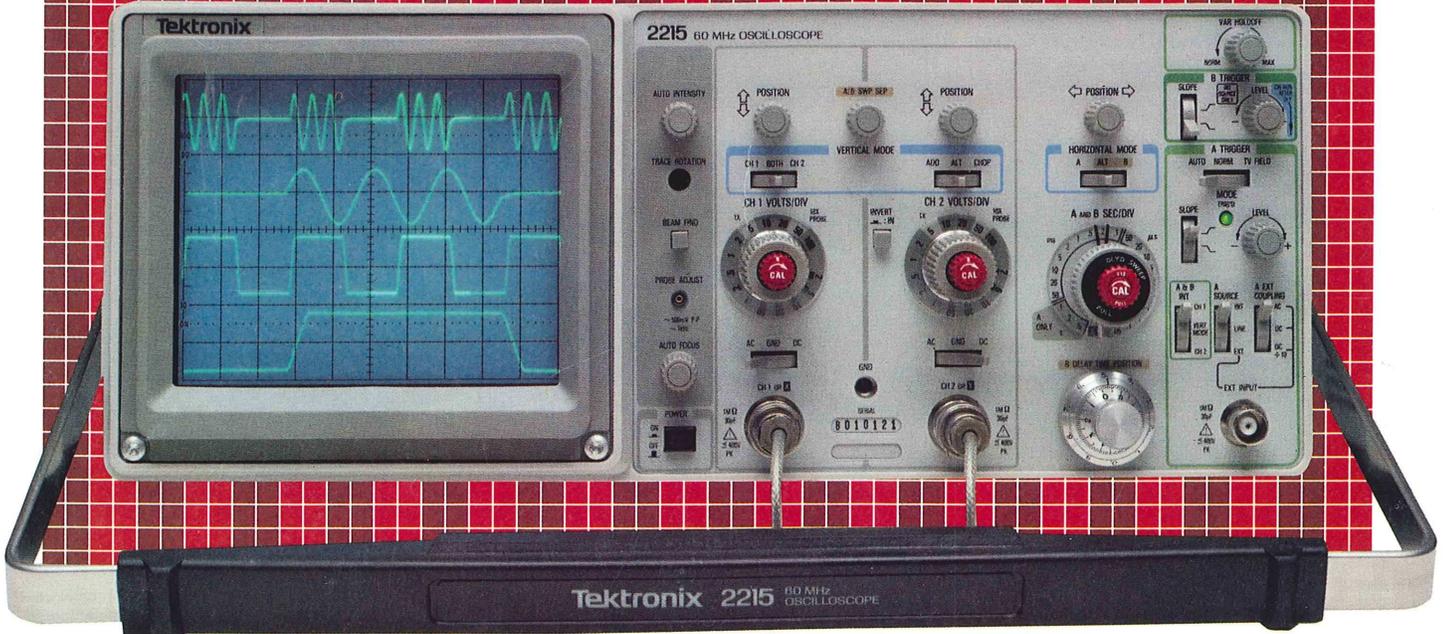


Tekscope

2200

PRICE

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Tektronix 2215 60 MHz OSCILLOSCOPE

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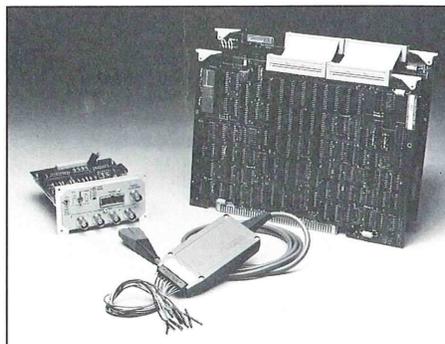
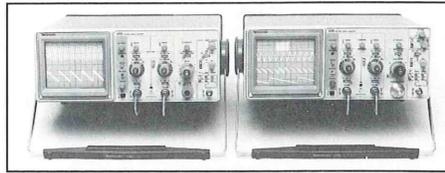
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A Real-Time Debugging Tool for the 8500 Series MDL

The Trigger Trace Analyzer option for the 8540 Integration Unit and the 8550 MDL, provides unprecedented trigger depth to allow you to examine even the most complex portions of your user programs.



Customer information from Tektronix, Inc.
Beaverton, Oregon 97077

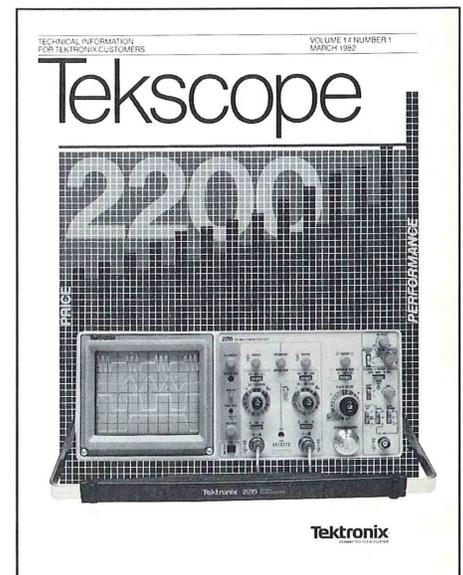
Tekscope is a quarterly publication of Tektronix, Inc. In it you will find articles covering the entire scope of Tektronix' products. Technical articles discuss what's new in circuit and component design, measurement capability, and measurement technique.

Editor: Gordon Allison
Graphic Designer: Michael Satterwhite

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Cover

Traditionally, oscilloscope comparisons considered performance—bandwidth/risetime, vertical sensitivity, writing speed, sweep rates, triggerability. And Tektronix oscilloscopes set the performance standard. Now, another factor—price/performance—is assuming increasing importance. And, again, Tektronix sets the standard, with the introduction of the new 2200 Series Portable Oscilloscopes.



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Designing a New Price/Performance Standard for Portable Oscilloscopes



Figure 1. The Tektronix 2213 and 2215 Portable Oscilloscopes provide 60-MHz dual-trace, delayed-sweep operation and a full 8 by 10 cm display in a package weighing only 13.5 pounds (6.1 kg).

Expansion of electronics into nontraditional areas is generating an increasing demand for moderately-priced oscilloscopes to use in designing, manufacturing, installing, and servicing these new products.

Several manufacturers, both domestic and foreign based, recently have introduced instruments to this marketplace. The challenge for Tektronix was to develop a quality instrument which would be superior in performance, competitively priced, and supportable by our worldwide sales and service organization.

A thorough evaluation of the measurement needs indicated a series of instruments should be developed to best serve the diverse applications.

First of the new series to be introduced are the Tektronix 2213 and 2215 60-MHz Oscilloscopes. Both feature dual trace, delayed sweep operation, sweep speeds to 5 ns/division, and 8 by 10 centimeter full size displays. Instrument weight is less than 14 pounds—accomplished by using new construction techniques and a unique high-efficiency power supply design.

A new approach

The price/performance targets set for the 2200 Series were formidable. A new approach to design, manufacturing, and marketing was essential if we were to reach our goals. We took a long, hard look at our traditional manufacturing procedures, looking for areas where we could become more productive. One of the most promising areas for improvement was our basic approach to oscilloscope construction. The typical oscilloscope contains eight to ten

printed circuit boards. This requires a lot of board handling, plus cables and connectors to interconnect the boards. We needed a new approach. By contrast, the 2213 has only three circuit boards: a main board, front panel board, and a small attenuator/sweep board. The main and front-panel boards are connected by soldered-in straps, which provide maximum reliability yet afford flexibility for servicing. For example, any component on the front-panel board can be replaced without removing the board.

Most of the cabling in the 2200 Series is in the form of circuit board runs, a technique that requires careful design to avoid crosstalk between adjacent conductors. The new approach reduces cabling and connectors by 90 percent and mechanical components by 65 percent, compared to other instruments of the same class. The reduction in parts and connectors contribute to improvements in reliability, serviceability, and light weight, as well as cost.

