control Register (VMCR).
9	DSYSFAIL	Drive SYSFAIL* Status This bit reflects the state of the DSYSFAIL bit in the VXI-MXI-2 Control Register (VMCR).



8	FAIR	<p><b>MXIbus Fair Status</b></p> <p>This bit indicates if the VXI-MXI-2 is a fair MXIbus requester. The VXI-MXI-2 is fair if this bit returns a 1, and not fair if it returns a 0. Refer to Chapter 6, <i>Programmable Configurations</i>, for information on configuring the VXI-MXI-2 as a fair MXIbus requester.</p>
7	MXISC	<p><b>MXIbus System Controller Status</b></p> <p>This bit returns a 1 if the VXI-MXI-2 is the MXIbus System Controller, or a 0 when the VXI-MXI-2 is not the MXIbus System Controller.</p>
6-4	0	<p><b>Reserved</b></p> <p>These bits are reserved and return 000 (binary) when read.</p>
3	SCFG	<p><b>Self-Configuration Status</b></p> <p>After a hard reset, the VXI-MXI-2 executes an initialization sequence called <i>self-configuration</i>. When this bit returns a 1, self-configuration is in process and the VXI-MXI-2 may not be fully initialized. When this bit returns a 0, self-configuration is complete and the VXI-MXI-2 is initialized. The PASSED bit in the VXIbus Status Register (VSR) also does not become set until self-configuration is complete; this prevents a Resource Manager from attempting to program the VXI-MXI-2 before initialization is complete.</p>
2	MBERR	<p><b>MXIbus Bus Error Status</b></p> <p>If this bit is set, the VXI-MXI-2 terminated the previous MXIbus transfer by driving the MXIbus BERR* line. This indicates that the cycle was terminated because of a bus error or a retry condition. This bit is cleared by hard and soft resets and on successful MXIbus accesses.</p>
1	0	<p><b>Reserved</b></p> <p>This bit is reserved and returns 0 when read.</p>

0

PARERR

Parity Error Status

If this bit is set, a MXIbus parity error occurred on either the address or the data portion of the last MXIbus transfer. This bit is cleared by hard and soft resets and on MXIbus transfers without a parity error.

## VXI-MXI-2 Control Register (VMCR)

VXIbus Configuration Offset: 20 (hex)

Attributes: Write Only 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
0	CMODE	ECLLEN[1]	ECLDIR[1]	ECLLEN[0]	ECLDIR[0]	DSYSFAIL	DSYSRST
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	INTLCK

This VXI-MXI-2 specific register provides control bits for various operations.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15	0	Reserved  This bit is reserved. Write a 0 when writing to this bit.
14	CMODE	Comparison Mode  This bit selects the range comparison mode for the Extender Logical Address (VWR0), A16 (VWR1), A24 (VWR2), and A32 (VWR3) Window Registers. If CMODE is cleared, a Base/Size range comparison is used to determine the range of addresses in the windows, as described in the VWR <sub>x</sub> register descriptions. If CMODE is set, an upper and lower bound is used to determine the range of addresses in the windows. The upper eight bits of each VWR <sub>x</sub> register form the upper bound (HIGH[7:0]), while the lower eight bits form the lower bound (LOW[7:0]). The LOW[7:0] bits define the lower limit of the range of MXIbus addresses that map into the VXIbus, while the HIGH[7:0] bits define the upper limit. As with the normal comparison mode, any address that is not in the range will map in the opposite direction. When HIGH[7:0] > [range] ≥ LOW[7:0], a MXIbus cycle within the range maps to the VXIbus, while a VXIbus cycle out of that range maps to the MXIbus. When LOW[7:0] > [range] ≥ HIGH[7:0], a VXIbus cycle within the range

maps to the MXIbus, while a MXIbus cycle out of that range maps to the VXIbus. When  $HIGH[7:0] = LOW[7:0] = 0$ , the window is disabled. When  $FF$  (hex)  $\geq (HIGH[7:0] = LOW[7:0]) \geq 80$  (hex), all VXIbus addresses are mapped out to the MXIbus. When  $7F$  (hex)  $\geq (HIGH[7:0] = LOW[7:0]) > 0$ , all MXIbus addresses are mapped in to the VXIbus. To accommodate 8-bit devices that write to the VWRx registers, the window is not enabled until the lower byte is written. Therefore, 8-bit masters should write the upper byte first, then the lower byte. This bit is cleared by hard and soft resets.

13	ECLLEN[1]	<p>ECL Trigger [1] Enable</p> <p>Setting this bit enables routing of the VXIbus P2 ECL trigger [1] line between the VXIbus and the front-panel SMB connectors. If this bit is clear, no routing is enabled between the SMB connectors and the P2 ECL trigger [1] line. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.</p>
12	ECLDIR[1]	<p>ECL Trigger [1] Direction</p> <p>When the ECLLEN[1] bit is clear, this bit is ignored. When the ECLLEN[1] bit is set, this bit controls the direction in which the trigger is routed. The trigger is routed from the VXIbus to the TRG OUT SMB connector when ECLDIR[1] is 0 (outward), and from the TRG IN SMB connector to the VXIbus when ECLDIR[1] is 1 (inward). This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.</p>
11	ECLLEN[0]	<p>ECL Trigger [0] Enable</p> <p>Setting this bit enables routing of the VXIbus P2 ECL trigger [0] line between the VXIbus and the front-panel SMB connectors. If this bit is clear, no routing is enabled between the SMB connectors and the P2 ECL trigger [0] line. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.</p>

10	ECLDIR[0]	<p>ECL Trigger [0] Direction</p> <p>When the ECLLEN[0] bit is clear, this bit is ignored. When the ECLLEN[0] bit is set, this bit controls the direction in which the trigger is routed. The trigger is routed from the VXIbus to the TRG OUT SMB connector when ECLDIR[0] is 0 (outward), and from the TRG IN SMB connector to the VXIbus when ECLDIR[0] is 1 (inward). This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.</p>
9	DSYSFAIL	<p>Drive SYSFAIL*</p> <p>Writing a 1 to this bit causes the VXI-MXI-2 to assert the VMEbus SYSFAIL* line. This bit is cleared by hard and soft resets.</p>
8	DSYSRST	<p>Drive SYSRESET*</p> <p>Writing a 1 to this bit causes the VXI-MXI-2 to assert the VMEbus SYSRESET* line for a minimum of 200 ms. This bit is automatically cleared after the assertion of SYSRESET*.</p>
7-1	0	<p>Reserved</p> <p>These bits are reserved. Write each of these bits with 0 when writing to the VMCR.</p>
0	INTLCK	<p>Interlocked Mode</p> <p>Writing a 1 to this bit causes the VXI-MXI-2 to interlock arbitration between the VXIbus and the MXIbus. When arbitration is interlocked, the VXI-MXI-2 will always own either the VXIbus or the MXIbus. When the VXI-MXI-2 must release the bus that it owns, it does not do so until it obtains ownership of the other bus (VXIbus or the MXIbus). If the VXI-MXI-2 does not own either bus when this bit is written with a 1, it will arbitrate for the VXIbus. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset. Refer to the <i>Interlocked Arbitration Mode</i> section of Chapter 6, <i>Programmable Configurations</i>, for more detailed information.</p>

## VXibus Lock Register (VLR)

VXibus Configuration Offset: 22 (hex)

Attributes: Read/Write 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	LOCKED

This register is used to lock the VXibus or the MXibus. This register performs differently depending on whether the register is accessed from the VXibus or the MXibus.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15-1	1	Reserved These bits are reserved and each returns 1 when read. Write a 0 to each of these bits when writing to the VLR.
0	LOCKED	VXibus or MXibus Locked When this bit is set by a VXibus access, the VXI-MXI-2 arbitrates for the MXibus. Once the VXI-MXI-2 wins arbitration, it does not give up ownership of the MXibus until either this bit is cleared or a reset occurs. This prevents any other MXibus masters from using the bus so that the VXI-MXI-2 can complete indivisible operations. When this bit is set by a MXibus access, the VXibus is locked by that device so that indivisible operations to local VXibus resources can be performed from the MXibus. Similarly, when a VXibus device reads this bit as a 1, it indicates that the MXibus is locked. When a MXibus device reads this bit as a 1, it indicates that the VXibus is locked. This bit does not read as a 1 until the VXI-MXI-2 has successfully arbitrated for and won the indicated bus. Writing a 0 to this bit unlocks the appropriate bus. This bit is cleared by hard and soft resets.

## VXibus Logical Address Register (VLAR)

VXibus Configuration Offset: 26 (hex)

Attributes: Read Only 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
TRIG[7]	TRIG[6]	TRIG[5]	TRIG[4]	TRIG[3]	TRIG[2]	TRIG[1]	TRIG[0]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
LA[7]	LA[6]	LA[5]	LA[4]	LA[3]	LA[2]	LA[1]	LA[0]

This register provides the logical address of the VXI-MXI-2. It also allows monitoring of the VXibus TTL trigger [7:0] lines.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15-8	TRIG[7:0]	<p>VXibus TTL Trigger Line [7:0] Status</p> <p>These bits return the current state of the eight VXibus TTL trigger lines on the mainframe. If a bit returns a 1, the corresponding TTL trigger is asserted.</p>
7-0	LA[7:0]	<p>Logical Address Status</p> <p>These bits return the logical address of the VXI-MXI-2.</p>

## VXibus Trigger Drive Register (VTDR)

VXibus Configuration Offset: 26 (hex)

Attributes: Write Only 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
DTTRIG[7]	DTTRIG[6]	DTTRIG[5]	DTTRIG[4]	DTTRIG[3]	DTTRIG[2]	DTTRIG[1]	DTTRIG[0]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	DETRIG[1]	DETRIG[0]

This register allows the VXI-MXI-2 to assert the VXibus TTL and ECL trigger lines.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15-8	DTTRIG[7:0]	Drive VXibus TTL Trigger Line [7:0] Writing a 1 to one of these bits causes the VXI-MXI-2 to assert the corresponding VXibus TTL trigger line. These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset. The state of the VXibus TTL trigger lines can be monitored in the VXibus Logical Address Register (VLAR).
7-2	0	Reserved These bits are reserved. Write a 0 to each of these bits when writing the VTDR.
1-0	DETRIG[1:0]	Drive VXibus P2 ECL Trigger Line [1:0] Writing a 1 to one of these bits causes the VXI-MXI-2 to assert the corresponding VXibus P2 ECL trigger line. These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset. The state of the VXibus P2 ECL trigger lines can be monitored in the VXibus Trigger Mode Select Register (VTMSR).



## VXibus Trigger Mode Select Register (VTMSR)

VXibus Configuration Offset: 28 (hex)

Attributes: Read Only 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ETRIG[1]	ETRIG[0]	1	1	TRGIN	TRGOUT	1	1

You can use this register to monitor the VXibus P2 ECL trigger [1:0] lines as well as the front-panel SMB connector triggers.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15-8	1	Reserved These bits are reserved and each returns 1 when read.
7-6	ETRIG[1:0]	VXibus P2 ECL Trigger Line [1:0] Status These bits return the current state of the two VXibus P2 ECL trigger lines on the mainframe. If a bit returns a 1, the corresponding ECL trigger is asserted.
5-4	1	Reserved These bits are reserved and each returns 1 when read.
3	TRGIN	Trigger In SMB Status This bit returns the current state of the front-panel TRG IN SMB connector. A 1 indicates that the input signal is high, while a 0 indicates the signal is low.
2	TRGOUT	Trigger Out SMB Status This bit returns the current state of the front-panel TRG OUT SMB connector. A 1 indicates that the output signal is high, while a 0 indicates the signal is low.
1-0	1	Reserved These bits are reserved and each returns 1 when read.

## VXibus Interrupt Status Register (VISTR)

VXibus Configuration Offset: 2A (hex)

Attributes: Read Only 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
LINT[3]	LINT[2]	LINT[1]	AFINT	BKOFF	0	SYSFAIL	ACFAIL
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
SFINT	IRQ[7]	IRQ[6]	IRQ[5]	IRQ[4]	IRQ[3]	IRQ[2]	IRQ[1]

You can use this register to monitor the VMEbus IRQ[7:1] lines and the status of local VXI-MXI-2 interrupt conditions. Bits 15 through 8 of this register, along with the logical address of the VXI-MXI-2 on bits 7 through 0, are returned during an interrupt acknowledge cycle for the local interrupt condition.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15-13	LINT[3:1]	Local Interrupt Level These bits reflect the state of the LINT[3:1] bits in the VXibus Interrupt Control Register (VICTR).
12	AFINT	VMEbus ACFAIL* Interrupt Status This bit returns 1 when the VXI-MXI-2 is driving the VMEbus IRQ[7:1] selected by LINT[3:1] because the ACFAIL* line is asserted. This bit clears after the VXI-MXI-2 responds to an interrupt acknowledge cycle for the local interrupt. The ACFAIL* interrupt is enabled with the AFIE bit in the VXibus Interrupt Control Register (VICTR).
11	BKOFF	Back Off Status This bit is set when the VXI-MXI-2 encounters a deadlock condition between the VXibus and the MXibus. If the BKOFFIE bit in the VXibus Interrupt Control Register (VICTR) is set, an interrupt is also generated. This bit stores the deadlock status even when the interrupt is not enabled. This bit clears when read either directly or through an interrupt acknowledge cycle.

10	0	Reserved
		This bit is reserved and returns 0 when read.
9	SYSFAIL	SYSFAIL* Status
		This bit returns the current state of the VMEbus SYSFAIL* signal. A 1 indicates that SYSFAIL* is asserted (low), while a 0 indicates it is not asserted (high). If the SFIE bit in the VXibus Interrupt Control Register (VICTR) is set, an interrupt is also generated when SYSFAIL* asserts.
8	ACFAIL	ACFAIL* Status
		This bit returns the current state of the VMEbus ACFAIL* signal. A 1 indicates that ACFAIL* is asserted (low), while a 0 indicates it is not asserted (high). If the AFIE bit in the VXibus Interrupt Control Register (VICTR) is set, an interrupt is also generated when ACFAIL* asserts.
7	SFINT	VMEbus SYSFAIL* Interrupt Status
		This bit returns 1 when the VXI-MXI-2 is driving the VMEbus IRQ[7:1] selected by LINT[3:1] because the SYSFAIL* line is asserted. This bit clears after the VXI-MXI-2 responds to an interrupt acknowledge cycle for the local interrupt. The SYSFAIL* interrupt is enabled with the SFIE bit in the VXibus Interrupt Control Register (VICTR).
6-0	IRQ[7:1]	VMEbus Interrupt Request [7:1] Status
		These bits return the current state of the seven VMEbus interrupt request lines on the mainframe. If a bit returns a 1, the corresponding IRQ is asserted.

## VXIbus Interrupt Control Register (VICTR)

VXIbus Configuration Offset: 2A (hex)

Attributes: Write Only 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
LINT[3]	LINT[2]	LINT[1]	0	BKOFFIE	0	SFIE	AFIE
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	DIRQ[7]	DIRQ[6]	DIRQ[5]	DIRQ[4]	DIRQ[3]	DIRQ[2]	DIRQ[1]

This register allows the VXI-MXI-2 to assert the VMEbus IRQ[7:1] lines and provides enable bits for the various VXI-MXI-2 local interrupts.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15-13	LINT[3:1]	Local Interrupt Level These bits determine which VMEbus interrupt level the local interrupt conditions will assert. The local interrupt conditions are the BKOFF, SFINT, and AFINT bits of the VXIbus Interrupt Status Register (VISTR). Each condition can be individually enabled in this register. Write a number in the range 1 through 7 to these bits to select the desired interrupt level. Writing a 0 to these bits globally disables the local interrupt. These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset.
12	0	Reserved This bit is reserved. Write a 0 when writing to this bit.
11	BKOFFIE	Back Off Interrupt Enable Writing a 1 to this bit enables the BKOFF interrupt condition in the VXIbus Interrupt Status Register (VISTR) to assert the VMEbus IRQ[7:1] selected by LINT[3:1]. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.
10	0	Reserved This bit is reserved. Write a 0 when writing to this bit.

9	SFIE	<p>SYSFAIL* Interrupt Enable</p> <p>Writing a 1 to this bit enables the SFINT interrupt condition in the VXIbus Interrupt Status Register (VISTR) to assert the VMEbus IRQ[7:1] selected by LINT[3:1]. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.</p>
8	AFIE	<p>ACFAIL* Interrupt Enable</p> <p>Writing a 1 to this bit enables the AFINT interrupt condition in the VXIbus Interrupt Status Register (VISTR) to assert the VMEbus IRQ[7:1] selected by LINT[3:1]. This bit is cleared by a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.</p>
7	0	<p>Reserved</p> <p>This bit is reserved. Write a 0 when writing to this bit.</p>
6-0	DIRQ[7:1]	<p>Drive VMEbus Interrupt Request [7:1]</p> <p>Writing a 1 to one of these bits causes the VXI-MXI-2 to assert the corresponding VMEbus interrupt request. When the interrupt driven from these bits is acknowledged, the value in the VXIbus Status ID Register (VSIDR) is returned and the DIRQ[7:1] bit clears, releasing the interrupt. These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset. The state of the VMEbus interrupt request lines can be monitored in the VXIbus Interrupt Status Register (VISTR).</p>

## VXibus Status ID Register (VSIDR)

VXibus Configuration Offset: 2C (hex)

Attributes: Read/Write 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
S[15]	S[14]	S[13]	S[12]	S[11]	S[10]	S[9]	S[8]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
S[7]	S[6]	S[5]	S[4]	S[3]	S[2]	S[1]	S[0]

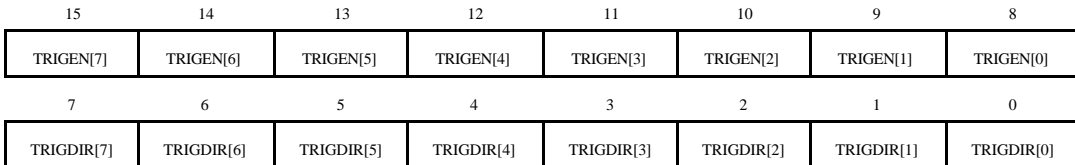
This register contains the Status ID value, which is returned during an interrupt acknowledge cycle for an IRQ[7:1] line that is being driven with the DIRQ[7:1] bits in the VXibus Interrupt Control Register (VICTR).

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15-0	S[15:0]	Status ID  These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset.

## VXI-MXI-2 Trigger Control Register (VMTCR)

VXIbus Configuration Offset: 2E (hex)

Attributes: Read/Write 16, 8-bit accessible



You can use this register to control the routing of the eight VXIbus TTL trigger lines between the VXIbus and the two front-panel trigger SMB connectors. Any triggers that the VXI-MXI-2 itself generates are driven on the VXIbus and must be routed to the TRG OUT SMB through this register if the destination for the trigger is located on the TRG OUT SMB. Likewise, the VXI-MXI-2 can sense triggers only from the VXIbus, so any triggers originating on the TRG IN SMB that the VXI-MXI-2 must sense should be routed through this register to the VXIbus.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15-8	TRIGEN[7:0]	<p>Trigger Enable</p> <p>Setting these bits individually enables routing of the eight VXIbus TTL trigger lines between the VXIbus and the front-panel SMB connectors. Any trigger line whose corresponding TRIGEN[7:0] bit is clear is not routed. These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset.</p>
7-0	TRIGDIR[7:0]	<p>Trigger Direction</p> <p>When the corresponding TRIGEN[7:0] bit is clear, these bits are ignored. When the corresponding TRIGEN[7:0] bit is set, these bits control the direction that the trigger is routed. The trigger is routed from the VXIbus to the TRG OUT SMB connector when its TRIGDIR[7:0] bit is 0 (outward), and from the TRG IN SMB connector to the VXIbus when its TRIGDIR[7:0] bit is 1 (inward). These bits are cleared by a hard reset and are not affected by a soft reset.</p>

## VXIbus Interrupt Acknowledge Register 1 (VIAR1)

VXIbus Configuration Offset: 32 (hex)

Attributes: Read Only 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
II[15]	II[14]	II[13]	II[12]	II[11]	II[10]	II[9]	II[8]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
II[7]	II[6]	II[5]	II[4]	II[3]	II[2]	II[1]	II[0]

This register generates a VXIbus Interrupt Acknowledge (IACK) cycle for interrupt level 1 when read from the MXIbus and returns the Status ID received from the interrupter. It can generate 16-bit or 8-bit IACK cycles. Generating an 8-bit IACK cycle requires reading offset 33 (hex). When read from the VXIbus, this register does not generate an IACK cycle and returns FFFF (hex).

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15-0	II[15:0]	Level 1 Interrupter Status ID These bits return the Status ID received during the IACK cycle.



## VXibus Interrupt Acknowledge Register 2 (VIAR2)

VXibus Configuration Offset: 34 (hex)

Attributes: Read Only 32, 16, 8-bit accessible

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
I2[31]	I2[30]	I2[29]	I2[28]	I2[27]	I2[26]	I2[25]	I2[24]
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
I2[23]	I2[22]	I2[21]	I2[20]	I2[19]	I2[18]	I2[17]	I2[16]
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
I2[15]	I2[14]	I2[13]	I2[12]	I2[11]	I2[10]	I2[9]	I2[8]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
I2[7]	I2[6]	I2[5]	I2[4]	I2[3]	I2[2]	I2[1]	I2[0]

This register generates a VXibus Interrupt Acknowledge (IACK) cycle for interrupt level 2 when read from the MXibus and returns the Status ID received from the interrupter. It can generate 32-bit, 16-bit, or 8-bit IACK cycles. Generating an 8-bit IACK cycle requires reading offset 35 (hex). When read from the VXibus, this register does not generate an IACK cycle and returns FFFFFFFF (hex).

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
31-0	I2[31:0]	Level 2 Interrupter Status ID These bits return the Status ID received during the IACK cycle.

## VXIbus Interrupt Acknowledge Register 3 (VIAR3)

VXIbus Configuration Offset: 36 (hex)

Attributes: Read Only 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
I3[15]	I3[14]	I3[13]	I3[12]	I3[11]	I3[10]	I3[9]	I3[8]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
I3[7]	I3[6]	I3[5]	I3[4]	I3[3]	I3[2]	I3[1]	I3[0]

This register generates a VXIbus Interrupt Acknowledge (IACK) cycle for interrupt level 3 when read from the MXIbus and returns the Status ID received from the interrupter. It can generate 16-bit or 8-bit IACK cycles. Generating an 8-bit IACK cycle requires reading offset 37 (hex). When read from the VXIbus, this register does not generate an IACK cycle and returns FFFF (hex).

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15-0	I3[15:0]	Level 3 Interrupter Status ID These bits return the Status ID received during the IACK cycle.

## VXibus Interrupt Acknowledge Register 4 (VIAR4)

VXibus Configuration Offset: 38 (hex)

Attributes: Read Only 32, 16, 8-bit accessible

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
I4[31]	I4[30]	I4[29]	I4[28]	I4[27]	I4[26]	I4[25]	I4[24]
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
I4[23]	I4[22]	I4[21]	I4[20]	I4[19]	I4[18]	I4[17]	I4[16]
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
I4[15]	I4[14]	I4[13]	I4[12]	I4[11]	I4[10]	I4[9]	I4[8]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
I4[7]	I4[6]	I4[5]	I4[4]	I4[3]	I4[2]	I4[1]	I4[0]

This register generates a VXibus Interrupt Acknowledge (IACK) cycle for interrupt level 4 when read from the MXibus and returns the Status ID received from the interrupter. It can generate 32-bit, 16-bit, or 8-bit IACK cycles. Generating an 8-bit IACK cycle requires reading offset 39 (hex). When read from the VXibus, this register does not generate an IACK cycle and returns FFFFFFFF (hex).

