## HP Computer Systems

HP 98641A Option 001
Programmable Datacomm Interface
Remote Job Entry Using the CCITT V. 35 Standard (PDI RJE V.35)


## (hp) $\begin{aligned} & \text { HEWLETT } \\ & \text { PACKARD }\end{aligned}$

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## HP 9000 Series 300 Computer Systems

# HP 98641A Option 001 Programmable Datacomm Interface Remote Job Entry Using the CCITT V. 35 Standard (PDI RJE V.35) 

Installation Manual

Card Assembly: 98641-66510
Date Code: A-2742

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Each reprinting of this manual will incorporate all past updates; however, no new information will be added. Thus, the reprinted copy will be identical in content to prior printings of the same edition with the user-inserted update information. New editions of this manual will contain new information, as well as updates.

98641-90005
First Edition
November 1987

## List of Effective Pages

The List of Effective Pages shows the edition or update number of all pages. Within the manual, any page changed since the last edition is indicated by printing the update number on the bottom of the page. Changes are marked with a vertical bar in the margin. If an update is incorporated when an edition is reprinted, these bars are removed. No information is incorporated into a reprinting unless it appears as a prior update. To verify that your manual contains the most current information, check that the version printed at the bottom of the page matches the version listed below for that page.

Effective pages Version

All Edition 1

## Safety Considerations

## General

This product and related documentation must be reviewed for familiarization with safety markings and instructions before operation.

## Safety Symbols

Instruction manual symbol: the product may be marked with this symbol. This refers the user to the instruction manual in order to protect the product against damage.

Indicates hazardous voltages.

Indicates earth (ground) terminal (sometimes used in the manuals to indicate circuit common connected to grounded chassis).

## WARNING

The WARNING sign denotes a hazard. It calls attention to a procedure or practice that, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in personal injury. Do not proceed beyond a WARNING sign until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.

## CAUTION

The CAUTION sign denotes a hazard. It calls attention to an operating procedure or practice that, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in damage to or destruction of part or all of the product. Do not proceed beyond a CAUTION sign until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.

## Grounding

## WARNING

SAFETY EARTH GROUND - The computer on which this product is installed is a safety class I product and is provided with a protective earthing terminal. An uninterruptible safety earth ground must be provided from the main power source to the product input wiring terminals, power cord, or supplied power cord set. Whenever it is likely that the protection has been impaired, the product must be made inoperative and be secured against any unintended operation.

BEFORE APPLYING POWER - Verify that the computer system is configured to match the available main power. Consult your system installation manuals.

## Servicing

## WARNING

Any servicing, adjustment, maintenance, or repair of this product must be performed only by service-trained personnel.

## Handling

## CAUTION

## STATIC SENSITIVE DEVICES

When any two materials make contact, their surfaces are crushed on the atomic level and electrons pass back and forth between the objects. On separation, one surface comes away with excess electrons (negatively charged) while the other is electron deficient (positively charged). The level of charge that is developed depends on the type of material. Insulators can easily build up charges in excess of 20,000 volts. A person working at a bench or walking across a floor can build up a charge of many thousands of volts. The amount of static voltage developed depends on the rate of generation of the charge and the capacitance of the body holding the charge. If the discharge happens to go through a semiconductor device and the transient current pulse is not effectively diverted by protection circuitry, the resulting current flow through the device can raise the temperature of internal junctions to their melting points. MOS structures are also susceptible to dielectric damage due to high fields.

The resulting damage can range from complete destruction to latent degradation. Small geometry semiconductor devices are especially susceptible to damage by static discharge.

## THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS STATIC SENSITIVE DEVICES.

Transport or store printed circuit board assemblies in an antistatic container. When installing or removing the assemblies, do not touch any components. Hold each board by its edges. Component replacement operations must be performed at a static-free workstation using proper antistatic procedures.

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## General Information

This manual provides general information, installation, theory of operation, programming information, maintenance instructions, replaceable parts information, and servicing diagrams for the HP 98641A Option 001 Programmable Datacomm Interface Remote Job Entry using the CCITT V. 35 Standard (PDI RJE V.35).