Another area that afforded opportunities for cost reduction was component selection. Commonality of parts simplifies stocking and reduces inventory costs. The front-panel lever switches in the 2213/2215 are an excellent example. Most are three-position slide switches (the two-position trigger slope switches are the same switch slightly modified). Limiting the lever switches to three positions has the additional benefit of simplifying the front panel, making the scopes easy to operate.

Another component cost-saving technique involves the X1-X10 gain-switching amplifier used in the vertical amplifier system. To get the component density needed to achieve the targeted bandwidth, the attenuator resistors are thick-film deposited on a substrate. A commercially-available, 5-transistor array in a 16-lead dual-in-line package is then attached to the substrate using reflow soldering techniques. This takes much less time than bonding the individual wires of a chip to the substrate.

As you would expect, automated parts insertion is employed extensively, with about 70 percent of the parts machine inserted.

Some operating niceties

While manufacturing efficiencies were a prime design consideration, equal attention was given to achieving the high performance and reliability goals set for the 2213 and 2215.

One of the goals was to include a delayed sweep capability in the 2213, the lowest-priced scope in the series. A unique approach that does not require a separate delaying sweep provides a low-cost delayed sweep capability suitable for many applications.

In the INTENSified horizontal mode, the signal that triggers the sweep also starts a delay generator. When the selected delay time has elapsed, a Z-axis signal is generated that intensifies the trace for the remainder of the sweep. Delay is selectable over a range of 0.5 μ s to more than 4 ms.

Switching to the DLY'D horizontal mode displays the same sweep (without intensification) but the start of the sweep is delayed with respect to the trigger signal by the amount of delay selected.

For the more complex delaying sweep applications, the 2215 provides dual time base delaying sweep operation with alternate-sweep display and triggered B sweep.

The 2213 and 2215 also include operating conveniences not found on even the more expensive oscilloscopes. Automatic intensity and focus circuitry maintains a bright, sharp trace over a wide range of sweep speeds. Automatic intensity control eliminates the need for a separate intensity control for the delayed sweep, which was sometimes a confusion factor for novice scope users.

The auto-intensity circuit (figure 2) looks at the sweep duty cycle and generates a Z-axis control signal proportional to the duty cycle. Separate duty cycle circuits are used for the delaying and delayed sweeps and produce Z-axis correction appropriate for each time-base.

The auto-intensity signal is also applied to the focus circuitry to cause the focus voltages to track changes in intensity level.

Versatile triggering

Both the 2213 and 2215 feature peak-to-peak automatic triggering with level control over the full range of the trigger signal. A TV FIELD mode provides stable triggering at TV field rates. Triggering on horizontal sync and other repetitive pulses is enhanced by a variable holdoff control.

In the interest of operating simplicity, selection of some trigger modes, such as INTERNAL AC and DC are not provided for on the front panel. They are, however,

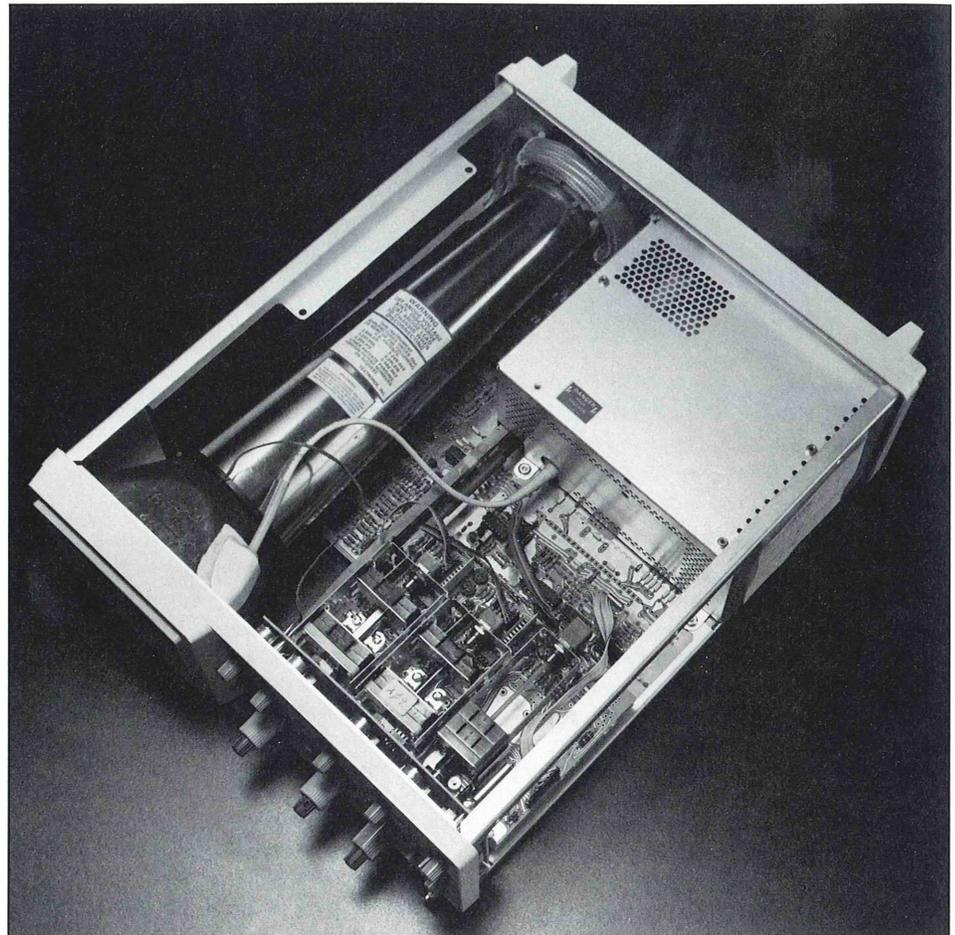


Figure 3. New design and construction techniques result in the use of only three circuit boards in the 2213. Most cabling is in the form of circuit board runs, which reduces the need for connectors and enhances reliability.

operative within the instrument. When you are in the NORMAL triggering mode, the trigger is DC coupled. Conversely, in the AUTO mode, the trigger is, essentially, AC coupled. All triggering is independent of the vertical position control setting, and

the trace can be positioned anywhere on-screen without having to readjust the LEVEL control.

Reducing the weight

In a portable instrument, a few pounds make a lot of difference. Weight reduction received a lot of attention in the 2213/2215 design. The mechanical package is a monocoque; that is, the instrument case contributes greatly to the structural strength of the package. This technique limits the need for heavy internal structural members.

A new high-efficiency power supply design allows operation over a wide range of ac line voltages without the need for the typically heavy ac power transformer. A single high frequency transformer supplies all of the secondary voltages needed, including the crt anode voltage drive via a

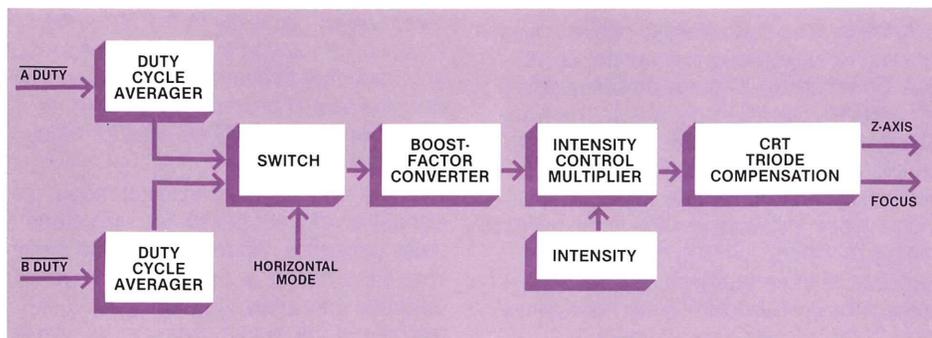


Figure 2. Simplified block diagram of automatic intensity and focus circuitry. Circuit accommodates changes in both A and B sweep rates.



Figure 4. The one-piece cabinet provides structural strength, helping to eliminate the need for heavy structural members.

high voltage multiplier. All of these factors contribute to the light weight of the new portables.