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
31-0	I4[31:0]	Level 4 Interrupter Status ID These bits return the Status ID received during the IACK cycle.

## VXibus Interrupt Acknowledge Register 5 (VIAR5)

VXibus Configuration Offset: 3A (hex)

Attributes: Read Only 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
I5[15]	I5[14]	I5[13]	I5[12]	I5[11]	I5[10]	I5[9]	I5[8]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
I5[7]	I5[6]	I5[5]	I5[4]	I5[3]	I5[2]	I5[1]	I5[0]

This register generates a VXibus Interrupt Acknowledge (IACK) cycle for interrupt level 5 when read from the MXibus and returns the Status ID received from the interrupter. It can generate 16-bit or 8-bit IACK cycles. Generating an 8-bit IACK cycle requires reading offset 3B (hex). When read from the VXibus, this register does not generate an IACK cycle and returns FFFF (hex).

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15-0	I5[15:0]	Level 5 Interrupter Status ID These bits return the Status ID received during the IACK cycle.

## VXIbus Interrupt Acknowledge Register 6 (VIAR6)

VXIbus Configuration Offset: 3C (hex)

Attributes: Read Only 32, 16, 8-bit accessible

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
I6[31]	I6[30]	I6[29]	I6[28]	I6[27]	I6[26]	I6[25]	I6[24]
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
I6[23]	I6[22]	I6[21]	I6[20]	I6[19]	I6[18]	I6[17]	I6[16]
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
I6[15]	I6[14]	I6[13]	I6[12]	I6[11]	I6[10]	I6[9]	I6[8]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
I6[7]	I6[6]	I6[5]	I6[4]	I6[3]	I6[2]	I6[1]	I6[0]

This register generates a VXIbus Interrupt Acknowledge (IACK) cycle for interrupt level 6 when read from the MXIbus and returns the Status ID received from the interrupter. It can generate 32-bit, 16-bit, or 8-bit IACK cycles. Generating an 8-bit IACK cycle requires reading offset 3D (hex). When read from the VXIbus, this register does not generate an IACK cycle and returns FFFFFFFF (hex).

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
31-0	I6[31:0]	Level 6 Interrupter Status ID These bits return the Status ID received during the IACK cycle.

## VXIbus Interrupt Acknowledge Register 7 (VIAR7)

VXIbus Configuration Offset: 3E (hex)

Attributes: Read Only 16, 8-bit accessible

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
I7[15]	I7[14]	I7[13]	I7[12]	I7[11]	I7[10]	I7[9]	I7[8]
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
I7[7]	I7[6]	I7[5]	I7[4]	I7[3]	I7[2]	I7[1]	I7[0]

This register generates a VXIbus Interrupt Acknowledge (IACK) cycle for interrupt level 7 when read from the MXIbus and returns the Status ID received from the interrupter. It can generate 16-bit or 8-bit IACK cycles. Generating an 8-bit IACK cycle requires reading offset 3F (hex). When read from the VXIbus, this register does not generate an IACK cycle and returns FFFF (hex).

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
15-0	I7[15:0]	Level 7 Interrupter Status ID These bits return the Status ID received during the IACK cycle.

## VXIbus A24/A32 Registers

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Some of the registers on the VXI-MXI-2 are accessible only within the A24 or A32 space that the Resource Manager allocates to the VXI-MXI-2. The following are register descriptions of some of these registers. See Table 4-2 for a register map of these registers. The table gives the mnemonic, offset from the base address, access type (read only, write only, or read/write), access size, and register name.

These registers occupy the first 4 KB of address space allocated to the VXI-MXI-2. Any access to the VXI-MXI-2 A24/A32 space beyond the first 4 KB (address offsets above FFF hex) will map to the onboard DRAM SIMM sockets. The address offset shown in each register description is the offset from the base A24/A32 address of the VXI-MXI-2 as defined by the VIDR and VOR registers.

Table 4-2. VXI-MXI-2 VXIbus A24/A32 Register Map

<b>Mnemonic</b>	<b>Offset (Hex)</b>	<b>Access Type</b>	<b>Access Size</b>	<b>Register Name</b>
VMSR2/ VMCR2	758	Read/Write	32/16/8 bit	VXI-MXI-2 Status/Control Register 2
SMSR/ SMCR	C40	Read/Write	32/16/8 bit	Shared MXIbus Status/Control Register

## VXI-MXI-2 Status/Control Register 2 (VMSR2/VMCR2)

VXIbus A24 or A32 Offset: 758 (hex)

Attributes: Read/Write 32, 16, 8-bit accessible

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
IOCONFIG	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

This register enables access to the VXI-MXI-2 onboard EEPROM. For more information on changing configuration settings in the EEPROM, refer to Chapter 6, *Programmable Configurations*.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
31-8	0	Reserved These bits are reserved. Write these bits with 0 when writing the VMCR2.
7	IOCONFIG	I/O Configuration Space Enable This bit controls accesses to I/O configuration space (the onboard EEPROM). A device requesting access to the I/O configuration space must set this bit. When this bit is set, any accesses through the A24/A32 inward window that would normally map to the onboard DRAM (address offsets above FFF hex) instead map to the configuration space, accessing the EEPROM. On completion of configuration activity, the master should then clear this bit. Notice that this bit cannot be locked. The master must ensure that it is the only device accessing VXI-MXI-2 address offsets above FFF (hex) while this bit is set. This bit is cleared on a hard reset and is not affected by a soft reset.



6-1 0

Reserved

These bits are reserved. Write these bits with 0 when writing to the VMCR2.

0 1

Reserved

This bit is reserved. Write this bit with 1 when writing to the VMCR2.

## Shared MXIbus Status/Control Register (SMSR/SMCR)

VXIbus A24 or A32 Offset: C40 (hex)

Attributes: Read/Write 32, 16, 8-bit accessible

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
1	1	FAIR	0	0	PAREN	0	1
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	MBTO[3]	MBTO[2]	MBTO[1]	MBTO[0]

This register provides control bits for the configurable features of the MXIbus interface on the VXI-MXI-2.

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
31-24	0	Reserved These bits are reserved. Write these bits with 0 when writing to the SMCR.
23-22	1	Reserved These bits are reserved. Write these bits with 1 when writing to the SMCR.
21	FAIR	MXIbus Fair Requester Setting this bit enables the MXIbus fair requester protocol. When this bit is clear, the VXI-MXI-2 is an unfair requester on the MXIbus. Refer to Chapter 6, <i>Programmable Configurations</i> , for more information on the Fair MXIbus Requester protocol. On a hard reset, this bit is initialized to the value stored in the onboard EEPROM for this bit.
20-19	0	Reserved These bits are reserved. Write these bits with 0 when writing to the SMCR.

18	PAREN	<p><b>MXIbus Parity Enable</b></p> <p>Setting this bit enables the checking of MXIbus parity. When this bit is clear, the VXI-MXI-2 does not check MXIbus parity. Refer to Chapter 6, <i>Programmable Configurations</i>, for more information on MXIbus parity checking. On a hard reset, this bit is initialized to the value stored in the onboard EEPROM for this bit.</p>
17	0	<p><b>Reserved</b></p> <p>This bit is reserved. Write this bit with 0 when writing to the SMCR.</p>
16	1	<p><b>Reserved</b></p> <p>This bit is reserved. Write this bit with 1 when writing to the SMCR.</p>
15-9	0	<p><b>Reserved</b></p> <p>These bits are reserved. Write these bits with 0 when writing to the SMCR.</p>
8	1	<p><b>Reserved</b></p> <p>This bit is reserved. Write this bit with 1 when writing to the SMCR.</p>
7-4	0	<p><b>Reserved</b></p> <p>These bits are reserved. Write these bits with 0 when writing to the SMCR.</p>
3-0	MBTO[3:0]	<p><b>MXIbus Timeout Value</b></p> <p>The MBTO[3:0] bits determine the amount of time the VXI-MXI-2 will wait before terminating a MXIbus cycle by asserting BERR* when acting as the MXIbus System Controller. The following table lists the values to write to these bits for all possible times. On a hard reset, these bits are initialized to the value stored in the onboard EEPROM for these bits.</p>

<b>Time Limit</b>	<b>Value (hex)</b>
Timer Disabled	0
8 $\mu$ s	1
15 $\mu$ s	2
30 $\mu$ s	3
60 $\mu$ s	4
125 $\mu$ s	5
250 $\mu$ s	6
500 $\mu$ s	7
1 ms	8 (default)
2 ms	9
4 ms	A
8 ms	B
16 ms	C
32 ms	D
64 ms	E
128 ms	F

# System Configuration

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This chapter explains important considerations for programming and configuring a VXIbus/MXIbus system using VXI-MXI-2 mainframe extenders.



**Note:** *Detailed descriptions of all register bits can be found in Chapter 4, Register Descriptions.*

In a MXIbus system, MXIbus address space is partitioned between MXIbus devices. A MXIbus device is any device having a MXIbus interface. MXIbus devices can be VXIbus mainframes, PCs, or stand-alone instruments. The MXIbus memory map is the same for all devices in the VXIbus/MXIbus system. Multiple VXIbus subsystems share one VXIbus/MXIbus Resource Manager (RM). This multiframe RM performs all the VXIbus RM functions and configures all VXI-MXI-2 mainframe extenders in the system to partition the MXIbus address space.

You can connect a VXIbus/MXIbus system together to form any arbitrary tree topology. A tree topology has no circular paths. Figures 5-1 and 5-2 show examples of tree topologies. The system in Figure 5-1 would not be a tree structure if a cable were added from the last MXIbus device on Level 1 to the Root PC. Figure 5-2 would also be an illegal and circular system if a cable were added to connect the two MXIbus devices on Level 1. At the root of the tree is the multiframe RM. The root can be a VXIbus mainframe or a stand-alone device, such as a PC with a MXIbus interface, that can operate as the system RM.

All MXIbus devices have address windows that connect them to the MXIbus system address map. MXIbus devices can be assigned space in any of four address spaces: A32, A24, A16, and logical address space. Upon initialization, all windows are turned off, isolating all MXIbus devices from each other. The multiframe RM scans the MXIbus links and VXIbus mainframes for devices and configures the

window registers on each MXIbus device in order to partition the MXIbus address space among all devices.

## Planning a VXIbus/MXIbus System Logical Address Map

The VXIbus/MXIbus system integrator is the person who configures all the VXIbus and MXIbus devices and connects the system together. This chapter assumes that you are the system integrator.

Before you begin setting the logical addresses of the devices in your VXIbus/MXIbus system, you must determine the tree configuration of your system. The two basic configurations are the MXIbus multiframe RM as an external PC with a MXIbus interface, as shown in Figure 5-1, or the MXIbus multiframe RM in a VXIbus mainframe, as shown in Figure 5-2. The location of the multiframe RM constitutes the root of the system tree. MXIbus links connected to the root of the tree form levels of the tree. Notice that only one MXIbus link can be connected on the first level below a root PC multiframe RM, while multiple MXIbus links can be connected on the first level below a root VXIbus mainframe.

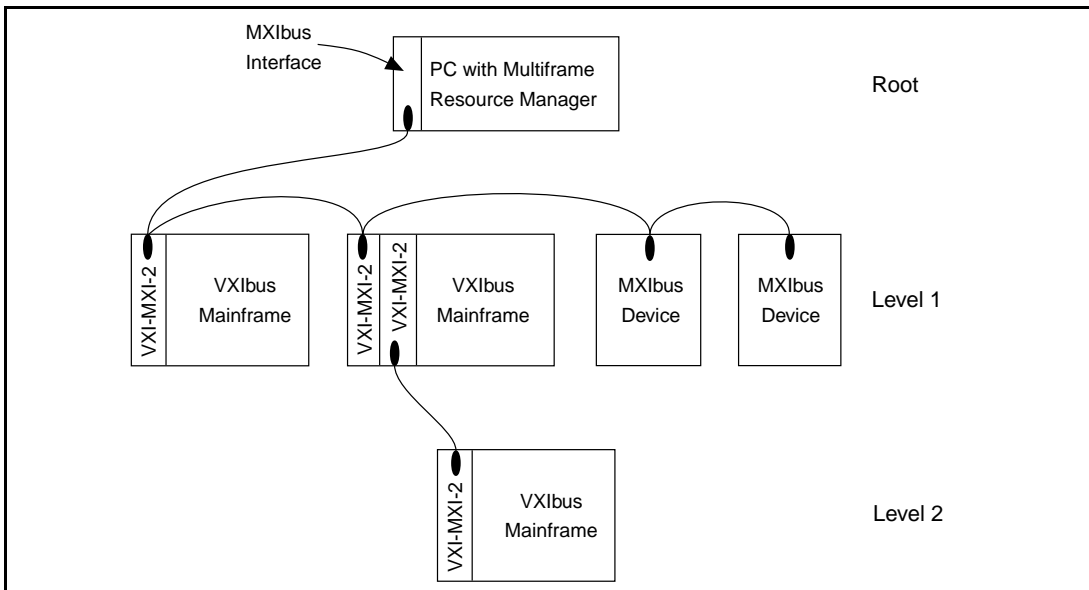


Figure 5-1. VXIbus/MXIbus System with Multiframe RM on a PC

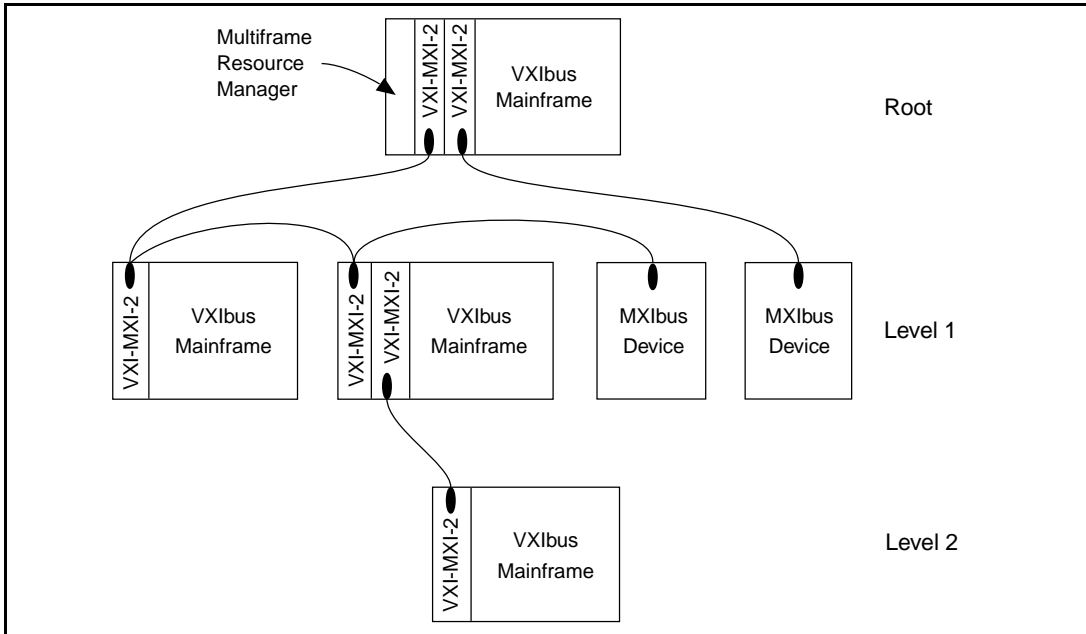


Figure 5-2. VXIbus/MXIbus System with Multiframe RM in a VXIbus Mainframe

The recommended way to set up your system is to fill up Level 1 MXIbus links before adding additional levels. System performance decreases as you increase the number of levels to the system because each level requires additional signal conversion. Also keep in mind these basic rules for VXI-MXI-2 installation as you decide where to install your VXI-MXI-2 interfaces:

- The VMEbus bus timeout unit must be on a VXI-MXI-2.
- Multiple VXI-MXI-2 interfaces in a mainframe must be in adjacent slots.

The address mapping windows on the VXI-MXI-2 can be configured to have a *Base/Size* format or a *High/Low* format. The CMODE bit in the VXI-MXI-2 Control Register (VMCR) selects which format the mapping windows use.

## Base/Size Configuration Format

Each address mapping window on a VXI-MXI-2 interface has Base and Size parameters associated with it when the CMODE bit in the VXI-MXI-2 Control Register (VMCR) is cleared. The Base bits define the base address for the window, and the Size bits indicate the number of Base bits that are significant. Replacing the insignificant bits with

zeros gives the actual base address of the window. In other words, the Base and Size define a range of addresses that are in the window. A Direction bit is also included to indicate whether the defined range of addresses are mapped into or out of the VXIbus mainframe.

Table 5-1 shows which bits are compared for each Size setting and the resulting address range in hex if Base is set to 0 and hex 55. Figure 5-3 further illustrates the number of bits of the Base that are compared for each Size value. Notice that if Size = 0, no bits are compared. Figure 5-4 shows the address range allocation for different Size values.

Table 5-1. Base and Size Combinations

Size	Base7	Base6	Base5	Base4	Base3	Base2	Base1	Base0	Range for 0	Range for 55
7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0 to 1	54 to 55
6	*	*	*	*	*	*			0 to 3	54 to 57
5	*	*	*	*	*				0 to 7	50 to 57
4	*	*	*	*					0 to F	50 to 5F
3	*	*	*						0 to 1F	40 to 5F
2	*	*							0 to 3F	40 to 7F
1	*								0 to 7F	00 to 7F
0									0 to FF	00 to FF

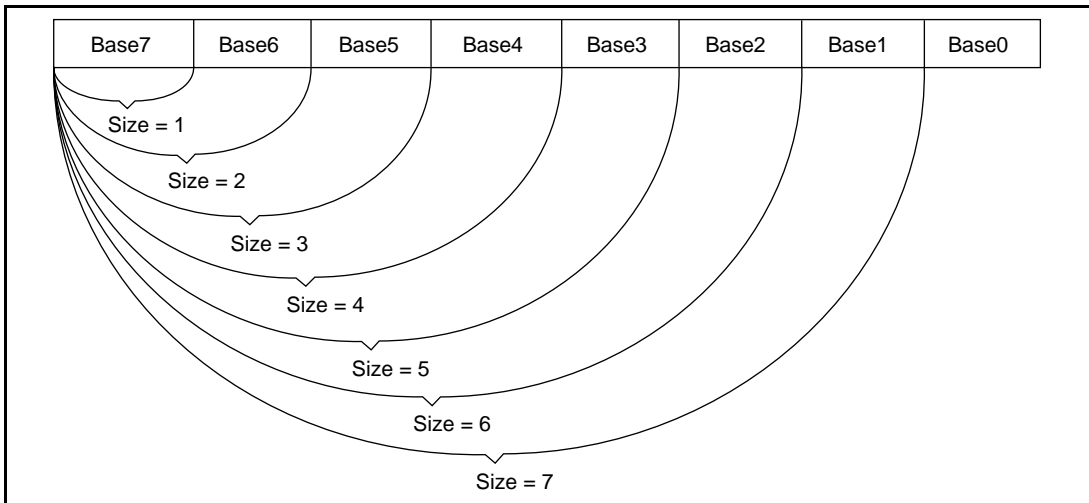


Figure 5-3. Base and Size Combinations



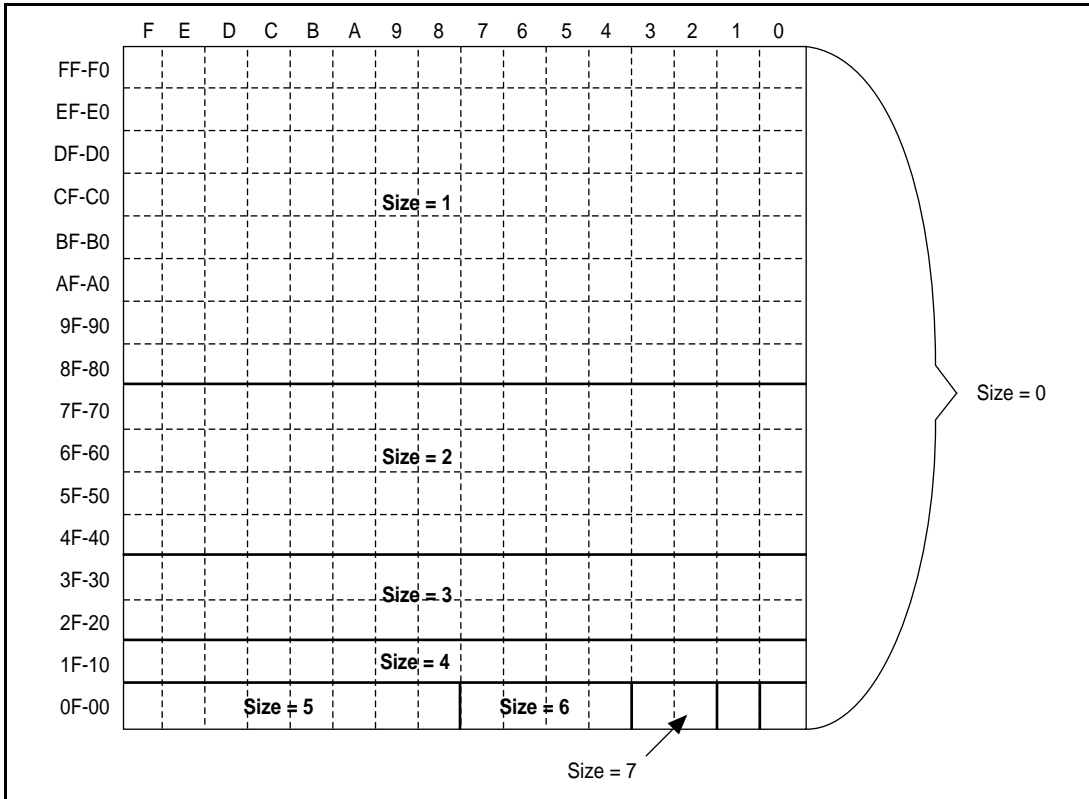


Figure 5-4. Address Range Allocation for Different Size Values

## High/Low Configuration Format

Each address mapping window on a VXI-MXI-2 interface has High and Low address parameters associated with it when the CMODE bit in the VXI-MXI-2 Control Register (VMCR) is set. The High and Low values define the range of MXIbus addresses that map into the VXIbus. The High bits define the upper bound address of the window, and the Low bits indicate the lower bound address of the window. To map a range of addresses from the VXIbus to the MXIbus (out of the mainframe), the RM places the upper bound of the window in the Low field, and the lower bound of the window in the High field. The window is disabled if the upper and lower bound are both equal to 0.



**Warning:** *The High/Low configuration format is not defined in VXI-6, VXIbus Mainframe Extender Specification. This format is a device-specific feature of the VXI-MXI-2. Do not design a system architecture based on this format when using a standard VXIbus Resource Manager.*

## Steps to Follow When Planning a System Logical Address Map

As system integrator, when installing devices in the VXIbus/MXIbus system, you must assign a range of logical addresses for each VXIbus mainframe and MXIbus link. The multiframe RM configures the logical address windows of each device to include the static logical addresses it finds in the mainframe, and returns an error if the static logical address assignments prevent assignment of an entire system logical address map. Devices with dynamically configurable logical addresses are assigned logical addresses within the range of addresses defined by the static devices in the mainframe.

The example system in Figure 5-5 has two levels. The VXIbus RM is in VXIbus Mainframe #1. Use the following steps to develop a logical address map. The example worksheets show numbers for using Base/Size window formats. For High/Low format systems, you do not need to round the range of addresses for each mainframe up to the next power of two. Following the example system are worksheets you can use for analyzing your own system.

1. Lay out your system configuration and determine the number of logical addresses required by each VXIbus mainframe and MXIbus device. See Figure 5-5 and Table 5-2 for examples. Identify the multiframe RM and label its host device as the root of the system. Also identify the levels of the system and the MXIbus links on each level. MXIbus links cannot span across levels.