This manual is divided into seven chapters as follows:
Chapter 1-General Information
Chapter 2 - Installation
Chapter 3-Theory of Operation
Chapter 4 - Maintenance
Chapter 5 - Replaceable Parts
Chapter 6 - Service Diagrams
Chapter 7 - Product History

## General Description

The HP 98641A Option 001 PDI RJE V. 35 is an interface card which allows an HP 9000 Series 300 to appear as a 2780 or 3780 Remote Job Entry Station to a remote computer mainframe. The features and functional interface of the PDI RJE V. 35 gives the HP 9000 Series 300 batch file transfer capability to remote computers (especially IBM computers) over a CCITT V. 35 direct connect data communication link.

The PDI RJE V. 35 card uses several of the Z-80 family of microprocessor components to achieve significant off-loading of the HP 9000 Series 300 host computer. RJE link control functions, and numerous data preprocessing functions (e.g., character set conversion, blocking/deblocking, etc.) are performed automatically, releasing the host computer from much data communications overhead. Once configured, the PDI RJE V. 35 card can provide record-at-a-time transfers of data to and from the HP 9000 Series 300 host computer.

## Equipment Supplied

The HP 98641A Option 001 PDI RJE V. 35 product consists of the following items:
a printed circuit assembly, part number 98641-66510;
a five-metre ( 16.4 feet) CCITT V. 35 DTE (male) cable with test connector, part number 5062-3301;
a test hood, part number 5062-3302; and
an installation manual, part number 98641-90005.

## Identification

## The Product

Up to five digits and a letter ( 98641 A in this case) are used to identify Hewlett-Packard products. The five digits identify the product; the letter indicates the revision level of the product. Options are identified by the word "Option," along with three digits (001 in this case).

## Printed Circuit Assembly

The printed circuit assembly supplied with the HP 98641 A Option 001 product is identified by a part number marked on the card. In addition to the part number, the assembly is further identified by a letter and a four-digit date code (e.g., A-2742). This designation is placed below the part number. The letter identifies the version of the etched circuit on the card. The date code (the four digits following the letter) identifies the electrical characteristics of the card with components mounted. Thus, the complete part number on the PDI RJE V. 35 printed circuit assembly could be:

98641-66510
A-2742

## NOTE

For brevity, the "printed circuit assembly" will be referred to merely as "card" in the remainder of this manual.

If the date code stamped on the card does not agree with the date code on the title page of this manual, there are differences between your card and the card described herein. These differences are described in manual supplements available at the nearest Hewlett-Packard Sales and Service Office (a list of Hewlett-Packard Sales and Service Offices is contained at the back of this manual).

## Manual

This manual is identified by name and part number. The name, part number, and publication date are printed on the title page. If the manual is revised, the publication date is changed. The "Printing History" page records the reprint dates and manual update record.

## Specifications

Table 1-1 lists the specifications of the HP 98641A Option 001 PDI RJE V. 35 card.

## Features

- Remote Job Entry (RJE) for batched-job communication with remote computers using IBM 2780/3780 bisync protocol.
- CCITT V. 35 compatibility
- Supports externally provided baud rates of $1200,1800,2400,3600,4800,7200,9600,19200,38400$, and 56000 baud
- Auto-answer and auto-turnaround capability
- 16 K bytes of RAM, of which 3.5 K bytes are used for data buffer storage
- Configurable parameters:

Record/block sizes
Timeouts
Retry counts
Character sets
Conversion tables
Record separators
Formatting functions
Variable or fixed length records

- Self-test contained in EPROM
- Support of EBCDIC line code
- Dial-up or private line communication, either half- or full-duplex
- Choice of transparent or nontransparent mode
- Choice of time-out or indefinite wait (if using dedicated leased lines)
- Link control functions:

Line bid
Normal and transparent data modes
All responses (ACK/NAK/WACK/TTD/RVI)
Link termination

- Special character handling:

Character code translation
Automatic record termination
Adding/stripping record/block separator sequences
Blank truncation/padding

- Long-term communication statistics to assist in line quality and link trouble shooting

Table 1-1. Specifications (Continued)

## Physical Characteristics

| Size (including mounting plate) | 135 mm by 170 mm <br> $(5.3$ by 6.6 inches $)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Weight | 310 grams <br> (11 ounces) |
| Backplane Connector | 100 -pin edge connector |
| Device Connector | 24 -pin edge connector |

## Environmental Range

| Operating | 0 degrees C to +55 degrees C <br> $5 \%$ to $95 \%$ relative humidity |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nonoperating | -40 degrees C to +75 degrees C |

## Power Requirements

| Voltage | Current | Power Consumption |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| +5 Volts | 0.710 Amperes | 3.55 Watts |
| +12 Volts | 0.037 Amperes | 0.44 Watts |
| -12 Volts | 0.060 Amperes | 0.72 Watts |

## Installation

This chapter provides information on installing and checking the operation of the PDI RJE V. 35 card.