Complete accessories

Accessories are an important element in oscilloscope design. The new P6120 10X attenuation probes designed for the 2200 Series provide full 60-MHz bandwidth operation at the probe tip. A new IC-grabber probe tip makes it easy to connect to integrated circuit pins with minimum danger of shorting between pins.

For the traveling user, an optional front cover and accessories pouch provide protection for the front-panel controls, and keeps manuals and probes conveniently stored.

The Tektronix C-5C scope camera and Model 200C SCOPE-MOBILE cart are also among the optional accessories available for the 2200 Series.

A new marketing concept

An important part of the 2200 Series planning involved discussions on how to most effectively market moderately-priced instrumentation. Research indicated that relatively few purchasers of this type of equipment need a demonstration before making the purchase decision. Accordingly, a factory order desk was established to provide price and delivery, or technical information, directly to the customer. Those customers requiring a demo, or service of their instruments, have our sales and service facilities available to them worldwide.

Summary

Designing a new price/performance standard for portable oscilloscopes has proven to be an interesting challenge. A new approach to building oscilloscopes has shortened production times, improved reliability, reduced instrument weight, and produced a quality instrument of superior performance at a competitive price.

Acknowledgements

In any major project, many people are involved with translating an original design concept into the finished project. Roland Crop headed up the electrical design team, with Roger Stenbock doing the sweep and z-axis. Roger also assisted Dick Schuessler and Ron Barrett on the vertical. Calvin Diller designed the trigger circuitry and vertical attenuators. Dennis Keldsen contributed the unique power supply design. Jamie Navia and Bob Twigg had responsibility for the mechanical design. Primary responsibility for product evaluation was handled by Matt Zimmermann, Stan Kohl, and Harvey Gjesdal. Valuable marketing viewpoints were provided by John Gragg, Jack Doub, and Marshall Pryor. My thanks to these and all who have worked so hard in making the 2200 Series project a success. ■



Jerry Shannon is an innovator of products that provide more measurement capability at lower cost. Prior to proposing development of the 2200 Series of portable oscilloscopes, Jerry was responsible for development of

two other major product families at Tek—the TM 500 Series of modular instruments and the 5000 Series of low-cost plug-in oscilloscopes. When he isn't busy figuring out new ways to do more with less, Jerry enjoys flying and camping.

A Multiple-User Software Development Unit

Microcomputer software development is becoming, more and more, a team effort. And, as with any team-oriented project, there are problems of communication, keeping current on the status of each element in the project, and efficiently integrating the individual elements into a finished product.

The new Tektronix 8560 Multi-User Software Development Unit is a team-oriented design tool. Accommodating up to eight workstations simultaneously, the 8560 provides a powerful, flexible solution to software development problems. The 8560, teamed up with the Tektronix 8540 Integration Unit or the 8550 Microcomputer Development Lab¹, lets you accomplish every

phase of software development, from initial design to hardware/software integration, effectively and efficiently. (The 8540 Integration Unit is discussed in an article commencing on page 9 of this issue.)

Hardware overview

The 8560 uses a multiple-processor architecture (see figure 2). The LSI 11/23 main processor executes the operating system, assemblers, compilers, editors, and utility programs. A Z80-based disk controller handles both flexible and hard disk drives. The main processor makes high-level requests and the disk controller handles the details, such as seek optimization, locating the current track and sector, reading and writing blocks of data, and checking for errors.

To relieve the main processor of the burden of handling all of the I/O traffic, an 8088-based processor is provided for each group of four I/O ports. Over 90 percent of terminal I/O is off-loaded from the main processor. The I/O ports are configurable for RS-232 operation up to 9600 baud and RS-422 at 153.6 kilobaud.

Memory in the standard system consists of 128 kilobytes of random access memory (RAM), 35.6 megabytes of hard disk storage, and one megabyte of flexible disk storage for transportable memory. Options expand RAM to 256 kilobytes, with additional hard disk capacity to be available at a later date.

An advanced operating system

The 8560 uses a powerful multitasking operating system called TNIX*. TNIX is a customized version of the popular UNIX** Version 7 operating system, optimized for microprocessor software development. UNIX is a well-established system and includes all of the tools essential for increasing programmer productivity—file management, program development, module build control, interuser communication, system maintenance, and text processing.

The command language chosen for a software development system can be a major contributing factor to software productivity. A well-designed command

¹ "A Microprocessor Development Lab with an Expandable Future," Tekscope Volume 13, Number 1, March 1981.

* TNIX is a trademark of Tektronix, Inc.

** UNIX is a trademark of Bell Laboratories, Inc.



Figure 1. The Tektronix 8560 Multi-User Software Development Unit (lower left) accommodates up to eight workstations, including multiple 8540 Integration Units and line printers.

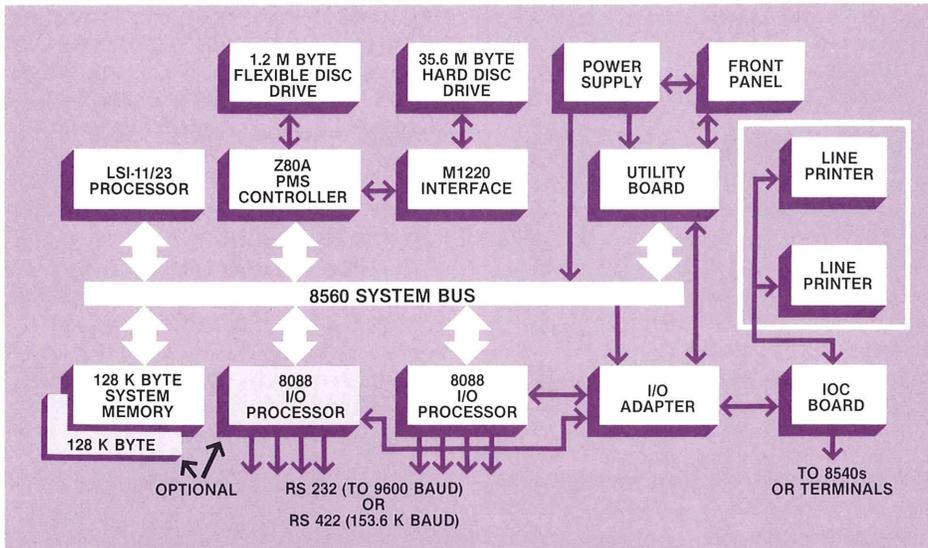


Figure 2. Block diagram of the 8560 Multi-User Software Development Unit. The multi-processor architecture optimizes performance of the various functions and permits tasks to be carried out in background mode.

language should: be easy to learn, be flexible enough to be customized for individual needs, support powerful command files, and allow unambiguous task processing and information flow.

Learning time can be minimized through the use of a menu-driven command language. However, once the language is mastered, the requirement to use menus can impede productivity (see figure 3).

The TNIX menu-driven program (GUIDE) overcomes the necessity for users to respond to menu-driven queries. As a task proceeds, GUIDE prints out the commands being used, which helps to shorten learning time. However, one doesn't have to use GUIDE for entering commands. Once the system is learned, the user can enter commands directly. Command menus on the 8560 also can be changed, allowing the user to customize the system.

Command files allow multiple commands to be executed quickly and without typographical errors. Most systems allow parameters to be passed to a command file, thereby increasing their flexibility and ease of use. The 8560's command language also allows variables to be defined by the user, and supports structured programming commands like "if...then...else", "for" loops, "while", "until", and "case" statements. As an example, see figure 4. When these concepts are combined and used in a command file, users

can define or combine commands to perform tasks that would normally require large, complex programs to accomplish. The 8560 also allows the output of one command to be passed as input to another command, without the use of temporary "holding" files. This "pipe" construct allows information to be easily passed through the system while being processed by a series of commands. Large amounts of data can be quickly reduced to a manageable amount and output in a format allowing quick analysis by the user. All I/O devices are handled as ordinary files, thereby eliminating the special programming usually required to handle external devices.