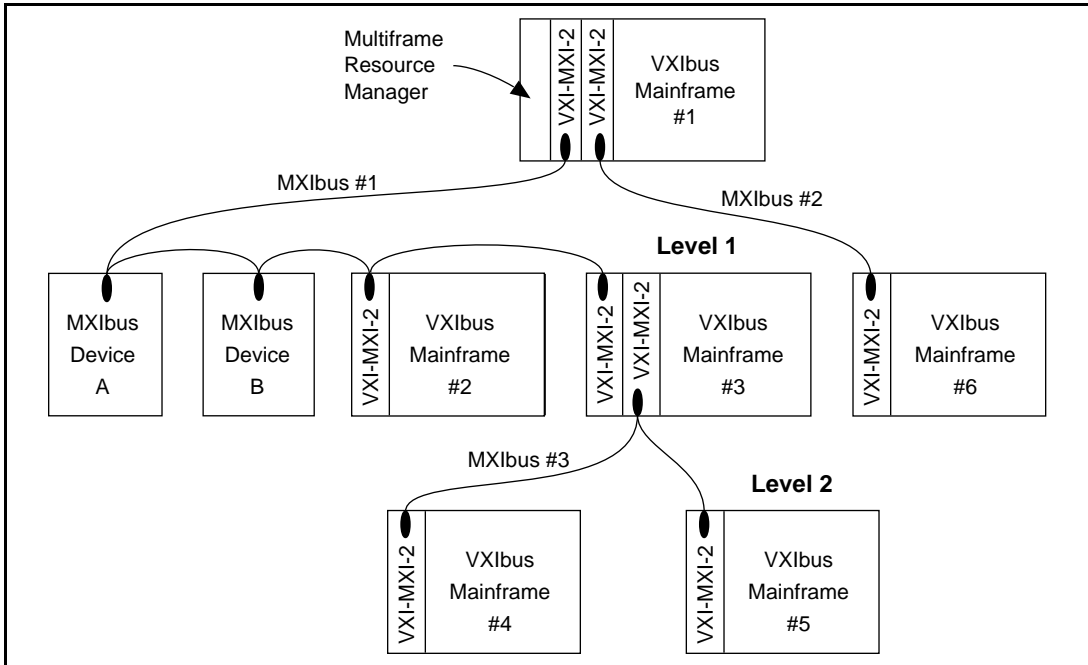


Figure 5-5. Example VXIbus/MXIbus System

Table 5-2. Example VXIbus/MXIbus System Required Logical Addresses

Device	Number of Logical Addresses Required
VXIbus Mainframe #1	12
MXIbus Device A	3
MXIbus Device B	1
VXIbus Mainframe #2	23
VXIbus Mainframe #3	6
VXIbus Mainframe #4	13
VXIbus Mainframe #5	9
VXIbus Mainframe #6	7

2. Determine the number of logical addresses required by the root device. If the RM is a PC with a MXIbus interface, the total number of logical addresses required is 1. If the RM is in a VXIbus mainframe, determine the number of logical addresses required by all devices in that mainframe. Fill in that number in the appropriate space in the RM block as shown in Figure 5-7. If you are using the Base/Size format of the windows, round that number to the next highest power of two and place that number in the appropriate space.



**Note:** *If your RM is a PC with a MXIbus interface and you have more than one VXIbus mainframe on Level 1, you must change the logical addresses of both VXI-MXI-2 interfaces so that they are not at the default of 1. Select a logical address that is greater than or equal to the number of logical addresses required by the mainframe.*

In the example system, the multiframe RM is installed in VXIbus Mainframe #1 and that frame requires 12 logical addresses. We rounded the value 12 to the next highest power of two and entered the number 16 into the table.

3. Next, fill in the blanks for the number of logical addresses required by the first-level MXIbus devices. Using a separate worksheet for each MXIbus link on Level 1, fill in the blanks for the number of logical addresses required by the devices on each MXIbus link. Remember, you do not need to round numbers to the next power of two if you are using the High/Low format for the windows.

The example system has two MXIbus links on the first level: MXIbus #1 and MXIbus #2. Figure 5-8 is the worksheet for MXIbus #1 and Figure 5-9 is the worksheet for MXIbus #2. We listed the devices on the MXIbus link and entered the number of logical addresses required by each device into the appropriate spaces. We then rounded the number of logical addresses up to the next power of two and entered this number into the table.

4. Fill out a separate worksheet for second-level MXIbus links and put the results in the appropriate places on the worksheet for the first-level device to which they are connected. Determine the total number of logical addresses required for the first-level device by adding the numbers with “+” next to them. If you are using Base/Size window formats, round this number to the next highest power of two and place it in the appropriate space on the worksheet.

For the example system, MXIbus #3 is a second-level MXIbus link and it is connected to VXIbus Mainframe #3. We filled out the worksheet in Figure 5-10 for MXIbus #3 and entered the results into the worksheet for MXIbus #1 (Figure 5-8) under the device VXIbus Mainframe #3. MXIbus #3 needs 32 logical addresses and the devices in VXIbus Mainframe #3 need eight logical addresses. The sum of these numbers is 40, which rounds up to 64.

5. Determine the total number of logical addresses required by each MXIbus link by adding the numbers adjacent to the "\*" symbols and entering that number in the appropriate space at the bottom of the worksheet. If you are using the Base/Size window format, round the number to the highest power of two and enter it into the appropriate space on the worksheet. Place these numbers in the appropriate spaces on the worksheet for the next highest-level device to which the MXIbus link is connected.

In the example system, MXIbus #1 requires 101 logical addresses (found at the bottom of Figure 5-8) and MXIbus #2 requires eight logical addresses (found at the bottom of Figure 5-9). We placed these numbers in the corresponding spaces in Figure 5-7.

6. Add up the total number of logical addresses required for the system (at the bottom of Figure 5-7). Round this number up to the highest power of two if you are using Base/Size formats. The result should be equal to or less than 256. If the number is greater than 256, you must reorganize your devices and reconfigure the system. In the example system, this number equals 256, therefore the configuration is acceptable.
7. If you are using Base/Size parameters, determine the Size field of the range for each device and MXIbus link and insert that value in the corresponding locations of the worksheets. When you round up the number of logical addresses required to  $2^X$ ,  $\text{Size} = 8 - X$ .
8. Determine the range of addresses that will be occupied by the root device and each first-level device and MXIbus link. For Base/Size systems, use the Logical Address Map Diagram shown in Figure 5-6 to visualize the logical address map for the system. Each square in this diagram represents one logical address. The maximum number of logical addresses in a system is 256 and address ranges are assigned in blocks divisible by a power of two. Refer to Table 5-1 and Figure 5-4 for example logical address allocations for different Size values.

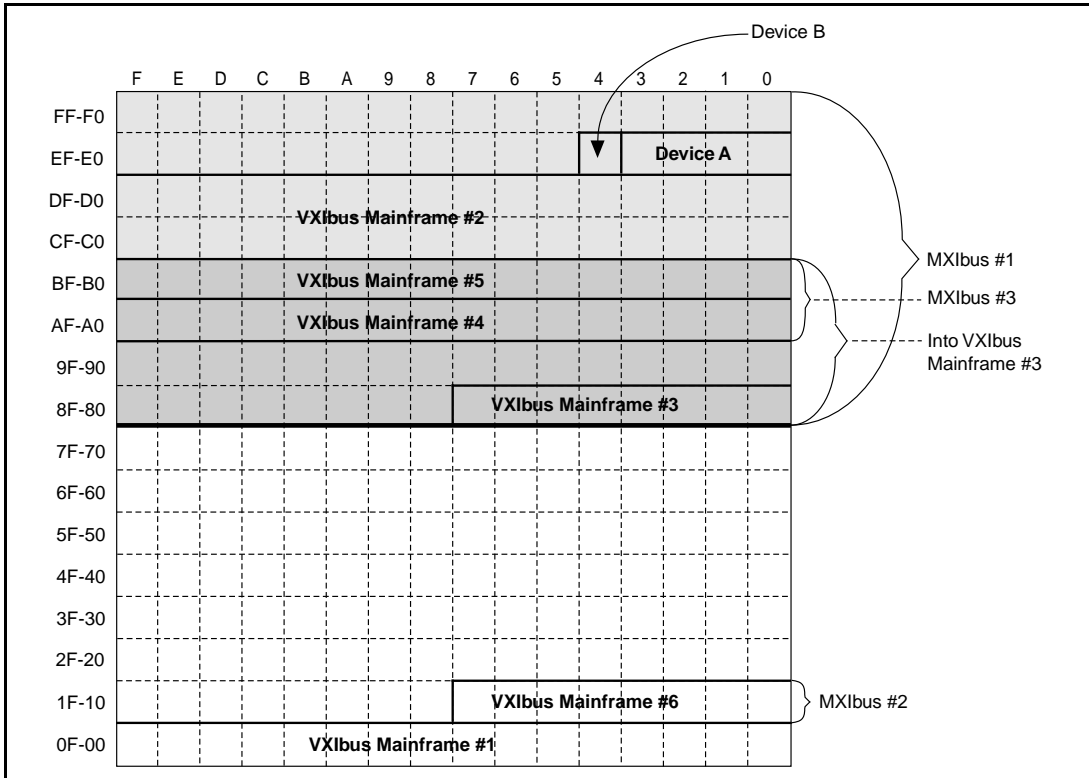


Figure 5-6. Logical Address Map Diagram for Example VXIbus/MXIbus System

The multiframe RM by definition is located at logical address 0; therefore, the host device of the multiframe RM must be assigned a range of logical addresses that includes logical address 0. Starting with the MXIbus link on Level 1, which requires the most logical addresses, assign the lowest available address range of the logical address map and continue with the next largest MXIbus link.

For the example system, VXIbus Mainframe #1, the host to the multiframe RM, requires 16 logical addresses and must have a range that includes logical address 0. It is assigned address range 0 to F hex. The largest first-level MXIbus link is MXIbus #1. It requires 128 logical addresses, which is one-half of the total logical address space. The lowest available address range of 128 divisible by a power of two is 80 to FF hex, which is the upper half of the logical address space. The other first-level MXIbus link, MXIbus #2, needs only eight logical addresses. It is assigned the lowest available range of size 8: 10 to 17 hex.

9. Determine the range of addresses that will be occupied by each device in the first-level MXIbus links. Remember that the range of addresses occupied by these devices must be within the range of addresses assigned to MXIbus link to which it is a member. Start with the largest device in the MXIbus link.

In the example system, MXIbus #1 has four devices. The largest one is VXIbus Mainframe #3, which requires 64 logical addresses. This device has a second-level MXIbus link that needs 32 logical addresses, and the mainframe needs eight logical addresses for its own devices. First, assign the devices in the mainframe to the lowest available range within the allotted address range of MXIbus #1: 80 to 87 hex. Then assign MXIbus #3 the lowest available range of size 32: A0 to BF hex. The next largest device, VXIbus Mainframe #2, needs 32 logical addresses and is assigned the next lowest available range of 32: C0 to DF hex. MXIbus Device A needs four logical addresses and MXIbus Device B needs one address. They are assigned E0 to E3, and E4, respectively.

10. Determine the range of addresses that will be occupied by each second-level device and MXIbus link. Remember that the range of addresses occupied by second-level devices must be within the range of addresses assigned to the device one level above it. Once the first-level MXIbus links have been allocated, assign the MXIbus devices and second-level MXIbus links within the corresponding first-level devices, starting with the largest device.

In the example system, we assigned MXIbus #3 address range A0 to BF hex. MXIbus #3 has two devices: VXIbus Mainframe #4 and VXIbus Mainframe #5. Each requires 16 logical addresses; therefore, we assigned them address ranges A0 to AF hex, and B0 to BF hex, respectively.

<b>Resource Manager Mainframe:</b> <u>VXibus Mainframe #1</u>		
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	<u>12</u>	Range = <u>0 - F</u>
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* <u>16 (2<sup>4</sup>)</u>	Size = <u>8-4 = 4</u>
<b>First-Level MXibus Link:</b> <u>MXibus #1</u>		
(Fill in after completing charts on the following pages)		
Total number of logical addresses required by MXibus Link:	<u>101</u>	Range = <u>80 - FF</u>
Round total number up to next power of two:	* <u>128 (2<sup>7</sup>)</u>	Size = <u>8-7 = 1</u>
<b>First-Level MXibus Link:</b> <u>MXibus #2</u>		
(Fill in after completing charts on the following pages)		
Total number of logical addresses required by MXibus Link:	<u>8</u>	Range = <u>10 - 17</u>
Round total number up to next power of two:	* <u>8 (2<sup>3</sup>)</u>	Size = <u>8-3 = 5</u>
<b>First-Level MXibus Link:</b> _____		
(Fill in after completing charts on the following pages)		
Total number of logical addresses required by MXibus Link:	_____	Range = _____
Round total number up to next power of two:	* _____	Size = _____
<b>Total Number of Logical Addresses Required:</b>	<u>152</u>	
(Add numbers after the " * ")		Range = <u>0 - FF</u>
<b>Round Total Number up to Next Power of Two:</b>	<u>256</u>	Size = <u>8-8 = 0</u>
(If this number is greater than 256, you need to reorganize devices and try again.)		

Figure 5-7. Worksheet 1: Summary of Example VXibus/MXibus System



<b>MXIbus Link:</b> <u>MXIbus #1</u>			
<b>Device:</b> <u>MXIbus Device A</u>			
Number of logical addresses required by device:	<u>3</u>	Range =	<u>E0 – E3</u>
Round total number up to the next power of two:	<u>4 (2<sup>2</sup>)</u>	Size =	<u>8-2 = 6</u>
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe:	_____		
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ <u>0</u>		
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= <u>3</u>	Range =	<u>E0 – E3</u>
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* <u>4 (2<sup>2</sup>)</u>	Size =	<u>8-2 = 6</u>
<b>Device:</b> <u>MXIbus Device B</u>			
Number of logical addresses required by device:	<u>1</u>	Range =	<u>E4</u>
Round total number up to the next power of two:	<u>1 (2<sup>0</sup>)</u>	Size =	<u>8-0 = 8</u>
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe:	_____		
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ <u>0</u>		
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= <u>1</u>	Range =	<u>E4</u>
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* <u>1 (2<sup>0</sup>)</u>	Size =	<u>8-0 = 8</u>
<b>Device:</b> <u>VXIbus Mainframe #2</u>			
Number of logical addresses required by device:	<u>23</u>	Range =	<u>C0 – DF</u>
Round total number up to the next power of two:	<u>32 (2<sup>5</sup>)</u>	Size =	<u>8-5 = 3</u>
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe:	_____		
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ <u>0</u>		
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= <u>23</u>	Range =	<u>C0 – DF</u>
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* <u>32 (2<sup>5</sup>)</u>	Size =	<u>8-5 = 3</u>
<b>Device:</b> <u>VXIbus Mainframe #3</u>			
Number of logical addresses required by device:	<u>6</u>	Range =	<u>80 – 87</u>
Round total number up to the next power of two:	<u>8 (2<sup>3</sup>)</u>	Size =	<u>8-3 = 5</u>
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe:	<u>MXIbus #3</u>		
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ <u>32</u>		
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= <u>40</u>	Range =	<u>A0 – BF</u>
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* <u>64 (2<sup>6</sup>)</u>	Size =	<u>8-6 = 2</u>
<b>Device:</b> _____			
Number of logical addresses required by device:	_____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	_____	Size =	_____
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe:	_____		
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ _____		
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= _____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* _____	Size =	_____
<b>Total Number of Logical Addresses Required:</b>	<u>101</u>		
(Add numbers after the “*”)		Range =	<u>80 – FF</u>
<b>Round Total Number up to Next Power of Two:</b>	<u>128 (2<sup>7</sup>)</u>	Size =	<u>8-7 = 1</u>

Figure 5-8. Worksheet 2 for MXIbus #1 of Example VXIbus/MXIbus System

<b>MXIbus Link:</b> <u>MXIbus #2</u>			
<b>Device:</b> <u>VXIbus Mainframe #6</u>			
Number of logical addresses required by device:	<u>7</u>	Range =	<u>10 – 17</u>
Round total number up to the next power of two:	<u>8 (2<sup>3</sup>)</u>	Size =	<u>8-3 = 5</u>
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe:	_____		
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ <u>0</u>		
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= <u>7</u>	Range =	<u>10 – 17</u>
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* <u>8 (2<sup>3</sup>)</u>	Size =	<u>8-3 = 5</u>
<b>Device:</b> _____			
Number of logical addresses required by device:	_____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	_____	Size =	_____
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe:	_____		
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ _____		
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= _____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* _____	Size =	_____
<b>Total Number of Logical Addresses Required:</b>	<u>8</u>	Range =	<u>10 – 17</u>
(Add numbers after the “.”)			
<b>Round Total Number up to Next Power of Two:</b>	<u>8 (2<sup>3</sup>)</u>	Size =	<u>8-3 = 5</u>

Figure 5-9. Worksheet 3 for MXIbus #2 of Example VXIbus/MXIbus System

<b>MXIbus Link:</b> <u>MXIbus #3</u>			
<b>Device:</b> <u>VXIbus Mainframe #4</u>			
Number of logical addresses required by device:	<u>13</u>	Range =	<u>A0 – AF</u>
Round total number up to the next power of two:	<u>16 (2<sup>4</sup>)</u>	Size =	<u>8-4 = 4</u>
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe:	_____		
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ <u>0</u>		
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= <u>13</u>	Range =	<u>A0 – AF</u>
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* <u>16 (2<sup>4</sup>)</u>	Size =	<u>8-4 = 4</u>
<b>Device:</b> <u>VXIbus Mainframe #5</u>			
Number of logical addresses required by device:	<u>9</u>	Range =	<u>B0 – BF</u>
Round total number up to the next power of two:	<u>16 (2<sup>4</sup>)</u>	Size =	<u>8-4 = 4</u>
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe:	_____		
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ <u>0</u>		
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= <u>9</u>	Range =	<u>B0 – BF</u>
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* <u>16 (2<sup>4</sup>)</u>	Size =	<u>8-4 = 4</u>
<b>Total Number of Logical Addresses Required:</b>	<u>32</u>	Range =	<u>10 – 17</u>
(Add numbers after the “.”)			
<b>Round Total Number up to Next Power of Two:</b>	<u>32 (2<sup>5</sup>)</u>	Size =	<u>8-5 = 3</u>

Figure 5-10. Worksheet 4 for MXIbus #3 of Example VXIbus/MXIbus System

# Worksheets for Planning Your VXIbus/MXIbus Logical Address Map

Use the worksheets on the following pages for analyzing your own VXIbus/MXIbus system. Follow the procedures used to fill out the worksheets for the example VXIbus/MXIbus system.

	F	E	D	C	B	A	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FF-F0																
EF-E0																
DF-D0																
CF-C0																
BF-B0																
AF-A0																
9F-90																
8F-80																
7F-70																
6F-60																
5F-50																
4F-40																
3F-30																
2F-20																
1F-10																
0F-00																

Figure 5-11. Logical Address Map Diagram for Your VXIbus/MXIbus System

<b>Resource Manager Mainframe:</b> _____		
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	_____	Range = _____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* _____	Size = _____
<b>First-Level MXIbus Link:</b> _____		
(Fill in after completing charts on the following pages)		
Total number of logical addresses required by MXIbus Link:	_____	Range = _____
Round total number up to next power of two:	* _____	Size = _____
<b>First-Level MXIbus Link:</b> _____		
(Fill in after completing charts on the following pages)		
Total number of logical addresses required by MXIbus Link:	_____	Range = _____
Round total number up to next power of two:	* _____	Size = _____
<b>First-Level MXIbus Link:</b> _____		
(Fill in after completing charts on the following pages)		
Total number of logical addresses required by MXIbus Link:	_____	Range = _____
Round total number up to next power of two:	* _____	Size = _____
<b>Total Number of Logical Addresses Required:</b> _____		
(Add numbers after the ".")		
<b>Round Total Number up to Next Power of Two:</b> _____		Range = _____
(If this number is greater than 256, you need to reorganize devices and try again.)		

Figure 5-12. Worksheet 1: Summary of Your VXIbus/MXIbus System

Use Figures 5-13 through 5-15 to show the first three MXIbus links of your VXIbus/MXIbus system.

<b>MXIbus Link:</b> <i>MXIbus #1</i>			
<b>Device:</b> _____			
Number of logical addresses required by device:	_____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	_____	Size =	_____
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe:	_____		
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ _____		
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= _____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* _____	Size =	_____
<b>Device:</b> _____			
Number of logical addresses required by device:	_____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	_____	Size =	_____
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe:	_____		
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ _____		
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= _____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* _____	Size =	_____
<b>Device:</b> _____			
Number of logical addresses required by device:	_____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	_____	Size =	_____
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe:	_____		
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ _____		
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= _____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* _____	Size =	_____
<b>Device:</b> _____			
Number of logical addresses required by device:	_____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	_____	Size =	_____
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe:	_____		
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ _____		
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= _____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* _____	Size =	_____
<b>Total Number of Logical Addresses Required:</b> _____			
(Add numbers after the “*”)			
<b>Round Total Number up to Next Power of Two:</b> _____			
		Range =	_____
		Size =	_____

Figure 5-13. Worksheet 2 for MXIbus #1 of Your VXIbus/MXIbus System

<b>MXIbus Link:</b>	<i>MXIbus #2</i>
<b>Device:</b> _____	
Number of logical addresses required by device:	Range = _____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	Size = _____
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe: _____	
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ _____
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= _____ Range = _____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* _____ Size = _____
<b>Device:</b> _____	
Number of logical addresses required by device:	Range = _____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	Size = _____
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe: _____	
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ _____
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= _____ Range = _____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* _____ Size = _____
<b>Device:</b> _____	
Number of logical addresses required by device:	Range = _____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	Size = _____
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe: _____	
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ _____
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= _____ Range = _____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* _____ Size = _____
<b>Device:</b> _____	
Number of logical addresses required by device:	Range = _____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	Size = _____
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe: _____	
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ _____
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= _____ Range = _____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* _____ Size = _____
<b>Total Number of Logical Addresses Required:</b> _____	
(Add numbers after the “*”)	
<b>Round Total Number up to Next Power of Two:</b>	Range = _____
	Size = _____

Figure 5-14. Worksheet 3 for MXIbus #2 of Your VXIbus/MXIbus System

<b>MXIbus Link:</b>	<i>MXIbus #3</i>		
<b>Device:</b> _____			
Number of logical addresses required by device:	_____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	_____	Size =	_____
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe:	_____		
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ _____		
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= _____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* _____	Size =	_____
<b>Device:</b> _____			
Number of logical addresses required by device:	_____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	_____	Size =	_____
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe:	_____		
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ _____		
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= _____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* _____	Size =	_____
<b>Device:</b> _____			
Number of logical addresses required by device:	_____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	_____	Size =	_____
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe:	_____		
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ _____		
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= _____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* _____	Size =	_____
<b>Device:</b> _____			
Number of logical addresses required by device:	_____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	_____	Size =	_____
List other MXIbus links to this mainframe:	_____		
Number of logical addresses required by additional MXIbus links:	+ _____		
Total number of logical addresses required by this device:	= _____	Range =	_____
Round total number up to the next power of two:	* _____	Size =	_____
<b>Total Number of Logical Addresses Required:</b>	_____	Range =	_____
(Add numbers after the “*”)		Size =	_____
<b>Round Total Number up to Next Power of Two:</b>	_____	Size =	_____

Figure 5-15. Worksheet 4 for MXIbus #3 of Your VXIbus/MXIbus System

## Alternative Worksheets for Planning Your VXIbus/MXIbus Logical Address Map

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For most VXIbus/MXIbus systems, you may find the following worksheet helpful when setting up a system using the High/Low format for window configuration. The entire system can be described on one worksheet. Remember that the High/Low format cannot be used with a standard VXIbus Resource Manager.