## Determining Current Requirements

The PDI RJE V. 35 card obtains its operating voltages from the host computer. Before installing the card, it is necessary to determine whether the added current will overload the power supply. The current requirements of the card are listed in the power requirements entry of table 1-1. Refer to the appropriate system manual for the power supply capabilities.

## Firmware (EPROM) Installation

## CAUTION

Some of the components used in this product are susceptible to damage by static discharge. Refer to the safety considerations information at the front of this manual before handling the card or removing or replacing the components.

The EPROM (U29, see the parts location diagram in Chapter 6) is installed in a socket as shown on the parts location diagram. Ensure that the EPROM is installed properly, and that it has not been damaged or loosened from its socket during shipping.

Additionally, when installing or removing the EPROM, guard against bending or breaking the pins on the component. These pins also can be folded between the component and its socket, which would result in intermittent operation of the PDI RJE V. 35 card. In most cases, a bent or damaged pin can be straightened with careful use of needlenose pliers.

## Configuration Switches

Two eight-switch packs (SW1 and SW2) are located on the PDI RJE V. 35 card as shown in figure 2-1. The left switch pack (SW2) is used to set the hardware interrupt level and the interface select code. The right switch pack (SW1) is not used by the PDI RJE V. 35 card.

When setting the configuration switches, be sure the switch rockers are fully depressed and properly seated. Switch settings can be changed by using a ball-point pen or a similar pointed tool to depress each switch rocker.

## Select Code Switches

Each interface must have a unique select code so that it can be accessed by the host computer. On the PDI RJE V. 35 card, the select code is set by switches 0 through 4 on the left switch pack shown in figure 2-1. The settings and select codes are shown in table 2-2.

Select codes 0 through 7 should not be used. (Select codes 0 through 6 are reserved for internal peripheral devices such as the keyboard, disc drives, CRT display, etc.; select code 7 is used by the HP-IB interface.) Thus, select codes 8 through 31 are available for the PDI RJE V. 35 card and other interfaces. The default select code setting for the PDI RJE V. 35 is 20.

## Interrupt Level Switches

Switches 5 and 6 on the left switch pack (SW2) determine the level on which the PDI RJE V. 35 card will interrupt. Interrupt levels 1 and 2 are reserved for internal peripheral devices only, leaving interrupt levels 3 through 6 available for the PDI RJE V. 35 card and other interfaces. Interrupt level 3 is lowest priority; 6 is highest priority. If an interrupt request conflict occurs, service is provided by the host computer on the basis of highest priority first.

The switch settings and the interrupt levels are shown below. The default interrupt level is 3 .
Table 2-1. Interrupt Level Settings

| Switch 6 | Switch 5 | Interrupt Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 3 (default) |
| 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 | 6 |



Figure 2-1. Configuration Switches

Table 2-2. Select Code Settings

| MSB 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | LSB 0 | Select Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 (Don't Use) |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 (Don't Use) |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 (Don't Use) |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 (Don't Use) |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 (Don't Use) |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 (Don't Use) |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 (Don't Use) |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 (Don't Use) |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 13 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 18 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 21 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 22 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 23 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 26 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 27 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 28 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 29 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 30 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 31 |

## Installation

## CAUTION

Always ensure that the power of the computer is off before inserting or removing the PDI RJE V. 35 card or cable. Failure to do so might result in damage to the PDI RJE V. 35 card.

## CAUTION

Some of the components used on the PDI RJE V. 35 card are susceptible to damage by static discharge. Refer to the safety considerations information at the front of this manual before handling the card.