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Multitasking increases productivity

A multitasking system increases a software designer's productivity by performing two or more tasks at the same time. With the 8560, time-consuming tasks, such as assemblies or compilation, can be executed in "background" mode while the user is free to perform simpler tasks, such as editing or file manipulation, in normal (foreground) mode. The 8560 supports two lineprinter ports, allowing listings to be printed in background mode (otherwise known as lineprinter spooling) while users proceed to perform other tasks. By having two lineprinter ports, users can access either high-speed/medium-quality, or low-speed/high-quality printers on the same system. Short printout jobs don't have to await completion of a lengthy printout, and printout quality does not have to be sacrificed. Background tasks also can be prioritized to minimize the impact of multitasking on other 8560 users.

File management

In a multi-user system, with source code or documentation shared by several users, file management is a critical element. The 8560 uses a hierarchical file structure that permits multilevel directories and controlled access to files. Directories allow a user to quickly locate files of interest without having to peruse the entire list of files on the disk.

Access to files is controlled by assigning each user a unique password. Three groups of users may access each file on the 8560. These include the owners of the file, members of the owner's group, and all others. Each of these groups may be

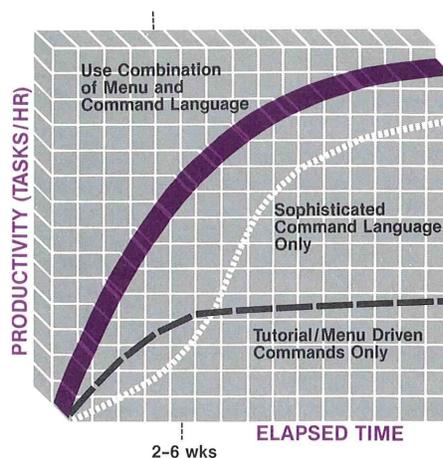


Figure 3. This graph depicts the relative productivity achievable with a system that employs menu-driven commands, with a system that does not, and with one that uses a combination of menu and command language. The 8560 uses the latter approach.

```
set `ls | grep '.out'`
do
  lptr $i
done
```

Figure 4. The above command file checks the current directory for all files with the extension ".out" and outputs them to the lineprinter.

assigned read, write, and execute permission.

Another important 8560 file management feature is the ability to link to files in other directories. The same information can be found under multiple directories, without requiring duplicate files. When a file is updated, the same information is available to someone accessing the file through a different directory. The need to recopy modified files is eliminated.

The capability to directly execute, copy, or link to another's file, with appropriate access control, contributes greatly to productivity in a multi-user environment.

Automated build control

In any major software development task, program management is critical. The large number of interdependent modules generated by the design team must be combined without build errors. Build errors usually result from combining wrong modules or wrong versions of the correct modules.

The 8560 uses an automated approach to the build problem. Using a command called "make", programs can be automatically generated from only the most up-to-date source code. "Make" utilizes a description file, which defines all intermodule dependencies, and associated commands to generate each module. Upon execution, "make" compares the modification date of an output module (i.e. an output file) with the appropriate input module (i.e. source code file). If the modification date of the input module is later than that of the output module, then the output file is recreated. This procedure greatly reduces the time needed to produce an executable program because it is no longer necessary to reassemble or recompile every module.

Interuser communication

Effective communication between team members is essential for software development to proceed smoothly and with a minimum of problems. The 8560 takes an innovative approach to interuser communication. A command called "mail" allows a user to send a message to another user and store it in a private mailbox for that user. If a user has mail, the system automatically notifies the user when he or she logs into the system. The mail can be quickly viewed and then either deleted or retained for future reference. A user can also use the mail system to receive notifi-

cation when a spooled printer output is completed.

Each user can determine who else is logged into the system and send a message directly to a user by executing the "write" command and referencing the user-identification. To avoid interruption of a critical task, each user can decide whether or not to allow direct communication. If necessary, a command requiring special authorization is provided to send a system message to all users regardless of messages being turned off.

Users can also use the 8560's documentation tools with the mail system, to generate memos and so forth.

Optional software expands capability

UNIX includes several optional software packages that allow a user to add capability as needed. An *auxiliary utilities package*, containing over 30 programs, enhances operating flexibility. An "awk" command allows the user to search a file for a selected pattern and then execute a command upon its occurrence. This is a powerful tool for reducing data from the optional Trigger Trace Analyzer. Another command, "bc", provides a binary calculator that lets the user enter arithmetic operations into the system and get results back with unlimited precision. This command also performs base number conversions, such as binary to octal, hexadecimal, etc. Other programs in this package provide batch editing, general preprocessing, and useful file manipulation.

The *documentation package* is another extremely useful option. This package greatly simplifies the many tasks involved with producing quality documentation. For example, when text is entered into a file, formatting commands are included to generate the page layout desired. The resulting file is then passed to a formatting utility that produces the document. To change the page layout, only the lines containing format commands need be changed. The formatting utility will automatically generate the revised layout. If the text is to be typeset, as for manuals production, the 8560 can generate output suitable for commercial phototypesetters.

Other time-consuming tasks, such as table generation and typesetting of mathematical equations are efficiently handled by special commands. There are commands to look for spelling errors, generate a permuted index, and so forth. In addi-

tion, special reports, manuals, business letters, specifications, and other documents can easily be created on the 8560. Users have complete control over paragraph justification, indentation, underlining, bold-facing, page headers and trailers, footnotes, and character fonts. These "active" documentation tools improve productivity substantially.

The optional *native programming package* contains 23 programs which provide high level and assembly language support for the 8560. A C compiler can be used to develop utilities that will enhance 8560 operation. Several supporting programs simplify and extend the use of C.

A "program beautifier" command will clarify program structure by indenting nested loops, procedures, and so forth.

Programs to perform syntax checking and program linking are also provided. In addition, an assembler is included for developing special purpose routines which can execute faster.

BASIC, another high level language, is also provided for development of a variety of applications.

The auxiliary utilities, text processing, and native programming packages are provided to allow the user to tailor the operating system to a particular need. As category C software, they carry a low priority for updating; however, these packages have been under development for several years and typically are error-free.

Summary

A software development system should enhance individual and team efforts in producing a reliable, quality product. It should eliminate many of the tedious programming, documenting, and manual software management tasks that design teams encounter.

The 8560 Multi-User Software Development Unit meets all of these requirements, and more. The innovative interuser communications system facilitates sharing of design information. A hierarchical file system with controlled access allows files to be organized and accessed in a manner that maximizes team productivity. Automatic build control and user-programmable command files save hours of processing time and keyboard entry. And the companion 8540 Integration Unit allows software and hardware to be integrated in a controlled manner, with effective tools

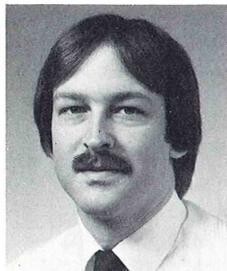
A Powerful New Tool for Integrating Microcomputer Hardware and Software

for rapidly isolating and resolving any problem that may exist.

The TNIX operating system includes several commands designed to maximize efficiency when using the 8540 Integration Unit with the 8560. For example, the operating system recognizes those commands that are uniquely 8540 and passes them directly to the 8540. The system also can selectively access up to eight 8540s connected to a single 8560. The following article discusses the 8540 Integration Unit.

Acknowledgements

The following people were instrumental in the development of the 8560: Tom Clark was the 8560 project manager, with Al Baker as hardware manager, and Bob Wood as software project leader. Errol Cray was the program manager. Bob Tice, mainframes manager for the 8500 Series, also made valuable contributions to the project. Mechanical design was coordinated by Phil Sheeley. Our thanks to these and the many others who made the 8560 project a success. ■



Chuck Smith, Marketing Product Line Manager for the 8560, has been with Tek six years—most of the time as a part of the Information Display Division. He was associated with 4050 Series Marketing and was Advanced Prod-

ucts Manager for the Graphic Computing Systems group. Chuck received his BSCS from Michigan State University in 1973 and currently is working on his MBA at the University of Portland. In his leisure time Chuck enjoys black and white photography, softball, volleyball, and personal computer projects.