The dotted lines can be used to add additional MXIbus links to Level 1 of the system, or to connect a Level 2 MXIbus link to one of the devices on Level 1.

Figure 5-16 presents one of these worksheets filled out for the example VXIbus/MXIbus system shown in Figure 5-5. Notice that the system does not take up as much of the logical address space as the Base/Size method of configuration because address requirements do not have to occupy blocks in powers of two. With High/Low configuration, you can configure each VXI-MXI-2 window for exactly the amount of address space the mainframe needs.

Figure 5-17 is an alternative logical address map worksheet for you to fill out for your VXIbus/MXIbus system.





Figure 5-16. Alternative Worksheet: Logical Address Map for Example VXibus/MXIbus System



## Planning a VXIbus/MXIbus System A16 Address Map

The VXIbus specification does not define a method for dynamically determining the amount of A16 space each device requires. The specification defines the upper 16 KB of A16 space for VXIbus device configuration registers. In most cases, the lower 48 KB of A16 space are used for VMEbus devices installed in the VXIbus system. In a VXIbus/MXIbus system, A16 space is defined as that lower 48 KB of the A16 address space. As system integrator, you must determine the A16 address requirements for your VXIbus/MXIbus system and define the A16 space ranges needed as foreign devices to the system RM.

You should configure the A16 resources for your VMEbus boards in the lower 48 KB (0000 through BFFF hex) of A16 space, so that you do not interfere with VXIbus configuration space. The logical address mapping window is then used for mapping configuration space for VXIbus devices, and the A16 mapping window is used for mapping configuration space for VMEbus devices.

When using Base/Size windowing formats, the minimum size of an A16 window is 512 B and the maximum size is 48 KB (window size = 0). Setting an A16 window address range in the upper 16 KB of A16 space (A15 = 1, A14 = 1) is not allowed, because it would conflict with the logical address space. Table 5-3 shows the A16 allocation sizes used for Base/Size systems.

**Table 5-3.** Amount of A16 Space Allocated for all Size Values

<b>Size</b>	<b>Amount of A16 Space Allocated (in Bytes)</b>
7	512 B
6	1 KB
5	2 KB
4	4 KB
3	8 KB
2	16 KB
1	32 KB
0	48 KB (All A16 space)

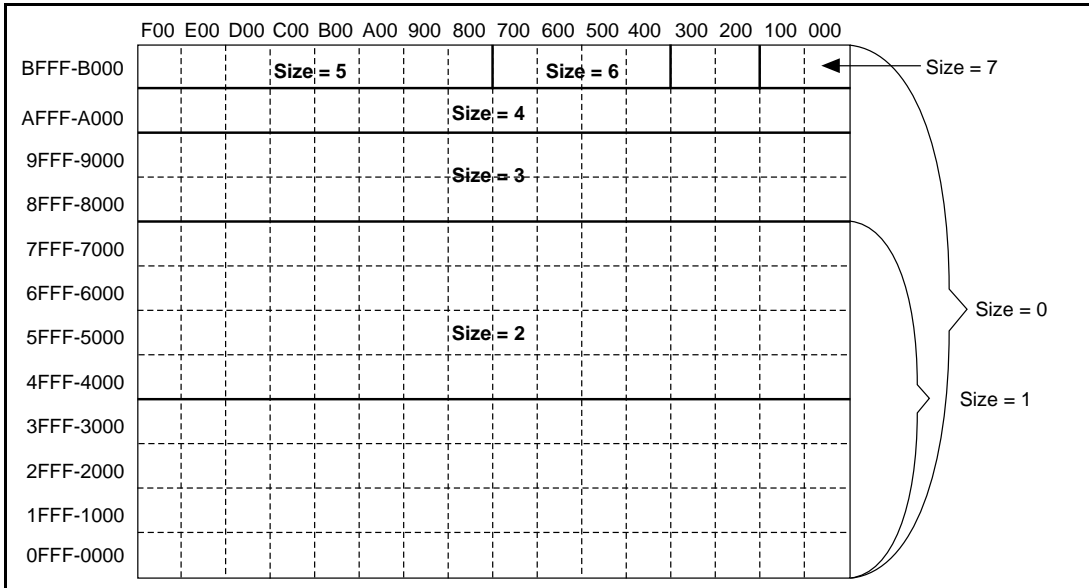


Figure 5-18. A16 Space Allocations for all Size Values

To plan the A16 address map, you will follow procedures similar to those for planning the logical address space address map. Determine the amount of A16 space required by each device; if you are using Base/Size windowing formats, round that amount up to the next address break listed in Table 5-3. Next, assign the A16 space, starting with the root device and working down the VXIbus/MXIbus system tree. To assist you in configuring the A16 window map on the VXI-MXI-2 interfaces in your system, the following pages include worksheets, an address map diagram, and an example.

The following steps are used in the example:

1. Identify the RM Mainframe and the MXIbus levels of your system. Determine the amount of A16 space required by each MXIbus device. See Figure 5-18 and Table 5-4.
2. Fill out the RM Mainframe information in Figure 5-21. In this example, the RM Mainframe needs 16 KB of A16 space.
3. Next, analyze the first-level MXIbus links and complete a worksheet for each link. Figure 5-22 is the worksheet for MXIbus #1, which includes MXIbus Device A, MXIbus Device B, VXIbus Mainframe #2, and VXIbus Mainframe #3. MXIbus Device A needs 512 B of A16 space. We fill in the worksheet accordingly. MXIbus Device B and VXIbus Mainframe #2 do not need any A16 space, so we put zeros in the worksheet for these devices. VXIbus

- Mainframe #3 needs 4 KB of A16, in addition to the amount of A16 required by MXIbus link #3 connected to it on Level 2.
4. Figure 5-23 is the worksheet for MXIbus #3, which includes VXIbus Mainframes #4 and #5. Mainframe #4 needs 2 KB and Mainframe #5 needs 1 KB of A16 space. We fill in the appropriate spaces on the worksheet.
  5. Now we return to Figure 5-22 and fill in the MXIbus #3 information in the space for a second-level MXIbus link connected to VXIbus Mainframe #3. MXIbus #3 needs 2 KB for Mainframe #4 and 1 KB for Mainframe #5. The sum is 3 KB, which rounds up to the next address break of 4 KB. The amount of A16 space required for the window into VXIbus Mainframe #3 is 4 KB plus the 3 KB required by MXIbus #3, which rounds up to the next address break of 8 KB. We enter all of these numbers into the worksheet.
  6. We now fill in Figure 5-21 for MXIbus #1. MXIbus #1 requires 512 bytes for MXIbus Device A and 8 KB for VXIbus Mainframe #3. The sum of these values rounds up to the nearest address break of 16 KB. We record this information on the worksheet.
  7. Figure 5-21 is now completed for MXIbus #2. The only device on MXIbus #2 is VXIbus Mainframe #6, which needs 2 KB of A16 space. We enter this value into the worksheet.
  8. The total amount of A16 space required by the system is now computed and found to be 34 KB, which rounds up to the next address break of 48 KB. This number does not exceed the maximum of 48 KB, so this configuration of A16 space is acceptable.
  9. The next step is to determine the range of addresses, or base address, size, and direction of the A16 window for each VXI-MXI-2 in the system. We first assign A16 space to the VXIbus RM Mainframe. From Figure 5-21, we see it needs 16 KB of A16 space, so we assign it the bottom 16 KB of A16 space, addresses 0 through 3FFF hex. See Figure 5-20 for a pictorial representation of this assignment.

10. Each first-level MXIbus link is connected to the RM through a VXI-MXI-2. The A16 window for MXIbus link #1 is 16 KB in size. We assign the next lowest available 16 KB portion of A16 space to MXIbus link #1, which is address range 4000 to 7FFF hex. (See Figure 5-20.) The base address of this window is 4000, which we enter into Figure 5-21. The Size field for the window is  $i$  where the size of the window =  $256 * 2^{8-i}$ .  $16 \text{ KB} = 256 * 2^{8-2}$ , so Size = 2. The direction of the window is in relation to the mainframe; therefore, Direction = *Out*.
11. The other first-level MXIbus link is MXIbus #2, which needs 2 KB of A16 space. The next lowest available 2 KB portion of A16 space is 8000 through 87FF hex. We set the base address of the window to 8000. To determine the Size value,  $2 \text{ KB} = 256 * 2^{8-5}$ , so Size = 5. The direction of the window is in relation to the mainframe; therefore, Direction = *Out*. We enter all of these values into the worksheet in Figure 5-21.
12. The VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #2 will be configured so that all A16 space is mapped outward, because the mainframe does not require any A16 space. To do this, we set Base = 0, Size = 0, and Direction = *Out*.
13. The VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #3 should be assigned the lowest available 8 KB of space assigned to MXIbus #1. Therefore, the base should be 4000 hex, and because  $8 \text{ KB} = 256 * 2^{8-3}$ , Size = 3. The direction of the window is in relation to the mainframe; therefore, it is *In*. The VXI-MXI-2 connected to MXIbus #3 must be assigned a window within the range of addresses assigned to Mainframe #3. Devices in Mainframe #3 need 4 KB of the 8 KB assigned to the mainframe. The other 4 KB can be assigned to MXIbus #3. Therefore, we assign addresses 4000 to 4FFF hex to devices in Mainframe #3, and addresses 5000 through 5FFF to MXIbus #3. For the VXI-MXI-2 connected to MXIbus #3, we set Base = 5000, Size = 4 because  $4 \text{ KB} = 256 * 2^{8-4}$ , and the direction toward MXIbus #3, or *Out*.
14. The 4 KB assigned to MXIbus #3 is further divided between VXIbus Mainframes #4 and #5. We assigned the bottom portion, 5000 to 57FF, to VXIbus Mainframe #4, and the next portion, 5800 to 5BFF, to VXIbus Mainframe #5. Therefore, for VXIbus Mainframe #4, we assign Base = 5000, Size = 5 because  $2 \text{ KB} = 256 * 2^{8-5}$ , and Direction = *In*. For VXIbus Mainframe #5, Base = 5800, Size = 6 because  $1 \text{ KB} = 256 * 2^{8-6}$ , and Direction = *In*.

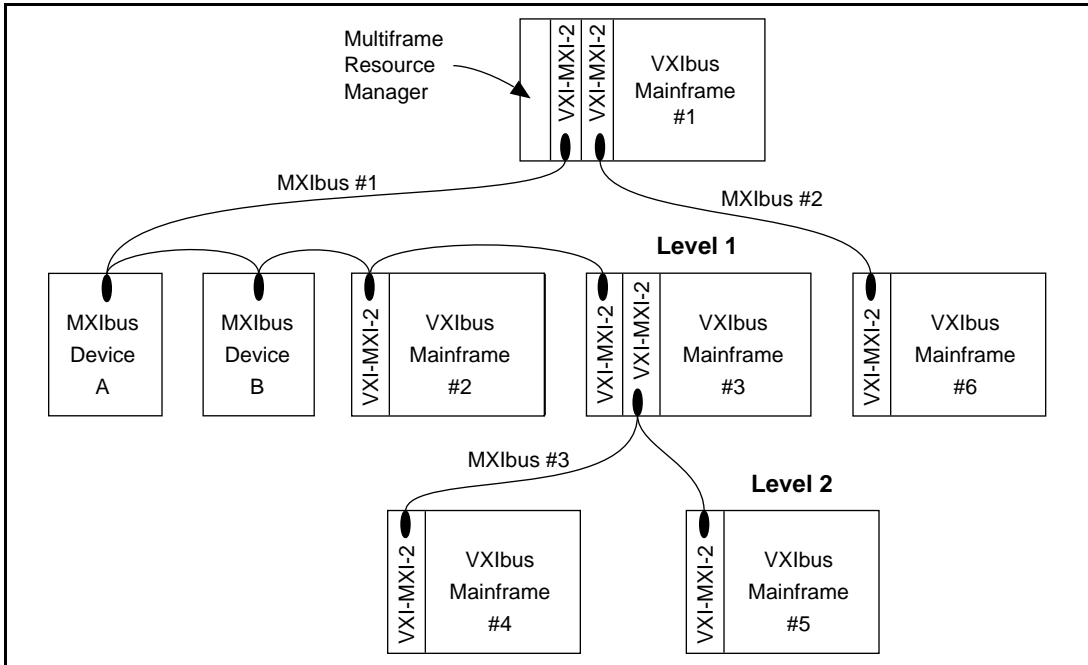


Figure 5-19. Example VXIbus/MXIbus System Diagram

Table 5-4. Example VXIbus/MXIbus System Required A16 Space

Device	Amount of A16 Space Required
VXIbus Mainframe #1	16 KB
MXIbus Device A	512 B
MXIbus Device B	0 B
VXIbus Mainframe #2	0 B
VXIbus Mainframe #3	4 KB
VXIbus Mainframe #4	2 KB
VXIbus Mainframe #5	1 KB
VXIbus Mainframe #6	2 KB

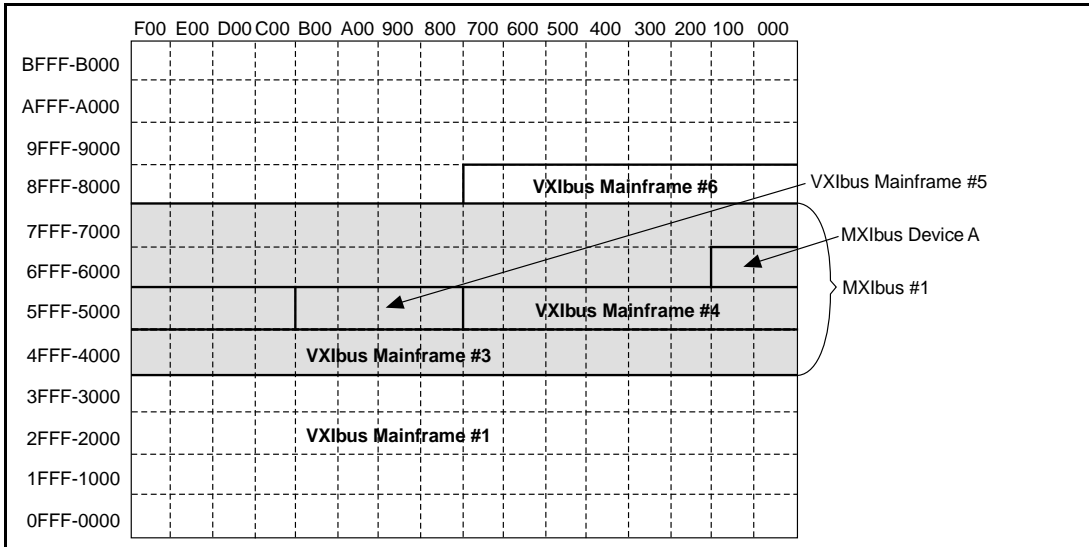


Figure 5-20. Example A16 Space Address Map Diagram



<b>Resource Manager Mainframe:</b> <u>VXibus Mainframe #1</u>	
Amount of A16 space required for this mainframe:	<u>16 KB</u>
Round up to next address break:	* <u>16 KB</u>
<b>First-Level MXibus Link:</b> <u>MXibus #1</u>	
Amount of A16 space required for devices connected to this VXI-MXI-2:	<u>8 KB + 512</u>
Round up to next address break:	* <u>16 KB</u>
<b>A16 Window:</b> Base <u>4000</u> Size: <u>2</u> Direction: <u>Out</u>	
<b>First-Level MXibus Link:</b> <u>MXibus #2</u>	
Amount of A16 space required for devices connected to this VXI-MXI-2:	<u>2 KB</u>
Round up to next address break:	* <u>2 KB</u>
<b>A16 Window:</b> Base <u>8000</u> Size: <u>5</u> Direction: <u>Out</u>	
<b>First-Level MXibus Link:</b> _____	
Amount of A16 space required for devices connected to this VXI-MXI-2:	_____
Round up to next address break:	* _____
<b>A16 Window:</b> Base _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____	
<b>First-Level MXibus Link:</b> _____	
Amount of A16 space required for devices connected to this VXI-MXI-2:	_____
Round up to next address break:	* _____
<b>A16 Window:</b> Base _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____	
<b>Total Amount of A16 Space Required by System:</b>	<u>34 KB</u>
(Add numbers after the ".")	
<b>Round up to Next Address Break:</b>	<u>48 KB</u>
(If this number is greater than 48 KB, reorganize devices and try again.)	

Figure 5-21. Worksheet 1: Summary of A16 Address Map Example

<b>MXIbus Link:</b> <u>MXIbus #1</u>	
<b>Device:</b> <u>MXIbus Device A</u>	
Amount of A16 space required by this device:	<u>512</u>
A16 space requirement for each second-level MXIbus link connected to this device:	
#1 _____ + #2 _____ =	<u>0</u>
Round up to next address break:	_____
Total amount of A16 space required for this window:	= <u>512</u>
Round up total amount to the next address size break:	* <u>512</u>
<b>First-Level VXI-MXI-2:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #1:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #2:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Device:</b> <u>MXIbus Device B</u>	
Amount of A16 space required by this device:	<u>0</u>
A16 space requirement for each second-level MXIbus link connected to this device:	
#1 _____ + #2 _____ =	<u>0</u>
Round up to next address break:	_____
Total amount of A16 space required for this window:	= <u>0</u>
Round up total amount to the next address size break:	* <u>0</u>
<b>First-Level VXI-MXI-2:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #1:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #2:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Device:</b> <u>VXIbus Mainframe #2</u>	
Amount of A16 space required by this device:	<u>0</u>
A16 space requirement for each second-level MXIbus link connected to this device:	
#1 _____ + #2 _____ =	<u>0</u>
Round up to next address break:	_____
Total amount of A16 space required for this window:	= <u>0</u>
Round up total amount to the next address size break:	* <u>0</u>
<b>First-Level VXI-MXI-2:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: <u>0000</u> Size: <u>0</u> Direction: <u>Out</u>
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #1:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #2:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____

Figure 5-22. Worksheet 2 for MXIbus #1 of A16 Address Map Example (Continues)

<b>MXIbus Link:</b> <u>MXIbus #1 (Continued)</u>	
<b>Device:</b> <u>VXibus Mainframe #3</u>	
Amount of A16 space required by this device:	<u>4 KB</u>
A16 space requirement for each second-level MXIbus link connected to this device:	
#1 <u>2 KB + 1 KB</u> + #2 _____ =	<u>3 KB</u>
Round up to next address break:	<u>4 KB</u>
Total amount of A16 space required for this window:	= <u>7 KB</u>
Round up total amount to the next address size break:	* <u>8 KB</u>
<b>First-Level VXI-MXI-2:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: <u>4000</u> Size: <u>3</u> Direction: <u>In</u>
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #1:</b> <u>MXIbus #3</u>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: <u>5000</u> Size: <u>4</u> Direction: <u>Out</u>
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #2:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____      Size: _____      Direction: _____

Figure 5-22. Worksheet 2 for MXIbus #1 of A16 Address Map Example (Continued)

<b>MXIbus Link:</b> <u>MXIbus #3</u>	
<b>Device:</b> <u>VXibus Mainframe #4</u>	
Amount of A16 space required by this device:	<u>2 KB</u>
A16 space requirement for each second-level MXIbus link connected to this device:	
#1 _____ + #2 _____ =	<u>0</u>
Round up to next address break:	_____
Total amount of A16 space required for this window:	= <u>2 KB</u>
Round up total amount to the next address size break:	* <u>2 KB</u>
<b>First-Level VXI-MXI-2:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b> Base: <u>5000</u> Size: <u>5</u> Direction: <u>In</u>	
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #1:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b> Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____	
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #2:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b> Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____	
<b>Device:</b> <u>VXibus Mainframe #5</u>	
Amount of A16 space required by this device:	<u>1 KB</u>
A16 space requirement for each second-level MXIbus link connected to this device:	
#1 _____ + #2 _____ =	<u>0</u>
Round up to next address break:	_____
Total amount of A16 space required for this window:	= <u>1 KB</u>
Round up total amount to the next address size break:	* <u>1 KB</u>
<b>First-Level VXI-MXI-2:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b> Base: <u>5800</u> Size: <u>6</u> Direction: <u>In</u>	
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #1:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b> Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____	
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #2:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b> Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____	
<b>Device:</b> _____	
Amount of A16 space required by this device:	_____
A16 space requirement for each second-level MXIbus link connected to this device:	
#1 _____ + #2 _____ =	_____
Round up to next address break:	_____
Total amount of A16 space required for this window:	= _____
Round up total amount to the next address size break:	* _____
<b>First-Level VXI-MXI-2:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b> Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____	
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #1:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b> Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____	
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #2:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b> Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____	

Figure 5-23. Worksheet 3 for MXIbus #3 of A16 Address Map Example

## Worksheets for Planning Your VXIbus/MXIbus A16 Address Map

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Use the worksheets on the following pages for planning an A16 address map for your VXIbus/ MXIbus system. Follow the procedures used to fill out the worksheets for the sample VXIbus/ MXIbus system.

	F00	E00	D00	C00	B00	A00	900	800	700	600	500	400	300	200	100	000
BFFF-B000																
AFFF-A000																
9FFF-9000																
8FFF-8000																
7FFF-7000																
6FFF-6000																
5FFF-5000																
4FFF-4000																
3FFF-3000																
2FFF-2000																
1FFF-1000																
0FFF-0000																

Figure 5-24. A16 Space Address Map Diagram for Your VXIbus/MXIbus System

<b>Resource Manager Mainframe:</b> _____ Amount of A16 space required for this mainframe: _____ Round up to next address break: _____ *
<b>First-Level MXIbus Link:</b> _____ Amount of A16 space required for devices connected to this VXI-MXI-2: _____ Round up to next address break: _____ * <b>A16 Window:</b> Base _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>First-Level MXIbus Link:</b> _____ Amount of A16 space required for devices connected to this VXI-MXI-2: _____ Round up to next address break: _____ * <b>A16 Window:</b> Base _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>First-Level MXIbus Link:</b> _____ Amount of A16 space required for devices connected to this VXI-MXI-2: _____ Round up to next address break: _____ * <b>A16 Window:</b> Base _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>First-Level MXIbus Link:</b> _____ Amount of A16 space required for devices connected to this VXI-MXI-2: _____ Round up to next address break: _____ * <b>A16 Window:</b> Base _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Total Amount of A16 Space Required by System:</b> _____ (Add numbers after the “*.”)
<b>Round up to Next Address Break:</b> _____ (If this number is greater than 48 KB, reorganize devices and try again.)