Install the PDI RJE V. 35 card as follows:

1. Set the switches on the card for proper operation in your system. See figure 2-1 for the locations of the switches and the applicable paragraphs in this chapter for the switch settings.
2. Install the card in the appropriate $I / O$ slot in the computer. Refer to the computer system installation manual for further information, if necessary. Components on the card must be on the same side as for other cards in the computer. When installing the card, use care not to damage components or traces on the card or on adjacent cards. Tighten the two thumbscrews (one on each side of the card) to seat the card firmly in place in the computer.
3. Connect the cable to the card.

## Start Up

To start up and verify correct operation of the PDI RJE V. 35 card, perform the following:

1. Turn on computer system power.
2. A self-test, which is executed at power on, is contained on the card. If the card does not pass self-test, a message will appear on the CRT indicating that the card has failed. If the PDI RJE V. 35 card fails self-test, refer to Chapter 4 for maintenance instructions.

## Reshipment

If the PDI RJE V. 35 card is to be shipped to Hewlett-Packard for any reason, attach a tag identifying the owner and indicating the reason for shipment. Include the part number of the PDI RJE V. 35 card.

Pack the card in the original factory packing material, if available. If the original material is not available, good commercial packing material should be used. Reliable commercial packing and shipping companies have the facilities and materials to repack the item. BE SURE TO OBSERVE ANTISTATIC PRECAUTIONS.

## Theory of Operation

The HP 98641A Option 001 PDI RJE V. 35 card allows an HP 9000 Series 300 computer to appear either as a 2780 or 3780 Remote Job Entry Station to a remote computer mainframe.

## Functional Theory of Operation

A functional block diagram of the PDI RJE V. 35 card is shown in figure 3-1. Reference should also be made, as necessary, to the schematic logic diagram, figure $6-1$, in Chapter 6.

The PDI RJE V. 35 card communicates with the mainframe through interface circuitry that is treated like memory addresses by the mainframe. Information is exchanged between the card and mainframe through shared RAM memory and hardware registers. Access to shared memory and hardware registers is obtained through the shared memory controller. Data is transferred on the shared data bus. Interface between the card and mainframe is managed by interrupt circuitry and the address comparator connected to the upper bits of the mainframe memory address bus.

The PDI RJE V. 35 EPROM contains operating firmware for the Z-80 CPU (U28, see figure 6-1), which executes the programs stored in the EPROM. Shared memory is used to exchange information between the card Z-80 CPU and the mainframe. The Z-80 controls the Serial Input/Output (SIO) circuit (U27, see figure $6-1$ ) and the Counter Timer Circuit (CTC, see U12 on figure 6-1). The SIO and CTC circuits perform serial I/O operation (SIO) and counter and timing functions (CTC). The Z-80 also performs and controls various other interface functions on command from the mainframe processor.

The Modem Control Register Latch (U6) and Modem Status Register Buffer (U5) hold control and status information being exchanged between a modem and the card. Line drivers (U1, U2, U3, U7, and U8) and receivers (U9 and U10) convert the internal TTL signals to CCITT V. 35 electrical levels for transmissions over the datacomm link.

## Z-80 Subsystem

The Z-80 CPU, SIO, and CTC circuits control the operation of the PDI RJE V. 35 card. The CPU, SIO, CTC, and the ROM and default switches (SW1) are tied together through the internal Z-80 16-bit address bus (ZA) and 8 -bit data bus (ZD). These buses belong exclusively to the PDI RJE V. 35 card and are not accessible by the mainframe.


Figure 3-1. PDI RJE V. 35 Functional Block Diagram

Shared RAM and registers are accessed through the shared data and shared address buses. Access to the shared buses is controlled by the Shared Memory Controller (see figure 3-1). In general, bus access is granted to the first processor that requests the bus. If the shared memory controller grants access to one processor and the other processor requests access during the memory cycle, the controller holds the second processor off until the memory cycle is complete, after which shared memory access is granted to the second processor. If a simultaneous-request conflict occurs, bus access defaults to the mainframe processor. Only 15 bits of address bus and 8 bits of data bus are gated to the shared buses from the mainframe. The remaining mainframe address bus bits are gated to the address comparator to establish select code identification. The address comparator bits combine with the shared address bus bits to establish the range of mainframe memory addresses that pertain to a particular device. Upper-byte mainframe data bus bits ( 8 through 15 ) are not used by the PDI RJE V. 35 card.