Figure 1. The 8540 Integration Unit, pictured with the CT8500 CRT Terminal and prototype control probe, provides complete coverage of the hardware/software integration process during microcomputer design.

Integrating newly-written software and prototype hardware can easily consume as much time as writing the software itself. The new Tektronix 8540 Integration Unit turns this difficult task into an orderly, efficient process.

The 8540, with an 8560 Multi-User Software Development Unit (or other host computer) and a system terminal, forms a complete microcomputer development system. The system provides a powerful set of tools for testing microcomputer programs and prototype hardware, with full-emulation and PROM programming capabilities.

Software is developed on the 8560 (which also provides mass storage and file management) and then is downloaded to the 8540 via the built-in high-speed (153.6 kilobaud) interface.

For host computers other than the 8560, an optional communication interface is available. The major interface parameters of this interface are software selectable through the 8540's operating system, so the communications package can be tailored to individual host situations.

Using commonly available RS-232-C ports and the optional communications interface package, the 8540 can be interfaced to most host computers in a matter of minutes. All communications parameters, such as parity, echo, and turnaround delay, can be set directly from the keyboard.

Three basic operating modes are available. The *object code transfer* mode permits transferring object code modules between the host and the 8540's program

memory, with full error checking and recovery during the process.

Terminal mode allows the user's terminal to communicate directly with the host computer. The terminal is physically connected to the 8540; however, a single command routes the terminal directly to the host, making the 8540 transparent to the user.

Local mode provides direct communication between the terminal and the 8540, for controlling the emulation and debugging process.

Emulator support

The 8540 uses interchangeable emulator modules to allow you to configure the 8540 to your application. The 8540 supports both 8-bit and 16-bit microprocessors including those listed in Table 1.

Table 1

Chips The 8540 I.U. Supports		
16-bit	8-bit	
Z8001	6809	8088
Z8002	6800	8048
8086	6808	8039
68000	6802	8039-A
TMS9900	Z80A	8035
SBP9900	8080A	8021
SBP9989	8085A	8022
	8049	8041A

Using an emulator processor identical to that targeted for the prototype, the 8540 provides real-time emulation. This means that the prototype code can be executed at the specified operating speed of the target processor, while under control of the 8540's debug system.

Three modes of real-time emulation

Emulation takes place in three progressive modes that allow gradual introduction of hardware and software. In mode 0 (system mode), the software is executed on the 8540's emulator processor. Program input and output can be simulated using system resources in the console display, keyboard, or 8560 file system. Thus, you can begin debugging your program before the prototype hardware is available, or continue debugging should the hardware become inoperable.

In the next phase, Mode 1, the 8540 emulator connects directly to the prototype hardware via the prototype control probe. In this mode, the program resides in 8540 memory and can be transferred to prototype memory in sections as small as 128 bytes. This technique, called mapping, allows the program to be gradually transferred into the prototype on a step-by-step basis. The program can interact with prototype I/O, development system I/O, or both.

In Mode 2, all of the code resides in the prototype memory. This mode is used to make a final check with the actual prototype memory devices (such as ROM or PROM) in place. The control probe remains in the microprocessor socket on the prototype to provide continual debugging control during program execution.

During all three modes of emulation, prototype code execution is under control of the 8540's powerful debug software. For easy reference, key breakpoints may be entered using mnemonic labels (symbols) instead of numeric addresses. At each breakpoint, the status of all of the processor's key registers, flags, and status bits is displayed. You can also display the

processor's register status and associated code execution on a cycle-by-cycle basis. Any register or memory location can be modified right from the keyboard.

The 8540 debug commands are integrated into TNIX, the 8560 Software Development Unit's operating system, so the user can control both 8540 and 8560 resources with a unified, compatible syntax. This capability also allows the 8540 to use 8560 resources, such as file I/O and data reduction, to enhance the debugging operation.

Trigger trace analyzer

Many debugging situations require detailed analysis of real-time code execution and the effect on other key points in the hardware. The trigger trace analyzer (TTA), a modular option to the 8540, provides a complete facility to acquire real-time data in both 8-bit and 16-bit processor-based systems. Up to 255 bus transactions occurring before, during, or after a specified event can be captured. An 8-channel data acquisition probe allows you to select and monitor up to eight points in the prototype hardware. For further details on the trigger trace analyzer see the article commencing on page 12.

System overview

The 8540 operating system (OS/40) is similar to DOS/50 Version 2, the operating system developed for the 8550 Microcomputer Development Lab¹. A few commands are different, but the key difference is that commands execute much faster in the 8540 as they are stored in PROM memory rather than on disk.

¹ "A Microprocessor Development Lab with an Expandable Future," Tekscope Volume 13, Number 1, March 1981.

A functional block diagram of the 8540 is shown in figure 2. A dual-processor architecture (in a master/slave arrangement) enables the 8540 to support several different microprocessors, using the same operating system. In this configuration, the system processor serves as the master, and the emulator processor as the slave. The system processor and emulator processor have completely separate memory space so that system program and user (prototype) programs do not conflict.

The 8540 contains a 100-line system bus structure that provides most of the connections to the plug-in modules and options housed in the mainframe. The emulator controller board separates those control and signal lines that are dedicated to either the system section or the program section. Both the system processor and emulator processor share the basic bus structure, with the emulator controller serving as arbiter under the direction of the system processor.

The system processor resides on the system controller board and provides overall control of the 8540. It directs all I/O activity for the system peripherals, performs all system utility functions, and executes the debug program—controlling the emulator processor through separate debug hardware.

To allow you to configure the 8540 for your specific application, the emulator processors are designed as plug-in modules and assigned option status. An emulator option includes both hardware and software for the target microprocessor or microcomputer. The emulator processor interfaces with the prototype hardware via a prototype control probe. Advanced probe design makes the emulator processor

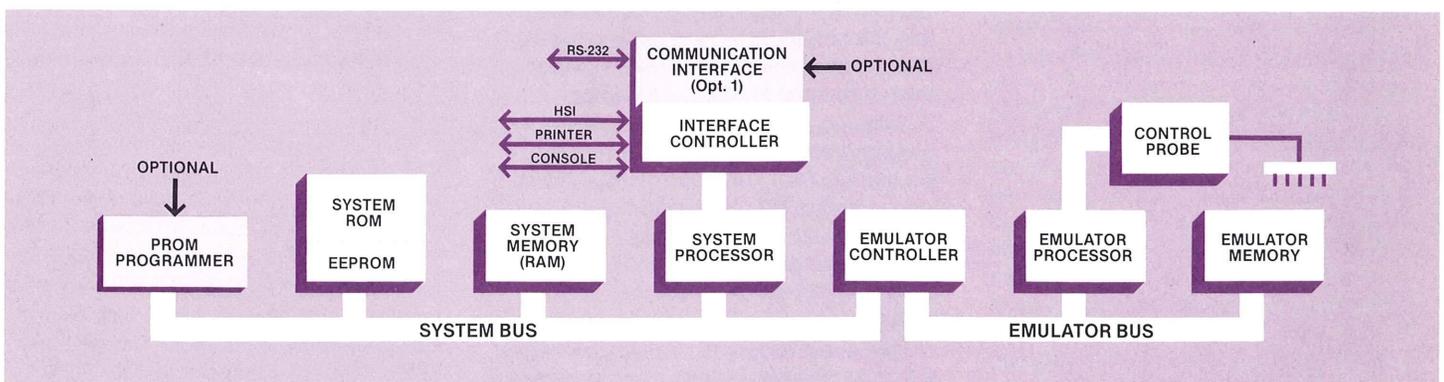


Figure 2. Functional block diagram of the 8540. A wide selection of options allow you to configure the 8540 to your design needs.