Figure 5-25. Worksheet 1: Summary of Your A16 Address Map

<b>MXIbus Link:</b> <u>MXIbus #1</u>	
<b>Device:</b> _____	
Amount of A16 space required by this device: _____	
A16 space requirement for each second-level MXIbus link connected to this device:	
#1 _____ + #2 _____ =	_____
Round up to next address break: _____	
Total amount of A16 space required for this window: _____ =	
Round up total amount to the next address size break: _____ *	
<b>First-Level VXI-MXI-2:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #1:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #2:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Device:</b> _____	
Amount of A16 space required by this device: _____	
A16 space requirement for each second-level MXIbus link connected to this device:	
#1 _____ + #2 _____ =	_____
Round up to next address break: _____	
Total amount of A16 space required for this window: _____ =	
Round up total amount to the next address size break: _____ *	
<b>First-Level VXI-MXI-2:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #1:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #2:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Device:</b> _____	
Amount of A16 space required by this device: _____	
A16 space requirement for each second-level MXIbus link connected to this device:	
#1 _____ + #2 _____ =	_____
Round up to next address break: _____	
Total amount of A16 space required for this window: _____ =	
Round up total amount to the next address size break: _____ *	
<b>First-Level VXI-MXI-2:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #1:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #2:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____

Figure 5-26. Worksheet 2 for MXIbus #1 A16 Address Map

<b>MXIbus Link:</b>	<i>MXIbus #2</i>
<b>Device:</b> _____	
Amount of A16 space required by this device: _____	
A16 space requirement for each second-level MXIbus link connected to this device:	
	#1 _____ + #2 _____ = _____
Round up to next address break: _____	
Total amount of A16 space required for this window: _____ = _____	
Round up total amount to the next address size break: _____ * _____	
<b>First-Level VXI-MXI-2:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #1:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #2:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Device:</b> _____	
Amount of A16 space required by this device: _____	
A16 space requirement for each second-level MXIbus link connected to this device:	
	#1 _____ + #2 _____ = _____
Round up to next address break: _____	
Total amount of A16 space required for this window: _____ = _____	
Round up total amount to the next address size break: _____ * _____	
<b>First-Level VXI-MXI-2:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #1:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #2:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Device:</b> _____	
Amount of A16 space required by this device: _____	
A16 space requirement for each second-level MXIbus link connected to this device:	
	#1 _____ + #2 _____ = _____
Round up to next address break: _____	
Total amount of A16 space required for this window: _____ = _____	
Round up total amount to the next address size break: _____ * _____	
<b>First-Level VXI-MXI-2:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #1:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #2:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____

Figure 5-27. Worksheet 3 for MXIbus #2 A16 Address Map



<b>MXIbus Link:</b>	<i>MXIbus #3</i>		
<b>Device:</b>	_____		
Amount of A16 space required by this device:	_____		
A16 space requirement for each second-level MXIbus link connected to this device:	_____		
	#1	+ #2	= _____
Round up to next address break:	_____		
Total amount of A16 space required for this window:	= _____		
Round up total amount to the next address size break:	* _____		
<b>First-Level VXI-MXI-2:</b>	_____		
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____	Size: _____	Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #1:</b>	_____		
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____	Size: _____	Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #2:</b>	_____		
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____	Size: _____	Direction: _____
<b>Device:</b>	_____		
Amount of A16 space required by this device:	_____		
A16 space requirement for each second-level MXIbus link connected to this device:	_____		
	#1	+ #2	= _____
Round up to next address break:	_____		
Total amount of A16 space required for this window:	= _____		
Round up total amount to the next address size break:	* _____		
<b>First-Level VXI-MXI-2:</b>	_____		
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____	Size: _____	Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #1:</b>	_____		
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____	Size: _____	Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #2:</b>	_____		
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____	Size: _____	Direction: _____
<b>Device:</b>	_____		
Amount of A16 space required by this device:	_____		
A16 space requirement for each second-level MXIbus link connected to this device:	_____		
	#1	+ #2	= _____
Round up to next address break:	_____		
Total amount of A16 space required for this window:	= _____		
Round up total amount to the next address size break:	* _____		
<b>First-Level VXI-MXI-2:</b>	_____		
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____	Size: _____	Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #1:</b>	_____		
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____	Size: _____	Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #2:</b>	_____		
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____	Size: _____	Direction: _____

Figure 5-28. Worksheet 4 for MXIbus #3 A16 Address Map

<b>MXIbus Link:</b>	<i>MXIbus #4</i>
<b>Device:</b> _____	
Amount of A16 space required by this device: _____	
A16 space requirement for each second-level MXIbus link connected to this device:	
#1 _____	+ #2 _____ = _____
Round up to next address break: _____	
Total amount of A16 space required for this window: _____ = _____	
Round up total amount to the next address size break: _____ * _____	
<b>First-Level VXI-MXI-2:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #1:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #2:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Device:</b> _____	
Amount of A16 space required by this device: _____	
A16 space requirement for each second-level MXIbus link connected to this device:	
#1 _____	+ #2 _____ = _____
Round up to next address break: _____	
Total amount of A16 space required for this window: _____ = _____	
Round up total amount to the next address size break: _____ * _____	
<b>First-Level VXI-MXI-2:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #1:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #2:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Device:</b> _____	
Amount of A16 space required by this device: _____	
A16 space requirement for each second-level MXIbus link connected to this device:	
#1 _____	+ #2 _____ = _____
Round up to next address break: _____	
Total amount of A16 space required for this window: _____ = _____	
Round up total amount to the next address size break: _____ * _____	
<b>First-Level VXI-MXI-2:</b>	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #1:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____
<b>Second-Level VXI-MXI-2 #2:</b> _____	
<b>A16 Window:</b>	Base: _____ Size: _____ Direction: _____

Figure 5-29. Worksheet 5 for MXIbus #4 A16 Address Map

## Multiframe RM Operation

---

On power-up, all MXIbus devices are isolated from each other because all address mapping windows are disabled. The multiframe RM performs the following:

- Identifies all devices in the system
- Manages system self-tests
- Configures and enables the address map windows for logical addresses, A16, A24, and A32
- Establishes initial Commander/Servant system hierarchy
- Initiates normal system operation

### Configuring the Logical Address Window

To identify all devices in the VXIbus/MXIbus system, the RM performs the following steps, starting where the RM is located.

1. If the multiframe RM resides in a PC, it scans all logical addresses from 1 to FE (the RM is at address 0) to find all devices. For each logical address, it reads the VXIbus ID Register (located at offset 0 within the device's configuration space). If the read is successful (that is, no BERR), a device is present at that logical address. If the read returns a BERR, no device is present at that logical address. The RM records all logical addresses found. For each VXI-MXI-2 found, it performs Step 2.

If the multiframe RM is in a VXIbus mainframe, it performs Step 2 for the mainframe in which the RM is installed.

2. For the current mainframe, the RM does the following:
  - A. Scans all logical addresses (0 to FF) in the mainframe to find all static configuration (SC) and dynamic configuration (DC) devices, skipping over logical addresses occupied by previously encountered devices. Finds the Slot 0 device and uses it to move all DC devices in the mainframe to the lowest unused logical addresses. Records all logical addresses found and allocated.

Notice that it is not possible to detect duplicate logical addresses because devices are found by reading the VXIbus ID Register. If two devices share a logical address, they will both respond to an address access without any indication of an error.

- B. For each VXI-MXI-2 found in the mainframe, starting with the lowest addressed VXI-MXI-2, the RM:
  - i. Sets the VXI-MXI-2 logical address window to map all of the logical address space outward and enables the window.
  - ii. Scans all logical addresses (0 to FF) in the window, skipping logical addresses occupied by previously encountered devices.
  - iii. For each VXI-MXI-2 found in Step ii, starting with the lowest addressed VXI-MXI-2, the RM:
    - a. Sets the VXI-MXI-2 logical address mapping window to map all of the logical address space inward and enables the window.
    - b. Repeats Step 2 recursively.
    - c. Sets the VXI-MXI-2 inward logical address mapping window to cover the range up to (but not including) the VXI-MXI-2 with the next highest logical address that was found in the logical address space.
  - iv. Sets the VXI-MXI-2 outward logical address mapping window to cover the range of the devices connected to that extender.

## Configuring the Logical Address Window Example

This example illustrates how the multiframe RM identifies devices in a VXIbus/MXIbus system and configures the logical address windows. The system used is the example VXIbus/MXIbus system shown in Figure 5-5. Table 5-5 shows the logical addresses we assigned to the devices in that system before bringing up the system. MXIbus devices can only be statically configured for the RM to find all devices connected on a MXIbus link. Therefore, each device must have a logical address that was configured before system power-up.

Table 5-5. Logical Address Assignments for Example VXIbus/MXIbus System

Device	Logical Address Assignments
VXIbus Mainframe #1 Multiframe RM VXI-MXI-2 on MXIbus #1 VXI-MXI-2 on MXIbus #2	0 2 4
MXIbus Device A	E0
MXIbus Device B	E4
VXIbus Mainframe #2 VXI-MXI-2	C0
VXIbus Mainframe #3 VXI-MXI-2 on MXIbus #1 VXI-MXI-2 on MXIbus #3	80 82
VXIbus Mainframe #4 VXI-MXI-2	A0
VXIbus Mainframe #5 VXI-MXI-2	B0
VXIbus Mainframe #6 VXI-MXI-2	10

The RM performs the following steps:

1. Scans logical addresses (0 to FF) and identifies all devices in VXIbus Mainframe #1. Finds the VXI-MXI-2 interfaces at logical addresses 2 and 4 and moves DC devices to the lowest unused logical addresses (for example, 1, 3, 5, 6).
2. Enables the logical address window of the VXI-MXI-2 found at logical address 2 for the entire outward mapping range of 0 to FF. Scans all logical addresses, skipping all previously encountered devices, and finds the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #3, the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #2, MXIbus Device A, and MXIbus Device B.
3. Enables the logical address window of the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #3 for the entire inward mapping range of 0 to FF. Scans all logical addresses, skipping all previously encountered devices, and finds the VXI-MXI-2 at logical address 82. Finds the Slot 0 device and uses it to move all DC devices in VXIbus Mainframe #3 to the lowest unused logical addresses (for example, 81, 83, 84, 85).

4. Enables the logical address window of the VXI-MXI-2 found at logical address 82 for the entire outward mapping range of 0 to FF. Scans all logical addresses, skipping all previously encountered devices, and finds the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #4 and the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #5.
5. Enables the logical address window of the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #4 for the entire inward mapping range of 0 to FF. Scans all logical addresses, skipping all previously encountered devices. Finds the Slot 0 device and uses it to move all DC devices in VXIbus Mainframe #4 to the lowest unused logical addresses. No more VXI-MXI-2 interfaces are found. The RM enables the logical address window for the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #4 with an inward range of A0 to AF hex by writing the value 64A0 hex to the Logical Address Window Register (Base/Size format).
6. Enables the logical address window of the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #5 for the entire inward mapping range of 0 to FF. Scans all logical addresses, skipping all previously encountered devices and previously defined address ranges. Finds the Slot 0 device and uses it to move all DC devices in VXIbus Mainframe #5 to the lowest unused logical addresses. No more VXI-MXI-2 interfaces are found. The RM enables the logical address window for the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #5 with an inward range of B0 to BF hex by writing the value 64B0 hex to the Logical Address Window Register (Base/Size format).
7. Sets the logical address window of the VXI-MXI-2 found at logical address 82 to cover the ranges of the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #4 (A0 to AF) and the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #5 (B0 to BF). Enables the logical address window of the VXI-MXI-2 at logical address 82 with an outward range of A0 to BF by writing the value 43A0 hex to the Logical Address Window Register (Base/Size format).
8. Sets the logical address window of the VXI-MXI-2 found in VXIbus Mainframe #3 at logical address 80 to cover the devices in that mainframe (80 to 8F) and the ranges required of its Level 2 devices: the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #4 (A0 to AF) and the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #5 (B0 to BF). Enables the logical address window of the VXI-MXI-2 at logical address 80 with an inward range of 80 to BF by writing the value 6280 hex to the Logical Address Window Register (Base/Size format).

9. Enables the logical address window of the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #2 for the entire inward mapping range of 0 to FF. Scans all logical addresses, skipping all previously encountered devices and defined ranges. Finds the Slot 0 device and uses it to move all DC devices in VXIbus Mainframe #2 to the lowest unused logical addresses. No more VXI-MXI-2 interfaces are found. The RM enables the logical address window for the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #2 with an inward range of C0 to DF hex by writing the value 63C0 hex to the Logical Address Window Register (Base/Size format).
10. Sets the logical address window of the VXI-MXI-2 found in VXIbus Mainframe #1 at logical address 2 to cover the devices connected to that extender: the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #3 (80 to BF), the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #2 (C0 to DF), MXIbus Device A (E0 to E3), and MXIbus Device B (E4). Enables the logical address window of the VXI-MXI-2 at logical address 2 with an outward range of 80 to FF by writing the value 4180 hex to the Logical Address Window Register (Base/Size format).
11. Enables the logical address window of the VXI-MXI-2 found at logical address 4 for the entire outward mapping range of 0 to FF. Scans all logical addresses, skipping all previously encountered devices, and finds the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #6.
12. Enables the logical address window of the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #6 for the entire inward mapping range of 0 to FF. Scans all logical addresses, skipping all previously encountered devices and defined ranges, and finds the VXI-MXI-2 at logical address 10. Finds the Slot 0 device and uses it to move all DC devices in VXIbus Mainframe #6 to the lowest unused logical addresses. No more VXI-MXI-2 interfaces are found. The RM enables the logical address window for the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #6 with an inward range of 10 to 17 hex by writing the value 6510 hex to the Logical Address Window Register (Base/Size format).
13. Sets the logical address window of the VXI-MXI-2 found in VXIbus Mainframe #1 at logical address 4 to cover the devices connected to that extender: the VXI-MXI-2 in VXIbus Mainframe #6 (10 to 17). Enables the logical address window of the VXI-MXI-2 at logical address 4 with an outward range of 10 to 17 by writing the value 4510 hex to the Logical Address Window Register (Base/Size format).

## Configuring the A24 and A32 Addressing Windows

After the logical address space is configured for the system, the multiframe RM configures the A16, A24, and A32 address space. The logical address configuration forms a tree topology. Starting at the bottom of the tree and working up, add up the amount of memory needed by each mainframe and the devices on levels below it. That amount is then rounded up to the next power of two if the Base/Size format is used.

Starting at the root mainframe and working down each branch of the tree, assign memory starting with the largest memory window requirements at the top of the memory space, descending in order of window size and address location.

Each mainframe's A16, A24, and A32 address ranges define the address space occupied by the devices in that mainframe and on levels below that mainframe. These address ranges cannot overlap the defined range of any other mainframe unless that mainframe is on a level below the mainframe.

## System Administration and Initiation

System self-test administration, hierarchy configuration, and initiation of normal operation are handled as defined in the VXIbus specification. A general-purpose multiframe RM must wait five seconds before testing the Passed condition of each device, because no prescribed global mechanism is defined for monitoring all of the SYSFAIL signals in the system.



# Programmable Configurations

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This chapter describes some features of the VXI-MXI-2 that are configured by programming an onboard EEPROM through software rather than by onboard switches or jumpers.

## Configuring the EEPROM

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The EEPROM settings are loaded into the VXI-MXI-2 registers after each power-up or hard reset. The VXI-MXI-2 must be reset either with a power cycle or by asserting the VMEbus SYSRESET\* signal after the EEPROM is written for the changes to take effect. The EEPROM retains its settings even when power is removed from the VXI-MXI-2. Once you program the settings into the EEPROM, they need not be programmed again unless you want to make further changes to the settings.

The EEPROM is accessible in the VXI-MXI-2 A24 or A32 memory region defined by the VIDR, VDTR, and VOR registers. It is required that when the Resource Manager executes, it allocates A24 or A32 space to the VXI-MXI-2 before the EEPROM can be accessed. Following this allocation, the IOCONFIG bit in the VXI-MXI-2 Control Register 2 (VMCR2) must be written with a 1 before the EEPROM is accessible. The IOCONFIG bit should be written with a 0 after accesses to the EEPROM are complete to prevent unintentional accesses to the EEPROM.

The EEPROM must be written with 8-bit accesses. Also, after each write access to the EEPROM, the location written should be continuously read back until the value written is returned before attempting any further write accesses.

After all changes have been written to the EEPROM, the 32-bit value stored at offset 2FFC hex from the VXI-MXI-2 A24 or A32 base address should be incremented. This 32-bit value stores the number of times the EEPROM has been written, since there is a limit of 10,000 writes before writes to the part become unreliable. The 32-bit value can be read with a 32-bit access but must be written with 8-bit accesses followed by reads as described in the previous paragraph.

The following pseudo code is an example of a VXI-MXI-2 EEPROM programming sequence. Assume that the Resource Manager has executed and assigned the VXI-MXI-2 200000 hex for its base A24 address. All numbers in the example are in hexadecimal. The four lines of code labeled with the comment “/\* set options here \*/” should be repeated for each configuration setting that is being written to the EEPROM. `xxxxxxx` represents the address of the EEPROM location being changed, and `xx` represents the value to change it to.

```

LONG writecount, temp;                /* program variables */
a24_byte_write(address, data);        /* function prototype */
a24_byte_read(address, data);        /* function prototype */
a24_long_read(address, data);        /* function prototype */

a24_byte_write(20075B, 81);           /* set IOCONFIG in VMCR2 */
a24_long_read(202FFC, writecount);    /* get EEPROM write count */
if (writecount < 2710) {              /* check limit (10,000 dec) */
    a24_byte_write(xxxxxx, xx);       /* set options here */
    do {
        a24_byte_read(xxxxxx, temp);
    } while (temp != xx);
    writecount = writecount + 1;      /* increment write count */
    a24_byte_write(202FFC, (writecount & FF000000) >> 24);
    do {
        a24_byte_read(202FFC, temp);
    } while (temp != (writecount & FF000000) >> 24);
    a24_byte_write(202FFD, (writecount & 00FF0000) >> 16);
    do {
        a24_byte_read(202FFD, temp);
    } while (temp != (writecount & 00FF0000) >> 16);
    a24_byte_write(202FFE, (writecount & 0000FF00) >> 8);
    do {
        a24_byte_read(202FFE, temp);
    } while (temp != (writecount & 0000FF00) >> 8);
}

```

```

a24_byte_write(202FFF, writecount & 000000FF);
do {
a24_byte_read(202FFF, temp);
} while (temp != writecount & 000000FF);
}
else {
/* write limit reached */
print("Write limit reached - can't write.");
}
a24_byte_write(20075B, 01); /* clear IOCONFIG in VMCR2 */

```

The following sections describe the features that you can configure by writing to the EEPROM on the VXI-MXI-2.

## VXI-MXI-2 Requested Memory Space

The VXI-MXI-2 requires at least 16 KB of either A24 or A32 space. You might want to change the amount of space requested or whether the VXI-MXI-2 is an A24 or A32 device. This is especially important when changing the amount of DRAM installed on the VXI-MXI-2. The amount of space requested by the VXI-MXI-2 should match the amount of DRAM installed. Set it to 16 KB when no DRAM is installed.



### Caution:

***If you install DRAM into the VXI-MXI-2, do not attempt to use the first 4 KB of memory space. This 4 KB space maps to the registers on the VXI-MXI-2 and does not access onboard DRAM. Accessing this region will cause your VXI-MXI-2 to behave incorrectly.***

If you do not want to lose 4 KB of DRAM you can get around this limitation by setting the requested memory to double the amount that is installed on the VXI-MXI-2, because the DRAM is aliased throughout the remainder of the requested memory space. The DRAM should then be accessed in the upper half of the requested memory space.

To change whether the VXI-MXI-2 is an A24 or A32 device, write the EEPROM byte at offset 2016 hex from the VXI-MXI-2 base address. Write a 4F hex for A24 or a 5F hex for A32.

To change the amount of space that the VXI-MXI-2 requests, write the EEPROM byte at offset 201E hex from the VXI-MXI-2 base address. The following table gives the value that should be written for the corresponding size. Notice that the value you should write for any given size differs depending on whether you are requesting A24 or A32 space.

<b>Size</b>	<b>A24 Value (Hex)</b>	<b>A32 Value (Hex)</b>
16 KB	9F	N/A
32 KB	8F	N/A
64 KB	7F	FF
128 KB	6F	EF
256 KB	5F	DF
512 KB	4F	CF
1 MB	3F	BF
2 MB	2F	AF
4 MB	1F	9F
8 MB	0F	8F
16 MB	N/A	7F
32 MB	N/A	6F
64 MB	N/A	5F
128 MB	N/A	4F
256 MB	N/A	3F
512 MB	N/A	2F
1 GB	N/A	1F
2 GB	N/A	0F

## VMEbus Timer Limit

The VMEbus Bus Timeout (BTO) is a watchdog timer for transfers on the VMEbus Data Transfer bus. After the specified amount of time has elapsed, the BTO circuitry terminates a VMEbus cycle if no slave has responded. The VXI-MXI-2 must provide the VMEbus BTO for proper operation because when a MXIbus cycle is involved, the VMEbus timeout must be disabled and the MXIbus BTO enabled. You should disable the BTO of any other BTO module residing in the mainframe. If this is not possible, set it to its maximum setting to give the MXIbus cycles as much time as possible to complete.

The lowest value in the allowable range is 15  $\mu$ s and the highest is 256 ms. The default value is 125  $\mu$ s.

To change the VMEbus timeout limit of the VXI-MXI-2, write the EEPROM byte at offset 206F hex from the VXI-MXI-2 base address. The following table gives the value that should be written for the corresponding time limit.

Time Limit	Value (Hex)
Timer Disabled	C0
15 $\mu$ s	C1
30 $\mu$ s	C2
60 $\mu$ s	C3
125 $\mu$ s	C4 (default)
250 $\mu$ s	C5
500 $\mu$ s	C6
1 ms	C7
2 ms	C8
4 ms	C9
8 ms	CA
16 ms	CB
32 ms	CC
64 ms	CD
128 ms	CE
256 ms	CF

## VMEbus Arbiter

### Arbiter Type

You can configure the VXI-MXI-2 as either a Priority or Round Robin VMEbus arbiter. This setting is applicable only if the VXI-MXI-2 you are configuring is a VXI Slot 0 device. The default is Priority.

When configured for Priority arbitration, the VXI-MXI-2 grants the bus to the highest bus request level pending. In Round Robin arbitration mode, the VXI-MXI-2 grants the bus to the next highest bus request level after the level of the previous bus owner. This effectively gives the same priority to each bus request level. Refer to the VMEbus specification for more information on the different types of arbiters.

### Arbiter Timeout

An arbitration timeout feature is available on the VXI-MXI-2 when it is acting as the VMEbus arbiter. This feature applies only to a VXI Slot 0 VXI-MXI-2. This feature is enabled by default.

The timer begins when the arbiter circuit on the VXI-MXI-2 drives one of the *BGOUT* lines on the backplane. If no device takes over the bus within the timeout limit, the *BGOUT* is removed and the bus is either idle or granted to another requester.

To change the VMEbus arbiter type of the VXI-MXI-2, write the EEPROM byte at offset 20B4 hex from the VXI-MXI-2 base address. The following table gives the value that should be written for the corresponding arbiter type. The values shown in the table are hexadecimal.

	<b>Priority Arbiter</b>	<b>Round Robin Arbiter</b>
Arbiter Timeout Enabled	00 (default)	80
Arbiter Timeout Disabled	40	C0

## VMEbus Requester

### Request Level

The VXI-MXI-2 uses one of the four VMEbus request levels (0 to 3) to request use of the VME Data Transfer Bus (DTB). The VXI-MXI-2 requests use of the DTB whenever an external MXIbus device attempts a transfer that maps into the VXIbus mainframe.

The VXI-MXI-2 uses VMEbus request level 3 in its factory-default setting, as required by the VXIbus specification. This is suitable for most VXIbus systems. However, you can change the VXI-MXI-2 to use any of the other three request levels (0, 1, or 2) by writing to the EEPROM. You may want to change request levels to change the priority of the VXI-MXI-2 request signal.

### Fair Request

The VXI-MXI-2 is always a Release On Request requester. However, you can configure whether the VXI-MXI-2 acts as either a fair or unfair requester on the VXIbus. By default, the VXI-MXI-2 is a fair requester. For more information on the different types of requesters, refer to the VMEbus specification.

To change the VMEbus requester type of the VXI-MXI-2, write the EEPROM byte at offset 20B5 hex from the VXI-MXI-2 base address. The following table gives the value that should be written for the corresponding requester type. The values shown in the table are hexadecimal.

<b>Bus Request Level</b>	<b>Fair Requester</b>	<b>Unfair Requester</b>
Bus Request Level 3	07 (default)	17
Bus Request Level 2	06	16
Bus Request Level 1	05	15
Bus Request Level 0	04	14

## MXIbus Timer Limit

The MXIbus Bus Timeout (BTO) is a watchdog timer for transfers on the MXIbus. The MXIbus BTO unit operates only when the VXI-MXI-2 is acting as the MXIbus System Controller. The functionality is similar to that of the VMEbus timer limit described previously. The options range from 8  $\mu$ s to 128 ms, with a default value of 1 ms.