## Select Code Recognition

The Address Comparator (U43) decodes mainframe upper memory bits to detect card accesses. The BAS input from the mainframe gates the comparator inputs to ensure that the address is stable. When the address is recognized, the $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Q}$ output is activated, causing the IMA (l'm Addressed) output to return acknowledgment to the mainframe. The DTACK (Data Acknowledge) output is also enabled, and is activated later by the Shared Memory Controller.

The signals BLDS (Buffered Lower Data Strobe) and MYPA (My Peripheral Address) are ANDed with the Request Enable flip- flop (U23, pin 4) to produce the mainframe shared memory request signal, one of the inputs to the Shared Memory Controller. The Request Enable flip-flop ensures that the Shared Memory Controller has completed any memory cycles in process before granting access for a new cycle, because the mainframe and card processors are not synchronized with each other.

## Interrupt System

The mainframe driver enables or disables interface card interrupts by sending control sequences to the shared data bus that set or clear the Interrupt Enable flip-flop (U14, pin 5) through a hardware register access.

When the PDI RJE V. 35 card determines that service from the mainf rame is required, the interrupt condition is sent to a register in shared memory. The memory write cycle automatically resets the Interrupt Request flip-flop (U23, pins 9 and 10). If interrupts are enabled (Interrupt Enable Q output is low), and service is requested (Interrupt Request Q output is low), the Interrupt Demultiplexer (U34) is enabled. When the enable signal is received by the Interrupt Demultiplexer, the interrupt level switches are decoded (SW2, pins 6 and 7), which activates one of the interrupt request lines (IR3 through IR6).

Interrupt requests are cleared by the mainframe when it reads the Interrupt Condition register in shared memory. The interrupt request is removed when the Interrupt Register Decoder (U22) activates one of the Set inputs on the Interrupt Request flip-flop.

## NOTE

A portion of RAM is shared by both the card and the mainframe. Some of these shared RAM locations are referred to as registers; the Interrupt Condition register is this type of register.

During power-up, the computer mainframe pulls the RESET input on all interface cards low. This causes the PDI RJE V. 35 card to reset its Z-80 CPU by activating its reset input for the duration of the RESET pulse, and clears the Reset flip-flop (U15, pin 9). When the Reset flip-flop Q output goes low, it resets or presets other flip-flops that must be initialized to a known state. The Z-80 CPU then disables the Reset flip-flop during execution of its reset routines. A shared hardware register access is used to terminate the hardware reset.

When a control register operation is used to reset the card, the control sequence is handled through the Shared Memory Controller which sends the reset command to the Reset flip- flop. The flip-flop then:

- Disables mainframe interrupts by setting the Interrupt Enable flip-flop.
- Disables mainf rame interrupt requests by setting the Interrupt Request flip-flop.
- Clears the hardware Semaphore flip-flop (semaphore busy).
- Initializes the CTC and SIO circuits by activating their Reset inputs.
- Disables Modem Control Latch (U6) outputs to ensure that the TR (Terminal Ready) and RS (Request-to-Send) lines are inactive until initialized by the Z-80 CPU.
- Initializes the baud rate Clock Dividers (U13) to ensure proper timing synchronization.
- Interrupts the Z-80 CPU through its Nonmaskable Interrupt (NMI) line. Note that during power-up when RESET is active, the RESET input is recognized by the Z-80, and the NMI input is ignored.


## Shared Memory Controller

## Addressing

Communication between the PDI RJE V. 35 card and the mainframe is handled through a set of memory addresses, some of which are handled as registers. Only alternate addresses from the mainframe are used because the least significant bit is not connected (shared address bit 0 is connected to mainframe address bit 1 , etc.). The upper two bits of the shared address bus (shared address bits 13 and 14 , mainframe address bits 14 and 15) determine the data destination (write) or source (read) as follows:

Table 3-1. Address Bits

| SA14 | SA13 | Source/Destination |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | Hardware Registers |
| 0 | 1 | RAM Lower Block (U25) |
| 1 | 0 | RAM Upper Block (U25) |
| 1 | 1 | Not Used |

Shared memory addressing is accessed through a set of dual-input multiplexer/latch circuits (U39, U40, U41, U42). The Access Select flip-flop (U19, pin 9) selects the memory address from the mainframe or card CPU, then latches the address (U16, pin 3) to maintain proper signals during the memory cycle.