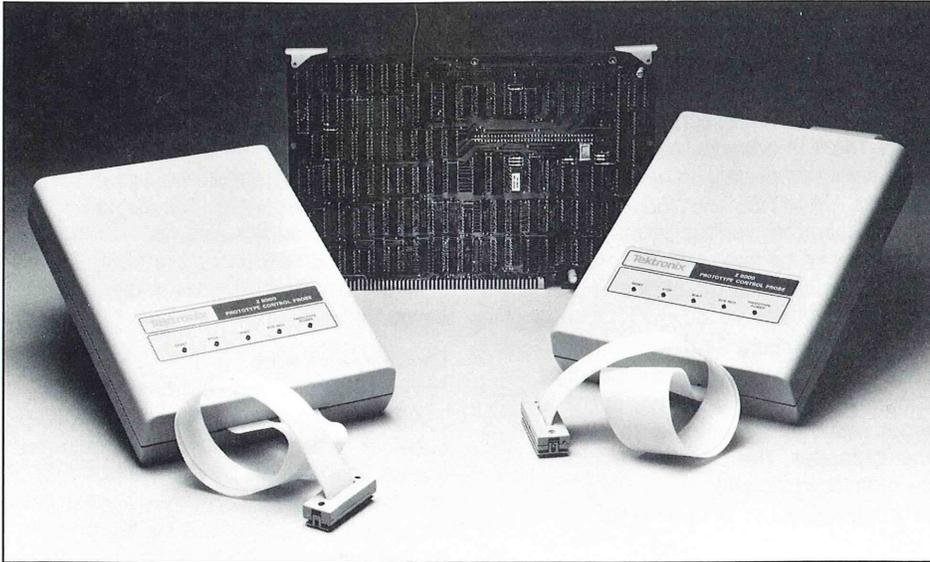


Figure 3. Emulators and prototype control probes for the 8540 feature state-of-the-art design that allows your programs to run at the full operating speed of the target microprocessor.

practically transparent to the prototype and allows prototype code to be executed at the full operating speed of the target processor, without adding wait states or stretching clock pulses (see figure 3).

Versatile memory manipulation

Memory in the 8540 consists of two major sections—system memory and program memory. System memory includes 240K bytes of ROM, which contain the operating system and software for optional equipment. Also resident on the ROM board are 4K bytes of EEPROM used for updating the operating system and for storing unique user-developed command strings. The contents of the EEPROM can be changed from the system terminal keyboard.

The operating system is loaded from system ROM and executed in the 64K-byte system RAM. User symbol table information employed in symbolic debugging is also stored in system RAM.

Program (emulator) memory consists of 32K bytes of static RAM, optionally expandable to 256K bytes. It is used for storing prototype code downloaded from the 8560 or the host computer.

The system processor has control of both system memory and program memory. As previously mentioned, in emulation mode 1, program memory can be mapped into prototype memory in 128-byte blocks,

allowing orderly transfer of proven program segments to the prototype.

When working with devices such as the Z8001/Z8002, 68000, and 8086, whose addressing capabilities exceed the 8540's program memory, the Memory Allocation Controller (optional with the Z8001/2 and 68000 emulators) can be used to allocate program memory in 4K-byte blocks over an address space of up to 64M bytes.

PROM programming

Once the prototype code is debugged, it can be put into firmware using the optional PROM programmer available for the 8540. The PROM programmer consists of a controller board, front-panel assembly, and a characteristic module to adapt the programmer to whatever PROM family you require. The 8540 currently supports 2716, 2732, 8748, 8741A, and 8755 PROMs.

System diagnostics

When attempting to integrate software and prototype hardware, it is essential to know that your integration tools are working properly. The 8540 has two resident diagnostic test programs for verifying system operation.

The power-up diagnostic tests are run automatically during power-up or restart conditions. These tests verify the circuitry within the 8540 that is required to boot and transfer the operating system from ROM into the 8540's system memory.

Should a fault occur that prevents the operating system from booting or prohibits ROM-resident diagnostics from running, a program called Critical Function Monitor (CFM) is automatically entered. The CFM contains several test routines and a limited set of user commands that are entered from the system terminal. This program, in conjunction with a series of LEDs located on the system controller and system RAM boards, will usually isolate the source of trouble.

The ROM-resident diagnostics provide a means of verifying system performance, and a tool for troubleshooting in the event that a failure is detected during the running of a test. The menu-driven diagnostics are easy to use, and run automatically after being initiated by the user.

Summary

The 8540 Integration Unit is designed to help you accomplish the entire software/hardware integration process in an orderly, efficient manner. The 8540 can be easily interfaced to most host computers or any of the 8000 Series of Tektronix microcomputer development units, such as the 8560, 8550, and 8001. State-of-the-art emulators allow your programs to run at full speed, while the advanced trigger trace analyzer captures up to 255 bus transactions and select logic operations for analysis. The 8540 supports most popular 8- and 16-bit microprocessors and microcomputers.

Acknowledgments

The 8540 design team included Tom Clark as engineering manager; Dennis Stolarski, hardware project leader; Roger Crooks, software manager; and Bruce Stofer, software project leader. The hardware evaluation manager and project leader were Norm Dodge and Dave Marsh, respectively, with Dave Loney and Ray Epperson performing similar roles for software. ■

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A New Real-Time Debugging Tool for the 8500 Series MDL

The Trigger Trace Analyzer (TTA) is a modular option for the 8540 and 8550 that allows you to monitor the buses and selected control signals in prototype hardware, while your program executes at normal speed. The TTA provides precise control of the selection of data to be stored and analyzed. Up to 255 bus transactions and logic signals from various points on the prototype can be captured and stored in the TTA's acquisition memory and displayed for analysis.

The TTA monitors 64 bits of information that you can select in any combination (using software commands) to define a trigger signal for acquiring data or for other purposes. The 64 bits of information monitored include:

- the address bus (up to 24 bits)
- the data bus (8 or 16 bits)
- the data acquisition probe (8 bits)
- the emulator-dependent bus signal interface (up to 11 bits)
- the external event qualifier (1 bit)
- counter output signals (4 bits)

All of these signals are input to an event comparator, which functions as a word

recognizer (see figure 2). The output of the event comparator is ANDed with the output of a programmable general-purpose counter, to generate a trigger signal. There are four such trigger channels in the TTA. These triggers can be used independently or interactively to construct a powerful data acquisition trigger. The outputs of the four trigger channels also are available externally (via BNC connectors on the TTA interface panel) for triggering external equipment.

Defining an event

To better comprehend the flexibility the TTA offers in defining a trigger point, let's consider some of the event control commands used to specify which input data constitutes an event. There is a separate command for each of the event comparator input sources. There is also one command that you can use to specify all inputs—the "eve" command. The "ad" command is used to define a specific address or range of addresses as an event. The commands

```
ad 1 105E
ad 2 500 530
```

specify that event 1 occurs whenever the program accesses address 105E, and that event 2 occurs whenever the program accesses an address within the range 500 to 530, inclusive. The "ad" command can include a "-n" command modifier that defines the event as anything other than the value specified. For example,

```
ad -n 4 1000 10FF
```

defines event 4 as any address outside the range 1000 to 10FF.

Another event command, "ctr", defines an event as a pattern of the outputs of the four counters associated with the event comparators. The pattern can include 1's, 0's, or X's (don't cares). For example, the command

```
ctr 1 10X0
```

causes event 1 to occur when counter 1 is high and counters 2 and 4 are low.