After the specified amount of time has elapsed, the BTO circuitry terminates a MXIbus cycle if no slave has responded. The BTO circuitry is automatically deactivated when the VXI-MXI-2 is not acting as the MXIbus System Controller. The BTO is also disabled when the current MXIbus cycle maps to the VXIbus through a VXI-MXI-2.

To change the MXIbus timeout limit of the VXI-MXI-2, write the EEPROM byte at offset 2067 hex from the VXI-MXI-2 base address. The following table gives the value that should be written for the corresponding time limit.

Time Limit	Value (hex)
Timer Disabled	00
8 $\mu$ s	01
15 $\mu$ s	02
30 $\mu$ s	03
60 $\mu$ s	04
125 $\mu$ s	05
250 $\mu$ s	06
500 $\mu$ s	07
1 ms	08 (default)
2 ms	09
4 ms	0A
8 ms	0B
16 ms	0C
32 ms	0D
64 ms	0E
128 ms	0F



## MXIbus Fair Requester and MXIbus Parity Checking

You can configure whether the VXI-MXI-2 acts as either a fair or unfair requester on the MXIbus. The default is a fair requester, which causes the VXI-MXI-2 to request the MXIbus only when there are no requests pending from other masters. This prevents other masters from being starved of bandwidth. The VXI-MXI-2 will request the bus at any time when configured for unfair operation.

MXIbus parity checking can also be disabled in the same EPPROM location as the MXIbus fair requester setting. By default, MXIbus parity checking is enabled and should not be disabled under normal circumstances. MXIbus parity is always generated regardless if checking is enabled or disabled.

To change the MXIbus requester type or the MXIbus parity checking setting of the VXI-MXI-2, write the EEPROM byte at offset 2065 hex from the VXI-MXI-2 base address. The following table gives the value that should be written for the corresponding requester type and parity checking combination.

Parity Checking Status	Fair Requester	Unfair Requester
Parity Checking Enabled	E5 (default)	C5
Parity Checking Disabled	E1	C1

## Interlocked Arbitration Mode

Interlocked arbitration mode is an optional mode of operation in which at any given moment the system can perform as if it were one large VXIbus mainframe with only one master of the entire system—VXIbus and MXIbus. This mode of operation prevents deadlocks by interlocking all arbitration in the VXIbus/MXIbus system.

In normal operating mode (non-interlocked), multiple masters can operate simultaneously in the VXIbus/MXIbus system. A deadlock occurs when a MXIbus master requests use of a VXIbus resource in another VXIbus mainframe while a VXIbus master in that mainframe is in the process of requesting a resource across the MXIbus. When this situation occurs, the VXIbus master must give up its bus ownership to resolve the conflict. The *RETRY* signal is used to terminate the transfer on the VXIbus; however, devices in the VXIbus mainframe must be able to detect a *RETRY* caused by a deadlock condition so that they can retry the operation. Any master device that cannot detect the *RETRY* protocol will interpret the response as a *BERR* signal instead.

The VXI-MXI-2 is shipped from the factory configured for normal operating mode. If MXIbus transfers will be occurring both into and out of the mainframe, and the VXIbus modules in your system do not have the capability for handling RETRY conditions, you may want to configure the VXI-MXI-2 for interlocked arbitration mode. In this mode, no software provisions for deadlock conditions are required. However, parallel processing in separate VXIbus mainframes is no longer possible, and system performance may be lower than in normal operating mode.

In a VXIbus/MXIbus system, you can configure some VXI-MXI-2 modules for normal operating mode and others for interlocked arbitration mode. The VXIbus mainframes configured in interlocked arbitration mode will be interlocked with each other and the mainframes configured for normal operating mode can perform transfers in parallel.

This type of system configuration is recommended if you have one of the following situations:

- A VXIbus mainframe with only slave devices and no masters. Without bus masters, there is no chance for deadlock. You can configure the VXI-MXI-2 devices in this mainframe for normal operating mode.
- A VXIbus mainframe with both masters and slaves, but the masters communicate only with the slaves in their mainframe. The masters never attempt transfers across the MXIbus, so there is no chance for deadlock when a MXIbus master attempts a transfer into the VXIbus mainframe. You can configure the VXI-MXI-2 devices in this mainframe for normal operating mode.
- A VXIbus mainframe in which all masters that perform cycles across the MXIbus support the VME64 RETRY protocol. You can configure the VXI-MXI-2 devices in this mainframe for normal operating mode because all masters that could cause a deadlock will automatically retry the operation.

In Chapter 4, *Register Descriptions*, the INTLCK bit is described in the *VXI-MXI-2 Control Register (VMCR)* section. You can use this bit to enable the interlocked mode of arbitration. However, you may prefer to have the VXI-MXI-2 automatically enable interlocked mode during its self-configuration, so that you do not need to access the INTLCK bit at each power-on. Interlocked mode is disabled in the default configuration of the VXI-MXI-2.

To change the arbitration mode of the VXI-MXI-2, the EEPROM bytes at offsets 2035 and 2037 must be written. Write a 0 to each location for normal arbitration mode, or write a 1 to each location for interlocked arbitration mode.

# Specifications

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This appendix lists various module specifications of the VXI-MXI-2, such as physical dimensions and power requirements.

## MXIbus Capability Descriptions

- Master-mode A32, A24, and A16 addressing
- Master-mode block transfers and synchronous block transfers
- Slave-mode A32, A24, and A16 addressing
- Slave-mode block transfers and synchronous block transfers
- Master-mode D32, D16, and D08 data sizes
- Slave-mode D32, D16, and D08 data sizes
- Optional MXIbus System Controller
- Can be a fair MXIbus requester
- Can lock the MXIbus for indivisible transfers
- Can terminate the MXIbus
- MXIbus master retry support
- MXIbus slave retry support
- Interrupt handler for levels 7 to 1
- Interrupt requester for levels 7 to 1
- MXIbus D32, D16, D08(O) interrupt handler
- MXIbus D32, D16, D08(O) interrupter
- Release on Acknowledge or Register Access interrupter
- MXIbus bus timer (programmable limit)
- Automatic MXIbus System Controller detection
- Automatic MXIbus termination detection

## VMEbus Capability Codes

Capability Code	Description
A32, A24, A16 (master)	VMEbus master A32, A24, and A16 addressing
A32, A24, A16 (slave)	VMEbus slave A32, A24, and A16 addressing
D32, D16, D08(EO) (master)	VMEbus master D32, D16, and D08 data sizes
D32, D16, D08(EO) (slave)	VMEbus slave D32, D16, and D08 data sizes
BLT, MBLT (master)	VMEbus master block and D64 transfers
BLT, MBLT (slave)	VMEbus slave block and D64 transfers
RMW (master)	VMEbus master read/modify/write transfers
RMW (slave)	VMEbus slave read/modify/write transfers
RETRY (master)	VMEbus master retry support
RETRY (slave)	VMEbus slave retry support
FSD	First slot detector
SCON	VMEbus System Controller
PRI, RRS	Prioritized or Round Robin Select arbiter
ROR, FAIR	Release on Request and FAIR bus requester
IH(7–1)	Interrupt handler for levels 7–1
I(7–1)	Interrupt requester for levels 7–1
D32, D16, D08(O) (Interrupt Handler)	VMEbus D32, D16, D08(O) interrupt handler
D32, D16, D08(O) (Interrupter)	VMEbus D32, D16, D08(O) interrupter
ROAK, RORA	Release on Acknowledge or Register Access interrupter
BTO(x)	VMEbus bus timer (programmable limit)

## Requirements

Characteristic	Specification
VXIbus Configuration Space	64 B
A24 or A32 Space	16 KB minimum (programmable)

## Environmental

Characteristic	Specification
Temperature	0° to 55° C operating; -40° to 85° C storage
Relative Humidity	0% to 95% noncondensing, operating; 0% to 95% noncondensing, storage

## Physical

Characteristic	Specification
Board Dimensions	Fully enclosed, shielded VXI C-size board 233.35 by 340 mm (9.187 by 13.386 in.)
Connectors	Single fully implemented MXI-2bus connector and three SMB connectors
Slot Requirements	Single VXI C-size slot
Compatibility	Fully compatible with VXI specification
VXI Keying Class	Class 1 TTL
MTBF	77000 hours @ 25° C
Weight	1.027 Kg (2.26 lb) typical (no DRAM installed)

## Electrical

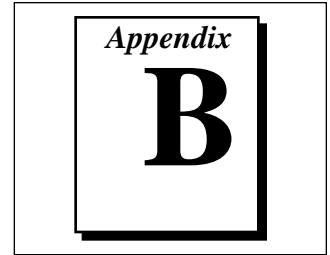
Source	DC Current Ratings	
	Typical	Maximum
+5 VDC	2.5 A	3.5 A
-5.2 VDC	180 mA	225 mA
-2 VDC	80 mA	100 mA

## Performance

VME Transfer Rate	
Peak	33 MB/s
Sustained	23 MB/s

# VXI-MXI-2 Front Panel Configuration

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This appendix describes the front panel and connectors on the VXI-MXI-2 interface module. This material contains the information relevant to *VXIplug&play* Specification VPP-8, *VXI Module/Mainframe to Receiver Interconnection*.

The VXI-MXI-2 module is National Instruments part number 183345x-01, where *x* is the hardware revision letter.

## Front Panel

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Figure B-1 shows the front panel layout of the VXI-MXI-2. The drawing shows dimensions relevant to key elements on the front panel. Dimensions are in mm (inches). The VXI-MXI-2 front panel thickness is 2.5 mm (0.098 in.).



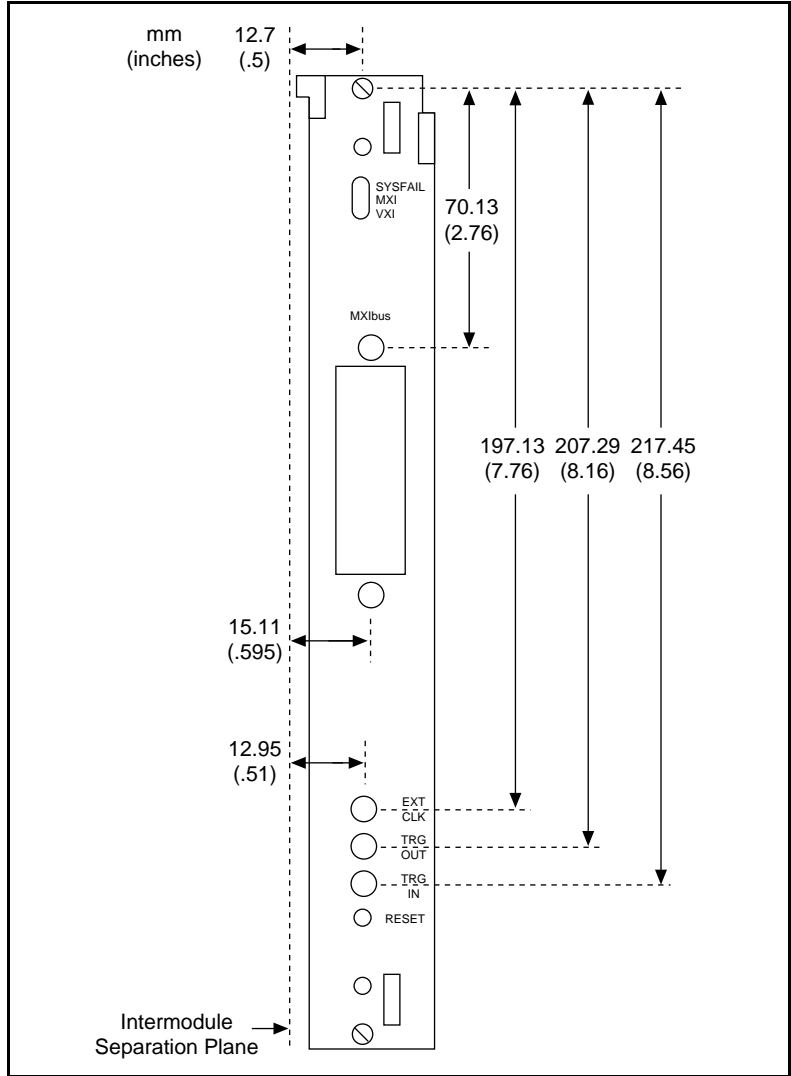


Figure B-1. VXI-MXI-2 Front Panel Layout

## Front Panel Connectors

The front panel has a MXI-2 connector that connects the VXI-MXI-2 to the MXIbus, and three type SMB connectors for connection to the external clock, trigger output, and trigger input.

### MXI-2 Connector

The MXI-2 connector is a 144-pin female connector manufactured by Meritec (Meritec part number 182800A-01). The mating cable assembly is National Instruments part number 182801A-xxx, where xxx is the length in meters.

Figure B-2 shows the MXI-2 connector on the VXI-MXI-2. The drawing shows the pinout assignments for each pin, which are described in Table B-1.

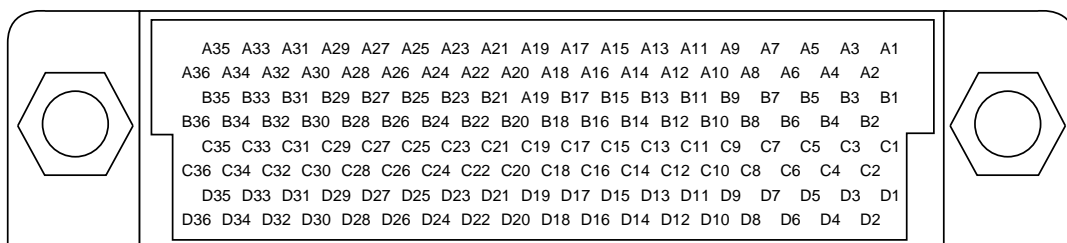


Figure B-2. MXI-2 Connector

Table B-1 lists the signal assignments for the MXI-2 connector.

Table B-1. MXI-2 Connector Signal Assignments

Pin	Signal Name	Pin	Signal Name	Pin	Signal Name	Pin	Signal Name
A1	MBAD(31)*	B1	MBAD(14)*	C1	MBAM(4)*	D1	MBBUSY*
A2	GND	B2	GND	C2	GND	D2	GND
A3	MBAD(30)*	B3	MBAD(13)*	C3	MBAM(3)*	D3	MBIRQ(1)*
A4	GND	B4	GND	C4	GND	D4	GND
A5	MBAD(29)*	B5	MBAD(12)*	C5	MBAM(2)*	D5	MBIRQ(2)*
A6	GND	B6	GND	C6	GND	D6	GND
A7	MBAD(28)*	B7	MBAD(11)*	C7	MBAM(1)*	D7	MBIRQ(3)*

(continues)

Table B-1. MXI-2 Connector Signal Assignments (Continued)

Pin	Signal Name	Pin	Signal Name	Pin	Signal Name	Pin	Signal Name
A8	GND	B8	GND	C8	GND	D8	GND
A9	MBAD(27)*	B9	MBAD(10)*	C9	MBAM(0)*	D9	MBIRQ(4)*
A10	GND	B10	GND	C10	GND	D10	GND
A11	MBAD(26)*	B11	MBAD(9)*	C11	MBWR*	D11	MBIRQ(5)*
A12	GND	B12	GND	C12	GND	D12	GND
A13	MBAD(25)*	B13	MBAD(8)*	C13	MBSIZE*	D13	MBIRQ(6)*
A14	GND	B14	GND	C14	GND	D14	GND
A15	MBAD(24)*	B15	MBAD(7)*	C15	MBIRQBTO*	D15	MBIRQ(7)*
A16	GND	B16	GND	C16	GND	D16	GND
A17	MBAD(23)*	B17	MBAD(6)*	C17	MBACFAIL*	D17	MBTRG(0)+
A18	GND	B18	GND	C18	GND	D18	MBTRG(0)-
A19	MBAD(22)*	B19	MBAD(5)*	C19	MBSYSRESET*	D19	MBTRG(1)+
A20	GND	B20	GND	C20	GND	D20	MBTRG(1)-
A21	MBAD(21)*	B21	MBAD(4)*	C21	MBSYSFAIL*	D21	MBTRG(2)+
A22	GND	B22	GND	C22	GND	D22	MBTRG(2)-
A23	MBAD(20)*	B23	MBAD(3)*	C23	MBBERR*	D23	MBTRG(3)+
A24	GND	B24	GND	C24	GND	D24	MBTRG(3)-
A25	MBAD(19)*	B25	MBAD(2)*	C25	MBDTACK*	D25	MBTRG(4)+
A26	GND	B26	GND	C26	GND	D26	MBTRG(4)-
A27	MBAD(18)*	B27	MBAD(1)*	C27	MBDS*	D27	MBTRG(5)+
A28	GND	B28	GND	C28	GND	D28	MBTRG(5)-
A29	MBAD(17)*	B29	MBAD(0)*	C29	MBAS*	D29	MBTRG(6)+
A30	GND	B30	GND	C30	GND	D30	MBTRG(6)-
A31	MBAD(16)*	B31	MBCONVERT*	C31	MBBREQ*	D31	MBTRG(7)+
A32	GND	B32	GND	C32	GND	D32	MBTRG(7)-
A33	MBAD(15)*	B33	MBPAR*	C33	MBGIN*	D33	MBCLK10+
A34	GND	B34	GND	C34	GND	D34	MBCLK10-
A35	5 V	B35	TERMPower	C35	MBGOUT*	D35	SC*
A36	5 V	B36	TERMPower	C36	GND	D36	ENDDEV

The characteristic impedance of the MXIbus signals is 120  $\Omega$ .  
Table B-2 lists additional characteristics of the MXIbus signals.

Table B-2. MXIbus Signal Characteristics

Signal Category	Voltage Range	Max Current	Frequency Range
Each single-ended signal	0 to 3.4 V	60 mA	DC to 10 Mhz
Each differential signal (D17–D34)	0 to 5 V	80 mA	DC to 10 Mhz
Each 5 V (A35, A36)	5 V	1.75 A fused	DC
Each TERMPower (B35, B36)	3.4 V	1.75 A fused	DC

## External Clock Connector

The external clock (EXT CLK) connector is a male SMB connector manufactured by Applied Engineering Products, part number 2110-1511-000. The mating connector is Applied Engineering Products part number 2002-1551-003.

Figure B-3 shows the EXT CLK connector on the VXI-MXI-2.

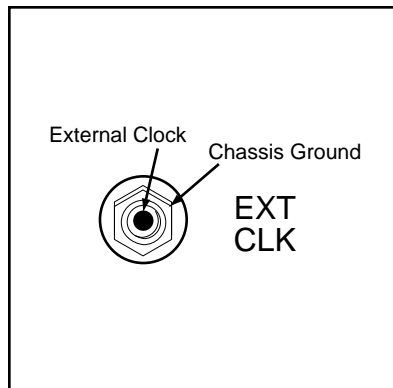


Figure B-3. EXT CLK Connector

Table B-3 lists characteristics of the EXT CLK connector.

Table B-3. EXT CLK Signal Characteristics

Impedance	Voltage Range	Max Current	Frequency Range
50 $\Omega$	0 to 5 V	100 mA	10 Mhz

## Trigger Output Connector

The trigger output (TRG OUT) connector is a male SMB connector manufactured by Applied Engineering Products, part number 2110-1511-000. The mating connector is Applied Engineering Products part number 2002-1551-003.

Figure B-4 shows the TRG OUT connector on the VXI-MXI-2.

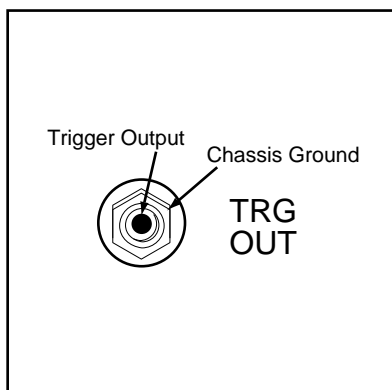


Figure B-4. TRG OUT Connector

Table B-4 lists characteristics of the TRG OUT connector.

Table B-4. TRG OUT Signal Characteristics

Impedance	Voltage Range	Max Current	Frequency Range
50 $\Omega$	0 to 5 V	100 mA	DC to 5 Mhz

## Trigger Input Connector

The trigger input (TRG IN) connector is a male SMB connector manufactured by Applied Engineering Products, part number 2110-1511-000. The mating connector is Applied Engineering Products part number 2002-1551-003.

Figure B-5 shows the TRG IN connector on the VXI-MXI-2.

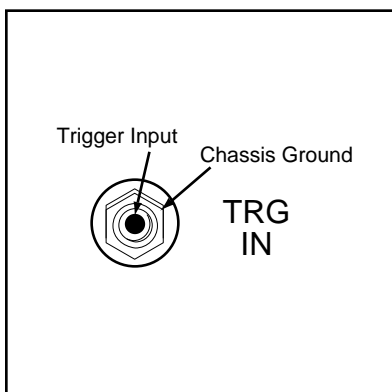


Figure B-5. TRG IN Connector

Table B-5 lists characteristics of the TRG IN connector.

Table B-5. TRG IN Signal Characteristics

Impedance	Voltage Range	Max Current	Frequency Range
50 $\Omega$	0 to 5 V	100 mA	DC to 5 Mhz

# Mnemonics Key

This appendix contains an alphabetical listing of mnemonics used in this manual to describe signals and terminology specific to MXIbus, VMEbus, VXIbus, and register bits. Refer also to the *Glossary*.