In addition to triggering on individual events, it is possible to trigger on the occurrence of multiple events. By using the "cons" command, events can be linked together so that the occurrence of one event arms the comparator of the following event. All of the events within a sequence must occur on consecutive cycles of the specified type. The "cons" command requires you to select one bus

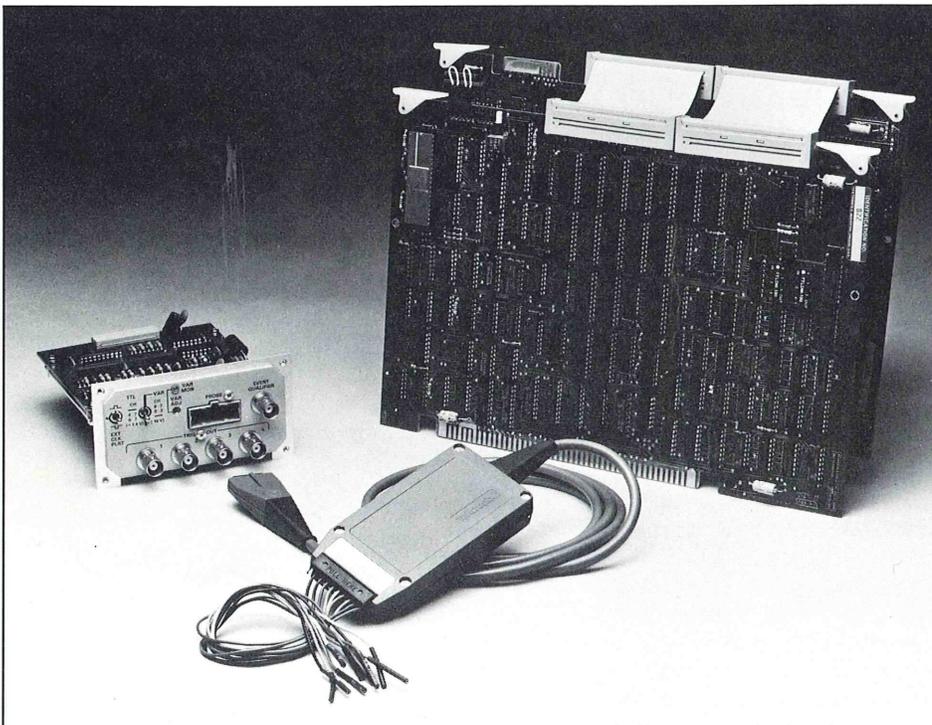


Figure 1. The Trigger Trace Analyzer option includes two plug-in modules, bus interconnecting cables, an 8-channel signal acquisition probe, and an interface panel that includes the four trigger channel outputs.

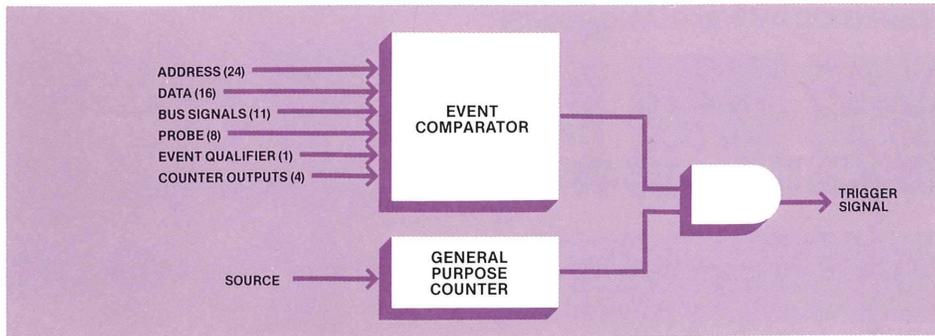


Figure 2. Each trigger channel has its own 64-input event comparator and programmable general-purpose counter. You can select from several event control commands to specify which input data constitutes an event. The four trigger channels can be linked together to provide almost unlimited trigger selections.

mode in which all of the events are considered. The bus modes are: **cyc**—all bus cycles are allowed; **fet**—only fetch cycles are considered; and **emu**—only emulator-dependent bus cycles are considered.

The general-purpose counters

We discussed, previously, the ability to specify the output of the four general-purpose counters as inputs to the event counter, to construct an event. The counters also can be used singly or together for other purposes. Let's take a look at their capability.

The **"cou"** command defines the counter operation. This command selects a value to be counted, a source that is counted, a gate signal that will enable or disable the counting process, and the kind of signal that will be output when the counting operation is completed. For example,

```
cou 2 v=4 s=ev1 o=delay
```

programs counter 2 to be asserted after the fourth occurrence of event 1.

The **"v"** or value parameter may be set anywhere between 1 and 65,536, with the value assumed to be decimal unless specified otherwise.

The source parameter, **"s"**, options include counting of: clock intervals from 200 ns to 2 ms in decimal steps; occurrences of event signals for channel 1, 2, 3, or 4; occurrences of trigger signals for channel 1, 2, 3, or 4; the number of bus transactions; the number of emulator cycles; the emulator's clock signal; and the event qualifier signal. Only one of the latter three may be selected at one time. However, each of the four counters may operate on the selected signal.

A gate parameter, **"g"**, places a restriction on the indicated counter and specifies those conditions during which the counter may count. Most of the conditions involve the output state of the next lower number counter, so the **"gate"** parameter is only valid for counters 2, 3, and 4.

The **"restart"** parameter allows you to have the counter reloaded with its initial **"value"** when the **"gate"** source is asserted. The options are ON and OFF.

The last counter parameter to be considered is **"output"**. As the name implies, this parameter controls the output of the counter. There are five options: when **"arm"** is specified, the counter output remains high; **"disarm"**—the output remains low. When **"pulse"** is specified, the counter output is low, pulses high when counting is complete, then goes low again. In **"delay"**, the output is initially low, and goes high after counting is complete. **"timeout"** produces the reverse of **"delay"**.

The breakpoint command

The breakpoint command controls the effects of an event's trigger signal. For each trigger, this command can set a breakpoint, clear a breakpoint, and enable or disable the **"continue"** function.

The breakpoint, if enabled, causes a program to halt execution when an event and its associated trigger signal occur. A trace line is displayed on the system terminal and control is returned to the operating system. The **"cont"** function, if enabled, interrupts the program when the event and its trigger signal occur, and a trace is displayed. However, control is returned to the program, which continues execution at full speed.

The breakpoint parameters **"stop"** and **"cont"** can be set as a parameter in most of the event and counter commands.

The acquisition memory

Now that we have discussed how thoroughly we can define *when* data will be captured, let's look at *what* data can be captured. The acquisition memory is a 255-by-62-bit buffer. The input data available for storage includes that monitored by the event comparators with the exception of the counter outputs (see figure 3).

The **"acq"** command specifies what data is to be stored when the trigger signal occurs. **"acq all"** stores all of the most recent 255 bus transactions, which can include the eight inputs from the P6451 data acquisition probe. **"acq ev4"** stores only those transactions defined as event 4. A parameter called **"for expression source"** allows you to specify acquisitions at some point other than the end of a program. The *expression* must evaluate to some number between 1 and 65536. The *source* portion of this parameter identifies a specific kind of bus transaction, with the options available identical to the source parameters used with the **"cou"** command. An **"aftertrig 4"** parameter disables the counting of the source until trigger 4 occurs.

A typical acquisition command may appear as this:

```
acq all for 10 cyc aftertrig4
```

which would store all bus transactions until the occurrence of the tenth cycle after the occurrence of trigger 4.

The display command, **"disp"**, allows you to select the portion of acquisition memory to be displayed on the system terminal. You may display all of the bus transactions stored, or display only some number of transactions you want to see.

The information displayed when you enter the display command includes an address, data, an opcode mnemonic, the states of the eight data acquisition probe signals, and symbols representing the type of bus operations that occurred.

A typical application

Now let's consider a typical application that involves using two channels of the TTA.

Problem: Provide timing for an interrupt routine located at 1000H to 1024H.

Solution: Trigger channel one is used to

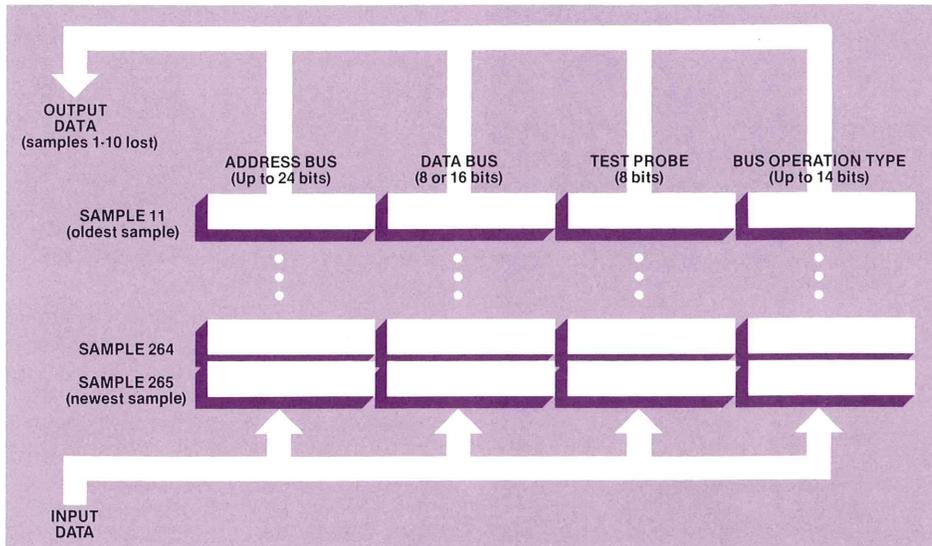


Figure 3. The acquisition memory is similar to the buffer memory of a logic analyzer. This figure shows the contents of the acquisition memory after 265 samples of input data have been taken. Only the most recent 255 samples are retained.

detect the start of the interrupt routine and activate channel two's counter. When the interrupt routine is completed, channel two's word recognizer is used to stop the counter. The following command sequence is entered:

```
ad 1 1000
ad 2 1024
cou 2 v=0 s=200NSEC o=ARM
g=SEQH-s
```

Where: **ad 1000** enters the hexadecimal value 1000 into the address portion of the channel one word recognizer.

ad 1024 enters 1024H into the channel two word recognizer

cou 2 selects the channel two counter

v = 0 puts the channel two counter's initial value at zero

s = 200NSEC selects 200 nanoseconds as the counting unit

o = ARM sets up EVENT 2 to cause the breakpoint

g = SEQH selects channel one's trigger output as the source that will enable the counter

-s indicates that a breakpoint will occur when the channel two trigger goes active

This command sequence produces a channel one trigger at the start of the interrupt routine, 1000H. This trigger then activates the channel two counter which begins counting in 200 nanosecond increments. Channel two's word recognizer

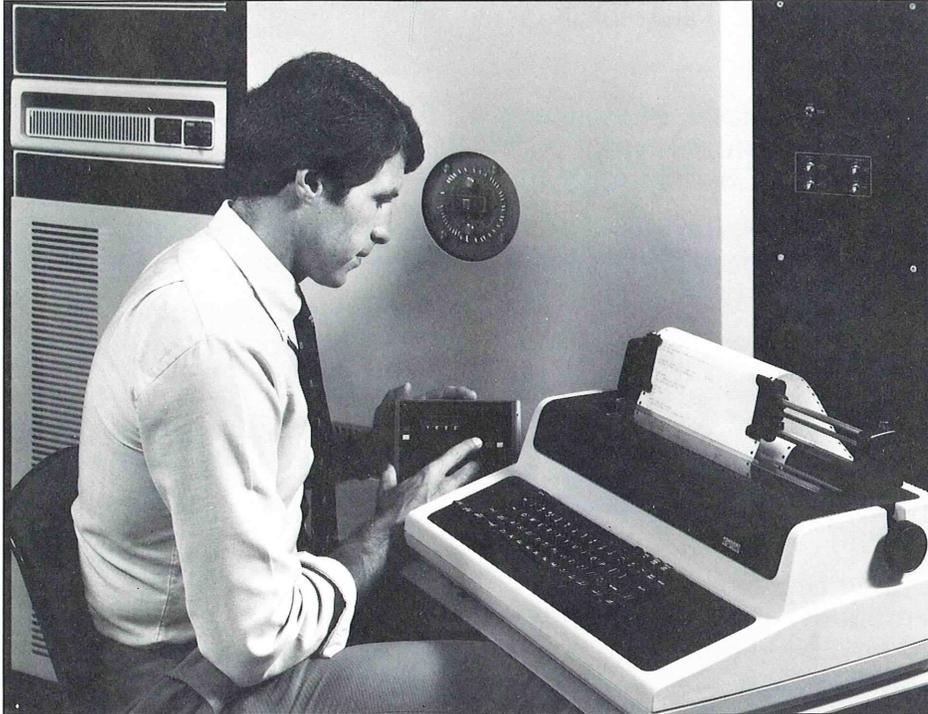
produces a trigger when the interrupt routine is completed at 1024H. This second trigger causes a breakpoint to occur that automatically stops the counter. The resulting counter value is then read by calling up the trigger status display, which will show the counter's value at the time of the breakpoint.

Conclusion

The trigger trace analyzer option for the 8540 and 8550 is a powerful real-time debugging tool. You have almost unlimited capability to specify the trigger conditions for acquiring data while your program executes at full speed. Bus transactions, plus logic states from eight selected points in the prototype hardware, can be captured and stored for analysis. The TTA is a valuable adjunct to the 8540 and 8550 in facilitating software and hardware prototype integration. ■

New Products

New LSI Production Test System Features Vertical Test Station



The S-3220 LSI Production Test System

The new S-3220 accommodates analog devices and dual-family hybrids such as CODECs and ADCs, in addition to high-speed digital circuits. The S-3220 is offered as a production-oriented complement to the engineering and characterization capabilities available for S-3270 Test System users. The S-3220 utilizes the TEKTEST III control software used in all S-3200 systems; thus, programs originally developed for engineering use can easily be condensed and used in high-volume production or incoming inspection environments.

The essential test-related features of the larger systems are retained in the S-3220, allowing (with no loss of speed or accuracy) functional (pattern) testing as well as DC parametric and single-pass AC parametric testing.

The S-3220 is the first S-3200 Series system with a vertical test station. This new mechanical configuration enables the user to interface a wide variety of automatic device handlers and wafer probers with minimal interconnect cabling. The vertical test station is integral with the control/stimulus equipment rack, resulting in reduced floor space requirements—an important consideration in production areas.

The S-3220 system software—TEKTEST III—is a high-level, English-like language. It provides the extensive data logging and data reduction capability needed by users in all segments of the semiconductor industry. ■

New 19-inch Computer Display Terminal Features Color

The 4113 intelligent color terminal is intended to answer the need of CAD and mapping markets for computer design tools with high data communications speed, high addressability, and a virtually limitless choice of colors.

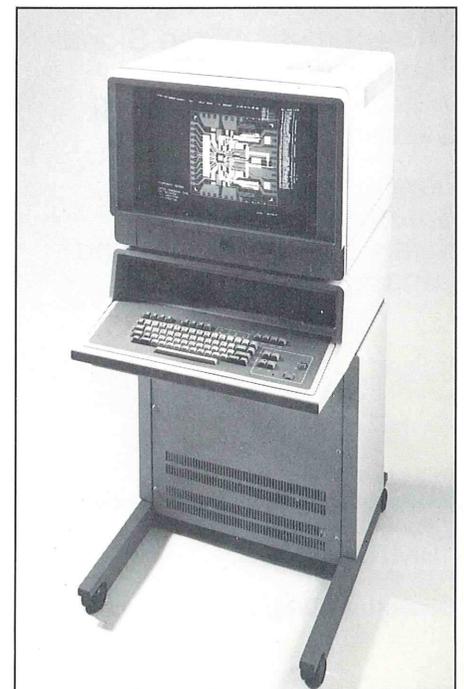
With host communications up to 9600 baud (19.2K baud with flagging), the 4113 provides display speed suitable for a broad cross-section of CAD and mapping applications. User interactivity is enhanced through locally-retained picture segments.

The 4113 has 4096 × 4096 points of addressability viewable in 640 by 480 blocks, with local zoom and pan capability.

In its basic three-bit-plane configuration, the 4113 allows the user to work with eight colors simultaneously. An optional fourth bit plane enables displaying of up to 16 colors at once. The user can select from as many as 4096 colors, each variable by lightness, hue, and saturation.

The Tektronix Color Standard is used, which makes color selection precise, fast, and easy to learn.

An optional three-port RS-232-C peripheral interface enables local control of devices such as the Tektronix 4662 and 4663 Interactive Digital Plotters, 4641 and 4642 Printers, and Tektronix hard copy units and graphic tablets. ■



The 4113 Computer Display Terminal

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