The mnemonic types are abbreviated as follows:

Abbreviation	Meaning
B	Bit
MBS	MXIbus Signal
MXI	MXIbus Terminology
R	Register
VBS	VMEbus Signal
VME	VMEbus Terminology
VXI	VXIbus Terminology
VXS	VXIbus Signal

<b>Mnemonic</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A</b>		
A16BASE[7:0]	B	Extender A16 Window Base
A16DIR	B	Extender A16 Window Direction
A16EN	B	Extender A16 Window Enable
A16SIZE[2:0]	B	Extender A16 Window Size
A24/A32 ACTIVE	B	A24/A32 Active
A24/A32 ENABLE	B	A24/A32 Enable
A24BASE[7:0]	B	Extender A24 Window Base
A24DIR	B	Extender A24 Window Direction
A24EN	B	Extender A24 Window Enable
A24SIZE[2:0]	B	Extender A24 Window Size
A32BASE[7:0]	B	Extender A32 Window Base
A32DIR	B	Extender A32 Window Direction
A32EN	B	Extender A32 Window Enable
A32SIZE[2:0]	B	Extender A32 Window Size
ACCDIR	B	Access Direction
ACFAIL	B	ACFAIL* Status
ACFAIL*	VBS	VME ACFAIL Signal
ACFIN	B	ACFAIL* In
ACFOUT	B	ACFAIL* Out
ADSPC[1:0]	B	Address Space
AFIE	B	ACFAIL* Interrupt Enable
AFINT	B	VMEbus ACFAIL* Interrupt Status
<b>B</b>		
BERR*	VBS/MBS	Bus Error
BKOFF	B	Back Off Status
BKOFFIE	B	Back Off Interrupt Enable



<b>Mnemonic</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>C</b>		
CLK10	VXS	VXIbus 10-MHz System Clock
CMODE	B	Comparison Mode
CONVERT*	MBS	Convert
<b>D</b>		
DETRIG[1:0]	B	Drive VXIbus P2 ECL Trigger Line [1:0]
DEVCLASS[1:0]	B	Device Class
DIRQ[7:1]	B	Drive VMEbus Interrupt Request [7:1]
DSYSFAIL	B	Drive SYSFAIL*
DSYSFAIL	B	Drive SYSFAIL* Status
DSYSRST	B	Drive SYSRESET*
DTTRIG[7:0]	B	Drive VXIbus TTL Trigger Line [7:0]
<b>E</b>		
ECL2*	B	P2 ECL Trigger Support
ECL3*	B	P3 ECL Trigger Support
ECLDIR[0]	B	ECL Trigger [0] Direction
ECLDIR[1]	B	ECL Trigger [1] Direction
ECLLEN[0]	B	ECL Trigger [0] Enable
ECLLEN[1]	B	ECL Trigger [1] Enable
ECLTRG[1-0]	VXI	ECL Trigger Lines
EDTYPE[3:0]	B	Extended Device Type Class
ETRIG[1:0]	B	VXIbus P2 ECL Trigger Line [1:0] Status
<b>F</b>		
FAIR	B	MXIbus Fair Requester

<b>Mnemonic</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>I</b>		
I1[15:0]	B	Level 1 Interrupter Status ID
I2[31:0]	B	Level 2 Interrupter Status ID
I3[15:0]	B	Level 3 Interrupter Status ID
I4[31:0]	B	Level 4 Interrupter Status ID
I5[15:0]	B	Level 5 Interrupter Status ID
I6[31:0]	B	Level 6 Interrupter Status ID
I7[15:0]	B	Level 7 Interrupter Status ID
IACK*	VME	VMEbus Interrupt Acknowledge
INTDIR[7:1]	B	Interrupt Direction
INTEN[7:1]	B	Interrupt Enable
INTLCK	B	Interlocked Mode
INTX	MXI	Interrupt and Trigger Extension Connector
IOCONFIG	B	I/O Configuration Space Enable
IRQ*	MBS	MXIbus Interrupt Request
IRQ[7:1]	B	VMEbus Interrupt Request [7:1] Status
<b>L</b>		
LA[7:0]	B	Logical Address Status
LABASE[7:0]	B	Extender Logical Address Window Base
LADIR	B	Extender Logical Address Window Direction
LAEN	B	Extender Logical Address Window Enable
LASIZE[2:0]	B	Extender Logical Address Window Size
LINT[3:1]	B	Local Interrupt Level
LOCKED	B	VXIbus or MXIbus Locked

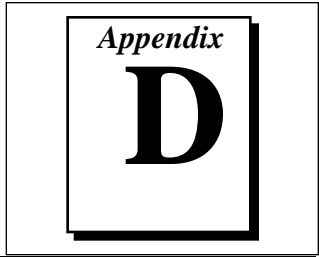
<b>Mnemonic</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>M</b>		
MANID[11:0]	B	Manufacturer ID
MBERR	B	MXIbus Bus Error Status
MBTO[3:0]	B	MXIbus Timeout Value
MODEL[11:0]	B	Model Code
MODID*	B	MODID Line Status
MODID[12:0]	B	MODID Lines
MXISC	B	MXIbus System Controller Status
MXSCTO	B	MXIbus System Controller Timeout Status
<b>O</b>		
OFFSET[15:0]	B	VXIbus Offset
OUTEN	B	MODID Output Enable
<b>P</b>		
PAREN	B	MXIbus Parity Enable
PARERR	B	Parity Error Status
PASSED	B	Passed
PRI ARBITER	VME	VMEbus Prioritized Arbiter
<b>R</b>		
READY	B	Ready
REQMEM[3:0]	B	Required Memory
RESET	B	Soft Reset
RETRY*	VBS	Retry signal
ROAK	VME	Release on Interrupt Acknowledge
RR ARBITER	VME	VMEbus Round Robin Arbiter

<b>Mnemonic</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>S</b>		
S[15:0]	B	Status ID
SC[15:0]	B	Subclass
SCFG	B	Self Configuration Status
SFIE	B	SYSFAIL* Interrupt Enable
SFIN	B	SYSFAIL* In
SFINH	B	Sysfail Inhibit
SFINT	B	VMEbus SYSFAIL* Interrupt Status
SFOUT	B	SYSFAIL* Out
SMCR	R	Shared MXIbus Control Register
SMSR	R	Shared MXIbus Status Register
SRIN	B	SYSRESET* In
SROUT	B	SYSRESET* Out
Status/ID	VME	VMEbus Interrupt Status/Identification Data
SYSFAIL	B	SYSFAIL* Status
SYSFAIL*	VME	System Failure
SYSRESET*	VME	System Reset
<b>T</b>		
TRIG[7:0]	B	VXIbus TTL Trigger Line [7:0] Status
TRIGDIR[7:0]	B	Trigger Direction
TRIGEN[7:0]	B	Trigger Enable
TRIGIN	B	Trigger In SMB Status
TRIGOUT	B	Trigger Out SMB Status
TTL*	B	TTL Trigger Support
TTLTRG[7:0]	VXI	VXIbus TTL Trigger Lines 7 through 0
TTLTRGDIR[7:0]	B	TTL Trigger Direction
TTLTRGEN[7:0]	B	TTL Trigger Enable

<b>Mnemonic</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>U</b>		
UTIL*	B	Utility Signal Support
<b>V</b>		
VCR	R	VXIbus Control Register
VDTR	R	VXIbus Device Type Register
VERSION[3:0]	B	Version Number
VIAR1	R	VXIbus Interrupt Acknowledge Register 1
VIAR2	R	VXIbus Interrupt Acknowledge Register 2
VIAR3	R	VXIbus Interrupt Acknowledge Register 3
VIAR4	R	VXIbus Interrupt Acknowledge Register 4
VIAR5	R	VXIbus Interrupt Acknowledge Register 5
VIAR6	R	VXIbus Interrupt Acknowledge Register 6
VIAR7	R	VXIbus Interrupt Acknowledge Register 7
VICR	R	VXIbus Interrupt Configuration Register
VICTR	R	VXIbus Interrupt Control Register
VIDR	R	VXIbus ID Register
VISTR	R	VXIbus Interrupt Status Register
VLAR	R	VXIbus Logical Address Register
VLR	R	VXIbus Lock Register
VMCR	R	VXI-MXI-2 Control Register
VMCR2	R	VXI-MXI-2 Control Register 2
VMIDR	R	VXIbus MODID Register
VMSR	R	VXI-MXI-2 Status Register
VMSR2	R	VXI-MXI-2 Status Register 2
VMTSR	R	VXI-MXI-2 Trigger Control Register
VOR	R	VXIbus Offset Register
VSCR	R	VXIbus Subclass Register
VSIDR	R	VXIbus Status ID Register

<b>Mnemonic</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Definition</b>
VSR	R	VXIBus Status Register
VTCR	R	VXIBus Trigger Configuration Register
VTDR	R	VXIBus Trigger Drive Register
VTMSR	R	VXIBus Trigger Mode Select Register
VUCR	R	VXIBus Utility Configuration Register
VWR0	R	Extender Logical Address Window Register
VWR1	R	Extender A16 Window Register
VWR2	R	Extender A24 Window Register
VWR3	R	Extender A32 Window Register

# Differences and Incompatibilities between the VXI-MXI and the VXI-MXI-2



This appendix describes the differences and incompatibilities between the first-generation MXIbus-to-VXIbus interface, the VXI-MXI, and the VXI-MXI-2. This information may be helpful for users of the VXI-MXI who are moving to the VXI-MXI-2.

## MXIbus Connector

The VXI-MXI-2 interfaces the VXIbus to the National Instruments next-generation MXIbus (MXI-2), while the VXI-MXI used the first-generation MXIbus. MXI-2 uses new higher-density connectors and cables, which means that the VXI-MXI-2 cannot be readily connected to any first-generation MXIbus device such as the VXI-MXI.

A major benefit of MXI-2 is that it combines the MXIbus functionality with all the functionality of the INTX enhancement for the VXI-MXI onto a single connector. The INTX enhancement extends the VMEbus utility signals (ACFAIL\*, SYSRESET\*, and SYSFAIL\*), all seven VMEbus interrupts, the eight VXIbus TTL trigger lines, and the VXIbus CLK10± signals.

As the following table shows, you need only one cable with the VXI-MXI-2 module, whereas the Enhanced VXI-MXI requires an additional cable for INTX functionality.

<b>First-Generation MXIbus</b>	<b>MXI-2</b>
Enhanced VXI-MXI	VXI-MXI-2
MXIbus Cable	MXI-2 Cable
INTX Cable	

In addition to the INTX functionality, MXI-2 incorporates new data transfer protocols that achieve higher performance than is possible on the first-generation MXIbus.

## Configuration Switches and Jumpers

---

Some of the configurable features of the VXI-MXI are software programmable settings on the VXI-MXI-2; some others are now implemented by automatic configuration circuits on the VXI-MXI-2 instead of by onboard switches or jumpers.

One configuration switch on the VXI-MXI selected whether the front-panel pushbutton asserted the VMEbus SYSRESET\* or ACFAIL\* signal. This is not implemented on the VXI-MXI-2. The VXI-MXI-2 will always assert SYSRESET\* when the front-panel pushbutton is pressed.

The following table lists the configurable features that are automatic on the VXI-MXI-2 and require no attention.

Configurable Feature	VXI-MXI-2 Implementation
MXIbus System Controller	Automatic
MXIbus Termination	Switches available to override automatic detection
VXIbus Slot 0	Jumper available to override automatic detection

The following table lists the configurable features that are programmable on the VXI-MXI-2, either through a writable register or a writable location in the onboard EEPROM. Keep in mind that configurations you write to a register will be lost during any hard reset or power cycle, while configurations you write to the EEPROM will remain even through resets and power cycles.

Configurable Feature	VXI-MXI-2 Implementation
Interlocked Arbitration Mode	VXI-MXI-2 Status/Control Register (VMSR/VMCR) or EEPROM
VMEbus Timeout Length	EEPROM
VMEbus Request Level	EEPROM
MXIbus Timeout Length	Shared MXIbus Status/Control Register (SMSR/SMCR) or EEPROM
MXIbus Fair Requester	Shared MXIbus Status/Control Register (SMSR/SMCR) or EEPROM
MXIbus Parity Checking	Shared MXIbus Status/Control Register (SMSR/SMCR) or EEPROM



## VXibus Model Code

---

The VXibus Device Type Register (VDTR) on the VXI-MXI-2 returns a different model code than the VXI-MXI because it includes new capabilities and is not an identical replacement for the VXI-MXI.

## Required Memory Space

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The VXI-MXI-2 register set is too large to fit in its 64-byte VXibus configuration area. In addition, you can install onboard DRAM on the VXI-MXI-2. For both of these reasons the VXI-MXI-2 will request at least 16 KB of either A24 or A32 space, whereas the VXI-MXI was an A16-only device. As a result, the VXI-MXI-2 has a VXibus Offset Register (VOR), a Required Memory field in the VXibus Device Type Register (VDTR), and an A24/A32 ENABLE bit in the VXibus Status/Control Register (VSR/VCR).

## Sysfail Inhibit

---

The VXI-MXI-2 provides a Sysfail Inhibit bit in the VXibus Status/Control Register (VSR/VCR) to prevent it from asserting the SYSFAIL\* signal as defined by the VXibus specification. The first-generation VXI-MXI did not.

## VXI-MXI-2 Status/Control Register (VMSR/VMCR)

---

The Long MXibus System Controller Timeout bit (LNGMXSCTO) is no longer implemented. The MXibus timer of the VXI-MXI-2 is programmable in the EEPROM and covers an even broader range of times than the MXibus timer of the VXI-MXI.

The Backoff Condition Clear bit (BOFFCLR) is no longer implemented. It is not necessary because the BKOFF bit in the VXibus Interrupt Status Register (VISTR) now clears automatically when read.

The MXTRIGINT, MXSRSTINT, MXACFAILINT, and MXSYSFINT bits are no longer implemented in the VXI-MXI-2 Status Register (VMSR). Likewise, the MXTRIGEN, MXSRSTEN, and MXACFAILEN bits in the VXI-MXI-2 Control Register (VMCR) are no longer implemented. For more information about these bits, refer to the following section, *Local Interrupt Conditions*.

## Local Interrupt Conditions

---

The first-generation MXIbus has a single interrupt line. MXI-2 has seven interrupt lines, which correspond to the VMEbus interrupt lines. The VXI-MXI has some interrupt conditions which would assert the single MXIbus interrupt directly. Since MXI-2 does not have this single MXIbus interrupt, the register bits that would enable these conditions are not implemented on the VXI-MXI-2. Specifically, the MXTRIGINT, MXTRIGEN, MXSRSTINT, MXSRSTEN, MXACFAILINT, MXACFAILEN, and MXSYSFINT bits in the VXI-MXI-2 Status/Control Register (VMSR/VMCR) are not implemented. Also, the entire MXIbus IRQ Configuration Register (offset 24 hex on the VXI-MXI) is not implemented.

As an alternative, all these interrupt conditions, with the exception of MXTRIGINT, can be routed to one of the VMEbus interrupt lines, which then can be routed to the corresponding MXI-2 interrupt line. Also, the utility signals SYSRESET\*, ACFAIL\*, and SYSFAIL\* can be routed to MXI-2 to be detected at the destination as a utility signal rather than generating an interrupt and sending the interrupt to the destination. In fact, this is the only solution available for the SYSRESET\* signal on the VXI-MXI-2. The VXI-MXI-2 cannot generate an interrupt from SYSRESET\*.

The VXI-MXI-2 also cannot generate an interrupt from any trigger condition. The TRIGINT and TRIGINTIE bits in the VXIbus Interrupt Status/Control Register (VISTR/VICTR) are not implemented. Instead, the VXI-MXI-2 allows the TTL trigger lines to be routed from the VXIbus to the MXIbus so that the destination receives them as triggers rather than as an interrupt. Refer to the register descriptions for the VXIbus Interrupt Configuration Register (VICR), VXIbus Trigger Configuration Register (VTCR), VXIbus Utility Configuration Register (VUCR), and VXIbus Interrupt Status/Control Register (VISTR/VICTR) in Chapter 4 for more information on these alternatives to the local interrupt conditions on the single MXIbus interrupt line. Notice that these same registers and solutions work on an Enhanced VXI-MXI when the destination has an INTX connection.

## VXIbus Trigger Functionality

---

The PULSE bit in the VXIbus Trigger Drive Register (VTDR) and the OMS[2:0], ITS[3:0], ETOEN, OTS[3:0], ETRIG, ASINT\*, ASIE, SSINT\*, and SSIE bits in the VXIbus Trigger Mode Selection Register (VTMSR) are not implemented. Also, the entire Trigger Synchronous Acknowledge Register (write offset 34 hex on the VXI-MXI) and the Trigger Asynchronous Acknowledge Register (write offset 36 hex on the VXI-MXI) are not implemented. The VXI-MXI-2 does not provide the functionality that these bits control on the VXI-MXI.

## Hard Reset

---

The VXIbus Status/ID Register (VSIDR) on the VXI-MXI-2 is cleared on a hard reset. This register was unaffected by a hard reset on the VXI-MXI.

The INTLK bit in the VXI-MXI-2 Status Register (VMSR) is set to the value stored in the EEPROM on a hard reset. By default, the value is 0. The INTLK bit was unaffected by a hard reset on the VXI-MXI since it was an onboard switch.

## Soft Reset

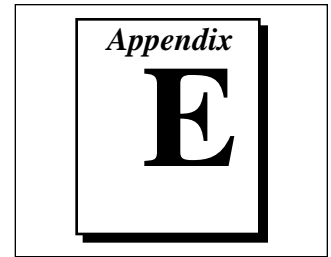
---

The following register bits, which are cleared by a soft reset on the VXI-MXI, are unaffected by a soft reset on the VXI-MXI-2.

- OE in the VXIbus MODID Register (VMIDR)
- CMODE in the VXI-MXI-2 Status/Control Register (VMSR/VMCR)
- DTTRIG[7:0] in the VXIbus Trigger Drive Register (VTDR)
- DETRIG[1:0] in the VXIbus Trigger Drive Register (VTDR)
- DIRQ[7:1] in the VXIbus Interrupt Control Register (VICTR)

# Configuring a Two-Frame System

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This appendix describes how to configure a system containing two mainframes linked by VXI-MXI-2 mainframe extenders.

## Configuring Two VXI-MXI-2 Modules for a Two-Frame System

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The factory configuration of the VXI-MXI-2 is suitable for the most common system configurations. However, if you are setting up a VXI system using VXI-MXI-2 modules to extend from one mainframe to another, you need to reconfigure the VXI-MXI-2 interfaces. You can find more information about configuring a multiframe system in Chapter 3, *VXI-MXI-2 Configuration and Installation*, which describes the switch settings, and Chapter 5, *System Configuration*, which describes the partitions of system resources, including logical addresses. This appendix is a quick reference for systems such as the one in Figure E-1, which consists of two VXI mainframes connected by a single MXIbus link.

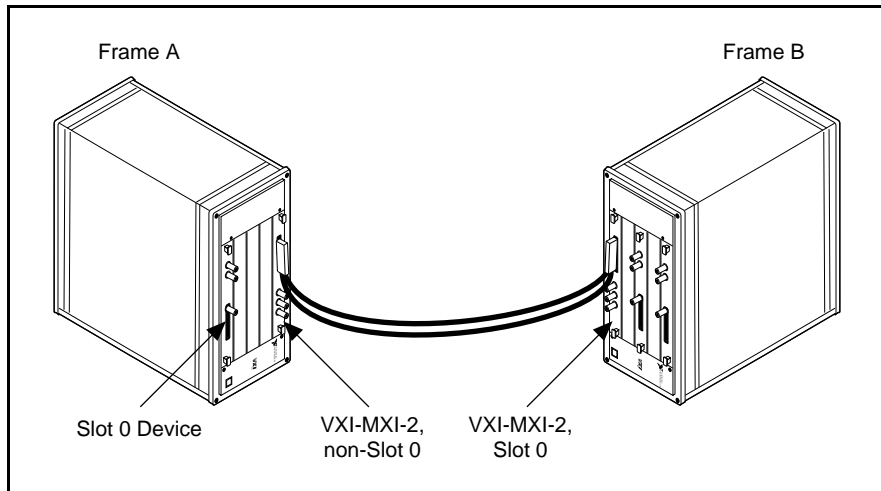


Figure E-1. A Two-Frame VXI System

In the example shown in Figure E-1, Frame A contains a VXI-MXI-2 configured as a non-Slot 0 device. It is logical address 1 and maps CLK10 from the VXIbus to the MXIbus. Frame B contains a Slot 0 VXI-MXI-2. It is logical address 80 (hex) and maps CLK10 from the MXIbus to the VXIbus.

Figure E-2 points out which hardware switches you need to change in either Frame A or Frame B of a two-frame VXI system.



## VXIbus Logical Address

Frame A contains logical addresses in the range of 0 to 7F hex. The Resource Manager must be logical address 0. The VXI-MXI-2 has logical address 1, which is the default logical address. Figure E-3a shows the switch setting for logical address 1. Ensure that no other devices in that frame have either of these logical addresses. In addition, no devices in Frame A should have logical addresses of 80 hex or above (except for FF hex).

Frame B contains logical addresses from 80 hex to FE hex. The VXI-MXI-2 in Frame B is logical address 80 hex, as shown in Figure E-3b. Make sure that no other devices in Frame B have logical addresses of 80 hex or below.

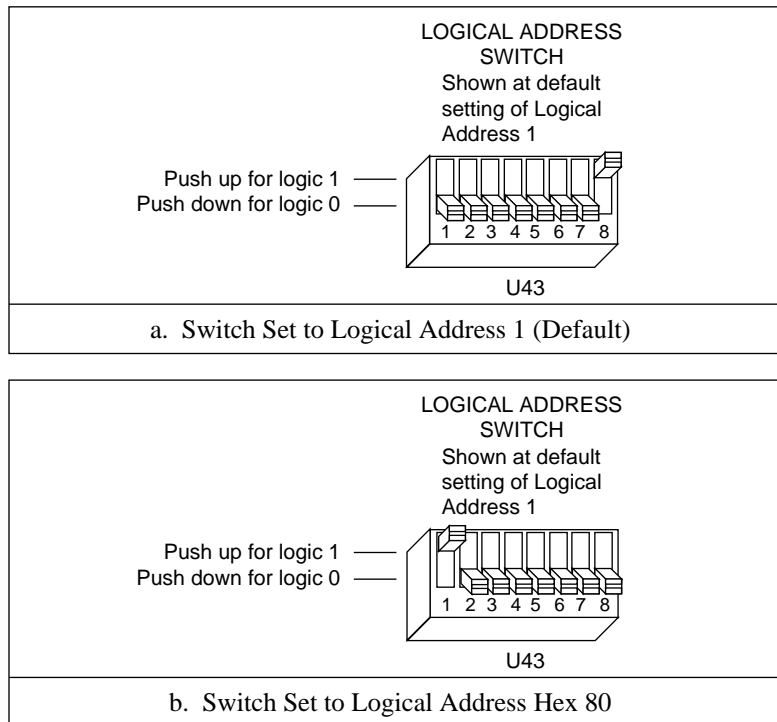


Figure E-3. Logical Address Selection

## VXIbus CLK10 Routing for a Two-Frame System

The VXI-MXI-2 in Frame A routes CLK10 from the VXIbus to the MXIbus. The Slot 0 device in Frame A is responsible for generating CLK10 in that frame.

The VXI-MXI-2 in Frame B routes CLK10 from the MXIbus to the VXIbus, which allows CLK10 to be synchronous between the two frames.

Notice that the VXI-MXI-2 in Frame B must be the Slot 0 device in that frame. Otherwise, it could not drive CLK10 on the backplane.

To configure the Frame A VXI-MXI-2 to drive the MXIbus CLK10, change the setting of S7 as shown in Figure E-4b. The setting of the W3 jumper does not matter because the VXI-MXI-2 is not in Slot 0 and will not be driving the VXIbus CLK10.

To configure the Frame B VXI-MXI-2 to route the MXIbus CLK10 to the VXIbus, keep S7 in its default setting as shown in Figure E-4a. Change the setting of the W3 jumper as shown in Figure E-5.

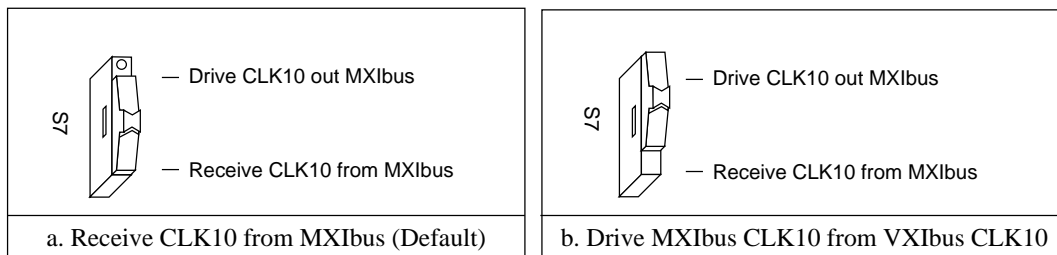


Figure E-4. Receiving or Driving MXIbus CLK10



**Warning:** *Do not configure more than one MXIbus device to drive the MXIbus CLK10. Having a second device driving MXIbus CLK10 could damage the device.*



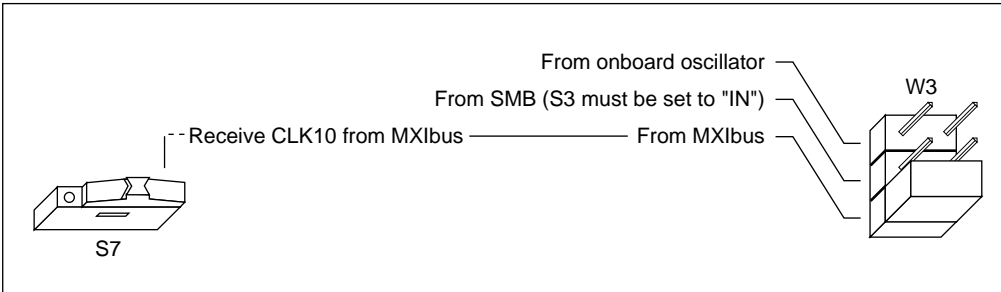


Figure E-5. CLK10 Generated from MXIbus

## VXIbus Slot 0

The default setting of the VXI-MXI-2 is to automatically detect if it is installed in Slot 0. With automatic detection, you can install the VXI-MXI-2 in any slot of a VXIbus mainframe. In the two-frame system described in this appendix, the VXI-MXI-2 is installed in Slot 0 in Frame B, but in a different slot in Frame A. You could also install both in Slot 0 of their respective mainframes, or both in slots other than Slot 0. However, CLK10 will not be synchronous between the two frames if the VXI-MXI-2 configured to receive MXIbus CLK10 is not installed in Slot 0.

## MXIbus System Controller

The default setting of the VXI-MXI-2 is to automatically detect from the MXIbus cable if it is the MXIbus System Controller. With automatic detection, you can connect the cable in either direction. Notice that one end of the cable is labeled to designate it as the end to attach to the MXIbus System Controller. The VXI-MXI-2 you connect to the labeled end of the cable will take on the responsibilities of the MXIbus System Controller.

## VMEbus BTO Unit

In each mainframe, the VXI-MXI-2 must be the sole bus timer on the VMEbus regardless of its slot location within the mainframe. Be sure to disable the bus timers on all other modules in the mainframes for proper operation.

# Customer Communication

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For your convenience, this appendix contains forms to help you gather the information necessary to help us solve technical problems you might have as well as a form you can use to comment on the product documentation. Filling out a copy of the *Technical Support Form* before contacting National Instruments helps us help you better and faster.

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Up to 14,400 baud, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity

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Up to 9,600 baud, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity

France: 1 48 65 15 59  
Up to 9,600 baud, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity



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VXI:	<a href="mailto:vxi.support@natinst.com">vxi.support@natinst.com</a>
LabVIEW:	<a href="mailto:lv.support@natinst.com">lv.support@natinst.com</a>
LabWindows:	<a href="mailto:lw.support@natinst.com">lw.support@natinst.com</a>
HiQ:	<a href="mailto:hiq.support@natinst.com">hiq.support@natinst.com</a>
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Canada (Quebec)	514 694 8521	514 694 4399
Denmark	45 76 26 00	45 76 71 11
Finland	90 527 2321	90 502 2930
France	1 48 14 24 24	1 48 14 24 14
Germany	089 741 31 30	089 714 60 35
Hong Kong	2645 3186	2686 8505
Italy	02 48301892	02 48301915
Japan	03 5472 2970	03 5472 2977
Korea	02 596 7456	02 596 7455
Mexico	95 800 010 0793	5 520 3282
Netherlands	0348 433466	0348 430673
Norway	32 84 84 00	32 84 86 00
Singapore	2265886	2265887
Spain	91 640 0085	91 640 0533
Sweden	08 730 49 70	08 730 43 70
Switzerland	056 200 51 51	056 200 51 55
Taiwan	02 377 1200	02 737 4644
U.K.	01635 523545	01635 523154

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Photocopy this form and update it each time you make changes to your software or hardware, and use the completed copy of this form as a reference for your current configuration. Completing this form accurately before contacting National Instruments for technical support helps our applications engineers answer your questions more efficiently.

If you are using any National Instruments hardware or software products related to this problem, include the configuration forms from their user manuals. Include additional pages if necessary.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Fax (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ Phone (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Computer brand \_\_\_\_\_ Model \_\_\_\_\_ Processor \_\_\_\_\_

Operating system (include version number) \_\_\_\_\_

Clock Speed \_\_\_\_\_MHz RAM \_\_\_\_\_MB Display adapter \_\_\_\_\_

Mouse \_\_\_\_\_yes \_\_\_\_\_no Other adapters installed \_\_\_\_\_

Hard disk capacity \_\_\_\_\_MB Brand \_\_\_\_\_

Instruments used \_\_\_\_\_

National Instruments hardware product model \_\_\_\_\_ Revision \_\_\_\_\_

Configuration \_\_\_\_\_

National Instruments software product \_\_\_\_\_ Version \_\_\_\_\_

Configuration \_\_\_\_\_

The problem is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

List any error messages \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

The following steps will reproduce the problem \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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Record the settings and revisions of your hardware and software on the line to the right of each item. Complete a new copy of this form each time you revise your software or hardware configuration, and use this form as a reference for your current configuration. Completing this form accurately before contacting National Instruments for technical support helps our applications engineers answer your questions more efficiently.

## National Instruments Products

VXI-MXI-2 Module Part Number \_\_\_\_\_

Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Number \_\_\_\_\_

Slot Location \_\_\_\_\_

VXIbus Logical Address Switch Setting (U43) \_\_\_\_\_

VXIbus Slot 0/Non-Slot 0 (W2) \_\_\_\_\_

VXIbus Local Bus (S8, S9) \_\_\_\_\_

VXIbus CLK10 Routing (W3) \_\_\_\_\_

SMB CLK10 (S3, S4, S5) \_\_\_\_\_

Receiving or Driving MXIbus CLK10 (S7) \_\_\_\_\_

Trigger Input Termination (S2) \_\_\_\_\_

MXIbus Termination (U35 switches 1 and 2) \_\_\_\_\_

EEPROM Operation (U35 switches 3 and 4) \_\_\_\_\_

Onboard DRAM SIMM Size (S6) \_\_\_\_\_

DRAM SIMMs Installed \_\_\_\_\_

## Other Products

Computer Make and Model \_\_\_\_\_

Mainframe Make and Model \_\_\_\_\_

Microprocessor \_\_\_\_\_

Clock Frequency \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Video Board Installed \_\_\_\_\_

Operating System \_\_\_\_\_

Operating System Version \_\_\_\_\_

Operating System Mode \_\_\_\_\_

Other MXIbus Devices in System \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Other VXIbus Devices in System \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Base I/O Address of Other Boards \_\_\_\_\_

DMA Channels of Other Boards \_\_\_\_\_

Interrupt Level of Other Boards \_\_\_\_\_

VXIbus/MXIbus Resource Manager  
(Make, Model, Version, Software Version) \_\_\_\_\_

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**Title:** VXI-MXI-2 User Manual

**Edition Date:** October 1995

**Part Number:** 321003A-01

Please comment on the completeness, clarity, and organization of the manual.

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If you find errors in the manual, please record the page numbers and describe the errors.

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## Glossary

Prefix	Meaning	Value
n-	nano-	$10^{-9}$
$\mu$ -	micro-	$10^{-6}$
m-	milli-	$10^{-3}$
K-	kilo-	$10^3$
M	mega-	$10^6$
G-	giga-	$10^9$

## Symbols

°	degrees
$\Omega$	ohms
%	percent
$\pm$	plus or minus

## A

A amperes

A16 space VXIbus address space equivalent to the VME 64 KB short address space. In VXI, the upper 16 KB of A16 space is allocated for use by VXI devices configuration registers. This 16 KB region is referred to as VXI configuration space.



A24/A32 Decoder	The logic circuit on the VXI-MXI-2 that is responsible for detecting data transfers to the module's registers or DRAM in A24 or A32 address space.
A24 space	VXibus address space equivalent to the VME 16 MB <i>standard</i> address space.
A32 space	VXibus address space equivalent to the VME 4 GB <i>extended</i> address space.
ACFAIL	A VMEbus backplane signal that is asserted when a power failure has occurred (either AC line source or power supply malfunction), or if it is necessary to disable the power supply (such as for a high temperature condition).
address	Character code that identifies a specific location (or series of locations) in memory.
address modifier	One of six signals in the VMEbus specification used by VMEbus masters to indicate the address space in which a data transfer is to take place.
address space	A set of $2^n$ memory locations differentiated from other such sets in VME/VXibus systems by six addressing lines known as address modifiers. $n$ is the number of address lines required to uniquely specify a byte location in a given space. Valid numbers for $n$ are 16, 24, and 32. In VME/VXI, because there are six address modifiers, there are 64 possible address spaces.
address window	A portion of address space that can be accessed from the application program.
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
arbiter	Circuitry providing the bus arbitration mechanism for a system.
arbitration	A process in which a potential bus master gains control over a particular bus.
asynchronous	Not synchronized; not controlled by time signals.

**B**

B	bytes
backplane	An assembly, typically a printed circuit board, with 96-pin connectors and signal paths that bus the connector pins. A C-size VXIbus system will have two sets of bused connectors called J1 and J2. A D-size VXIbus system will have three sets of bused connectors called J1, J2, and J3.
backoff condition	A method used to resolve a deadlock situation by acknowledging one of the bus masters with either a RETRY or BERR, allowing the data transfer from the other master to complete.
base address	A specified address that is combined with a <i>relative</i> address to determine the <i>absolute</i> address of a data location. All VXI address windows have an associated base address for their assigned VXI address spaces.
BERR*	Bus Error signal. This signal is asserted by either a slave device or the BTO unit when an incorrect transfer is made on the Data Transfer Bus (DTB). The BERR* signal is also used in VXI for certain protocol implementations such as writes to a full Signal register and synchronization under the Fast Handshake Word Serial Protocol.
binary	A numbering system with a base of 2.
bit	Binary digit. The smallest possible unit of data: a two-state, yes/no, 0/1 alternative. The building block of binary coding and numbering systems. Eight bits make up a <i>byte</i> .
block data rate	Transfer rate when using MXIbus block-mode transfers.
block-mode transfer	An uninterrupted transfer of data elements in which the master sources only the first address at the beginning of the cycle. The slave is then responsible for incrementing the address on subsequent transfers so that the next element is transferred to or from the proper storage location. In VME, the data transfer may have no more than 256 elements; MXI does not have this restriction.

BTO unit	Bus Timeout Unit; a functional module that times the duration of each data transfer and terminates the cycle if the duration is excessive. Without the termination capability of this module, a bus master attempt to access a nonexistent slave could result in an indefinitely long wait for a slave response.
bus master	A device that is capable of requesting the Data Transfer Bus (DTB) for the purpose of accessing a slave device.
byte	A grouping of adjacent binary digits operated on as a single unit. Most commonly consists of eight bits.
<b>C</b>	
C	Celsius
clearing	Replacing the information in a register, storage location, or storage unit with zeros or blanks.
CLK10	A 10 MHz, $\pm 100$ ppm, individually buffered (to each module slot), differential ECL system clock that is sourced from Slot 0 of a VXIbus mainframe and distributed to Slots 1 through 12 on P2. It is distributed to each slot as a single-source, single-destination signal with a matched delay of under 8 ns.
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor; a process used in making chips.
Commander	A message-based device which is also a bus master and can control one or more Servants.
configuration registers	A set of registers through which the system can identify a module device type, model, manufacturer, address space, and memory requirements. In order to support automatic system and memory configuration, the VXIbus specification requires that all VXIbus devices have a set of such registers.
configuration space	The upper 16 KB of A16 space in which the configuration registers for VXI and MXIbus devices exist.
controller	An intelligent device (usually involving a CPU) that is capable of controlling other devices.

## D

daisy-chain	A method of propagating signals along a bus, in which the devices are prioritized on the basis of their position on the bus.
Data Transfer Bus	DTB; one of four buses on the VMEbus backplane. The DTB is used by a bus master to transfer binary data between itself and a slave device.
deadlock	Unresolved situation in which two devices are vying for the use of a resource.
DIP	Dual Inline Package
DMA	Direct Memory Access; a method by which data is transferred between devices and internal memory without intervention of the central processing unit.
DRAM	Dynamic RAM (Random Access Memory)
DTACK*	Data Acknowledge signal
DTB	See <i>Data Transfer Bus</i> .
dynamic configuration	A method of automatically assigning logical addresses to VXIbus devices at system startup or other configuration times.
dynamically configured device	A device that has its logical address assigned by the Resource Manager. A VXI device initially responds at Logical Address 255 when its MODID line is asserted. A MXIbus device responds at Logical Address 255 during a priority select cycle. The Resource Manager subsequently assigns it a new logical address, which the device responds to until powered down.

## E

ECL	Emitter-Coupled Logic
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
embedded controller	An intelligent CPU (controller) interface plugged directly into the VXI backplane, giving it direct access to the VXIbus. It must have all of its required VXI interface capabilities built in.

EMC	Electromechanical Compliance
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
external controller	In this configuration, a plug-in interface board in a computer is connected to the VXI mainframe via one or more VXIbus extended controllers. The computer then exerts overall control over VXIbus system operations.
<b>F</b>	
fair requester	A MXIbus master that will not arbitrate for the MXIbus after releasing it until it detects the bus request signal inactive. This ensures that all requesting devices will be granted use of the bus.
<b>H</b>	
hard reset	Occurs when the mainframe is powered on and when the VMEbus SYSRESET signal is active. A hard reset restores all the registers on the VXI-MXI-2 to their initial values.
hex	Hexadecimal; the numbering system with base 16, using the digits 0 to 9 and letters A to F.
Hz	hertz; cycles per second.
<b>I</b>	
IACK	Interrupt Acknowledge; a special data transfer generated by the interrupt handler in response to an interrupt.
IC	Integrated Circuit
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IEEE-1014	The VME specification.
in.	inches
I/O	input/output; the techniques, media, and devices used to achieve communication between machines and users.

interlocked arbitration mode	Contrasted with <i>normal operating mode</i> ; an optional mode of operation in which the system performs as one large VXIbus mainframe with only one master of the entire system (VXIbus and MXIbus) at any given moment. In this mode there is no chance for a deadlock situation.
interrupt	A means for a device to request service from another device.
interrupt handler	A VMEbus functional module that detects interrupt requests generated by interrupters and responds to those requests by requesting status and identify information.
interrupter	A device capable of asserting interrupts and responding to an interrupt acknowledge cycle.
interrupt level	The relative priority at which a device can interrupt.
INTX	Interrupt and Timing Extension; a daughter card option that plugs into the two daughter card connectors on the first-generation VXI-MXI. It extends the seven VMEbus interrupt lines, the eight VXIbus TTL trigger lines, the VXIbus CLK10 signal, and the VMEbus utility signals SYSRESET*, SYSFAIL*, and ACFAIL*. This functionality is built into the VXI-MXI-2, so this daughter card is not required.
inward cycle	A data transfer cycle that maps from the MXIbus to the VXIbus.
IRQ*	Interrupt signal
<b>K</b>	
KB	Kilobytes of memory
<b>L</b>	
LED	Light Emitting Diode
logical address	An 8-bit number that uniquely identifies each VXIbus device in a system. It defines the A16 register address of a device, and indicates Commander and Servant relationships.
LSB	Least Significant Bit (bit 0)

## M

MB	Megabytes of memory
m	meters
mainframe extender	A device such as the VXI-MXI-2 that interfaces a VXIbus mainframe to an interconnect bus. It routes bus transactions from the VXIbus to the interconnect bus or vice versa. A mainframe extender has a set of registers that defines the routing mechanisms for data transfers, interrupts, triggers, and utility bus signals, and has optional VXIbus Slot 0 capability.
mapping	Establishing a range of address space for a one-to-one correspondence between each address in the window and an access in VXIbus memory.
master	A functional part of a MXI/VME/VXIbus device that initiates data transfers on the backplane. A transfer can be either a read or a write.
master-mode operation	A device is in master mode if it is performing a bus cycle which it initiated.
memory device	A VXIbus device that not only has configuration registers, but also has memory that is accessible through addresses on the VME/VXI data transfer bus.
message-based device	An intelligent device that implements the defined VXIbus registers and communication protocols. These devices are able to use Word Serial Protocol to communicate with one another through communication registers.
MBLT	Multiplexed Block Transfer; 8-byte block transfers in which both the Address bus and the Data bus are used to transfer data.
MITE	A National Instruments custom ASIC, a sophisticated dual-channel DMA controller that incorporates the Synchronous MXI and VME64 protocols to achieve high-performance block transfer rates.
MODID	Module Identification lines
MSB	Most Significant Bit (such as bit 15 in a 16-bit register)

MTBF	Mean Time Between Failure
multiframe	A system consisting of more than one mainframe connected together to act as one; it can have multiple Slot 0 devices but only one global Resource Manager.
MXI-2	The second generation of the National Instruments MXIbus product line. MXI-2 expands the number of signals on a standard MXIbus cable by including VXI triggers, all VXI interrupts, CLK10, SYSFAIL*, SYSRESET*, and ACFAIL*.
MXIbus	Multisystem eXtension Interface Bus; a high-performance communication link that interconnects devices using round, flexible cables.
MXIbus System Controller	A functional module that has arbiter, daisy-chain driver, and MXIbus cycle timeout responsibility. Always the first device in the MXIbus daisy-chain.

## N

nonprivileged access	One of the defined types of VMEbus data transfers; indicated by certain address modifier codes. Each of the defined VMEbus address spaces has a defined nonprivileged access mode.
Non-Slot 0 device	A device configured for installation in any slot in a VXIbus mainframe other than Slot 0. Installing such a device into Slot 0 can damage the device, the VXIbus backplane, or both. The VXI-MXI-2 can be configured to be in either slot, or automatically detect whether it is installed in Slot 0.
normal operating mode	Contrasted with <i>interlocked arbitration mode</i> ; in this mode there can be masters operating simultaneously in the VXIbus/MXIbus system. Vulnerable to deadlock situations.

## O

onboard RAM	The optional RAM installed into the SIMM slots of the VXI-MXI-2 module.
outward cycle	A data transfer cycle that maps from the VXIbus to the MXIbus.



## P

P1	The minimum connector required for a VMEbus system. It includes 24 address lines, 16 data lines, and all control, arbitration, and interrupt signals.
P2	A second VMEbus connector providing 32 bits of address and data. In VXI, the P2 connector adds trigger, MODID, and CLK10 signals.
P3	A third connector defined by the VXIbus specification that adds a 100 MHz CLK and additional triggering capabilities. The VXI-MXI-2 does not have support for P3.
parity	Ensures that there is always either an even number or an odd number of asserted bits in a byte, character, or word, according to the logic of the system. If a bit should be lost in data transmission, its loss can be detected by checking the parity.
PASSED state	The state a VXIbus device enters after its self-tests are complete and the device is ready for normal operation.
PRI	Priority
privileged access	See <i>supervisory access</i> .
propagation	The transmission of signal through a computer system.

## R

read	To get information from any input device or file storage media.
register-based device	A Servant-only device that supports VXIbus configuration registers. Register-based devices are typically controlled by message-based devices via device-dependent register reads and writes.
retry	An acknowledge by a destination that signifies that the cycle did not complete and should be repeated.

Resource Manager	A message-based Commander located at Logical Address 0, which provides configuration management services such as address map configuration, Commander and Servant mappings, and self-test and diagnostic management.
response	A signal or interrupt generated by a device to notify another device of an asynchronous event. Responses contain the information in the Response register of a sender.
RM	See <i>Resource Manager</i> .
RMW	Read-Modify-Write cycle; a bus cycle in which data from a single location is read, modified, and then written back.
ROAK	Release On Acknowledge; a type of VXI interrupter which always deasserts its interrupt line in response to an IACK cycle on the VXIbus.
ROR	Release On Request; a type of VMEbus arbitration where the current VMEbus master relinquishes control of the bus only when another bus master requests the VMEbus.
<b>S</b>	
s	seconds
Semi-Synchronous Protocol	A one-line, open-collector, multiple-device handshake trigger protocol.
Servant	A device controlled by a Commander; there are message-based and register-based Servants.
setting	To place a binary cell into the 1 state (non-zero).
Shared Memory Protocol	A communication protocol that uses a block of memory that is accessible to both a client and a server. The memory block operates as a message buffer for communications.
signal	Any communication between message-based devices consisting of a write to a Signal register. Sending a signal requires that the sending device have VMEbus master capability.
SIMM	Single In-line Memory Module

slave	A functional part of a MXI/VME/VXIBus device that detects data transfer cycles initiated by a VMEbus master and responds to the transfers when the address specifies one of the device's registers.
slave-mode operation	A device is in slave mode if it is responding to a bus cycle.
Slot 0 device	A device configured for installation in Slot 0 of a VXIBus mainframe. This device is unique in the VXIBus system in that it performs the VMEbus System Controller functions, including clock sourcing and arbitration for data transfers across the backplane. Installing such a device into any other slot can damage the device, the VXIBus backplane, or both. The VXI-MXI-2 can be configured to be in either slot, or automatically detect whether it is installed in Slot 0.
SMB	Sub-miniature BNC; a miniature connector for coaxial cable connections.
soft reset	Occurs when the RESET bit in the VXIBus Control Register of the VXI-MXI-2 is set. A soft reset clears signals that are asserted by bits in the configuration registers but does not clear configuration information stored in the configuration registers.
Start/Stop Protocol	A one-line, multiple-device protocol, which can be sourced only by the VXI Slot 0 device and sensed by any other device on the VXI backplane.
statically configured device	A device whose logical address cannot be set through software; that is, it is not dynamically configurable.
Status/ID	A value returned during an IACK cycle. In VME, usually an 8-bit value which is either a status/data value or a vector/ID value used by the processor to determine the source. In VXI, a 16-bit value used as a data; the lower 8 bits form the VXI logical address of the interrupting device and the upper 8 bits specify the reason for interrupting.
supervisory access	One of the defined types of VMEbus data transfers; indicated by certain address modifier codes.

synchronous communications	A communications system that follows the command/response cycle model. In this model, a device issues a command to another device; the second device executes the command and then returns a response. Synchronous commands are executed in the order they are received.
Synchronous MXI Block Protocol	A block data transfer protocol defined by the MXI-2 specification for high-performance data transfers.
Synchronous Protocol	The most basic trigger protocol, simply a pulse of a minimum duration on any one of the trigger lines.
SYSFAIL	A VMEbus signal that is used by a device to indicate an internal failure. A failed device asserts this line. In VXI, a device that fails also clears its PASSEd bit in its Status register.
SYSRESET	A VMEbus signal that is used by a device to indicate a system reset or power-up condition.
System Controller	See <i>MXIbus System Controller</i> , <i>VXIbus System Controller</i> .
system hierarchy	The tree structure of the Commander/Servant relationships of all devices in the system at a given time. In the VXIbus structure, each Servant has a Commander. A Commander can in turn be a Servant to another Commander.
system RAM	RAM installed on your personal computer and used by the operating system, as contrasted with onboard RAM, which is installed on the VXI-MXI-2.

## T

terminators	Also called <i>terminating networks</i> ; devices located at the ends of a MXIbus daisy-chain that are used to minimize reflections and bias signals to their unasserted states.
TERMPWR	Termination Power; 3.4 VDC for the MXIbus.
trigger	Either TTL or ECL lines used for intermodule communication.
TTL	Transistor-Transistor Logic

## V

V	volts
VDC	volts direct current
VME	Versa Module Eurocard or IEEE 1014; the IEEE Standard for a Versatile Backplane Bus.
VME64	ANSI/VITA 1-1994; defines additional VMEbus protocols such as MBLT and RETRY.
VMEbus System Controller	A device configured for installation in Slot 0 of a VXIbus mainframe or Slot 1 of a VMEbus chassis. This device is unique in the VMEbus system in that it performs the VMEbus System Controller functions, including clock sourcing and arbitration for data transfers across the backplane. Installing such a device into any other slot can damage the device, the VMEbus/VXIbus backplane, or both.
VXIbus	VMEbus Extensions for Instrumentation
VXIbus System Controller	A functional module with circuitry that generates the 16 MHz system clock, provides the VMEbus arbiter and the VMEbus Bus Timer Unit, and drives the VXIbus CLK10 signal.

## W

write	Copying data to a storage device.
Word Serial Protocol	The simplest required communication protocol supported by message-based devices in a VXIbus system. It utilizes the A16 communication registers to transfer data using a simple polling handshake method.

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