## Read/Write Control

The mainframe read/write control line is buffered through the same multiplexer/latch circuits that handle memory addresses. U39, pin 15 carries mainframe read/write control (U39, pin 2) during mainframe memory accesses, and is held inactive during Z-80 accesses (U39, pin 3). The latched mainf rame read/write signal controls the direction of the 8 - bit bus transceiver (only the lower eight bits of the 16 -bit bus are used), and drives the $2 B$ (read/write) input of the memory control multiplexer.

The Z-80 read/write control line (ZRD) controls the direction of the shared data bus transceiver (U45), and drives the 2 A (read/write) input of the memory control multiplexer (U32, pin 5). The Access Select flip-flop determines which input ( 2 A or 2 B ) is used to drive the shared read (SRD) output which, when gated with shared memory timing clocks from U17, controls the RAM write enable (SWR) line.

## Clock Circuits

The 7.3728 MHz oscillator drives a pair of flip-flop frequency dividers (U19, pins 1 through 6; and U15, pins 1 through 6) to generate symmetrical timing pulses at $1 / 2$ and $1 / 4$ the clock frequency, respectively. The 3.6864 MHz system clock output (TP5) is also used to drive the Z-80 clock input after being waveshaped by Q1, Q2, and their associated circuitry. The output of the second divider (U15, pin 6) produces a 1.8432 MHz frequency reference for the CTC circuit, which generates baud rate timing signals for the SIO circuit. CTC timing signals are fed to the SIO circuit through the baud rate multiplexer (U11).

## Memory Access Select Timing

At the beginning of a processor memory cycle, the card or mainframe CPU sends a memory request. The Z-80 outputs A15, MREQ, and RFSH are combined (U24, pin 1) to drive the IA input of the memory control multiplexer (U32). The mainframe BLDS output is combined with MYPA (TP6), then gated with shared memory timing ( U 17 , pin 6 through U 23 to U 4 , pin 11 ) to drive the 1 B input of the memory control multiplexer (U32). The same line is also connected to the D input of the Access Control flip-flop, which selects the mainframe or card processor when its clock goes high.

The Access Control flip-flop is clocked when the oscillator and system clock (TP5) are both low (U24, pin 13 goes high). (Note that U16, pin 4 and U17, pin 6 are both low, indicating that no memory cycle is in progress.) The state of the Access Select flip-flop's D input at clock time determines which processor gets control of the shared memory cycle. If $D$ is low, the mainframe processor is connected; if $D$ is high, access defaults to the card's Z-80 processor. When the system clock (TP5) input to the timing chain goes high, the 1 A or 1 B input. to the memory control multiplexer (U32) is selected by the Access Control flip-flop, inverted by the multiplexer, then used to start a memory cycle when the timing chain flip-flops (U17, pin 2) are clocked on the falling edge of the system clock (TP5).

## Memory Cycle Timing

If no memory cycle is in progress, the shared memory access request lines from both processors are sampled on alternate falling edges of the 7.37 MHz clock when TP5 is low. If a memory cycle is in progress, request sampling is held off until the cycle is complete. The two memory cycle timing chain flip-flops (U17) control memory cycle timing.

A memory cycle timing diagram is shown in figure 3-2. The diagram shows the relationship of the clock oscillator (U18) and the system clock (TP5). Assume that all previous memory cycles have run to completion. The Shared Memory Controller samples the incoming memory request lines on alternate falling edges of the clock oscillator when the system clock at TP5 is low. When a shared memory access request is received, it propagates through intermediate gates and the memory control multiplexer (U32), then arrives asynchronously at the D input of the first timing chain flip-flop (U17, pin 2). If the request is from the mainframe, it arrives at the Access Select flip-flop's D input slightly earlier. (If a memory cycle is in progress, the access request from either processor is held off by U23, pins 3 and 14, which are held high by U17, pin 6 . Both inputs go low at the end of the memory cycle, enabling any pending requests in order of established priority. The mainf rame takes precedence in simultaneous pending requests.)

When TP5 is low, if a shared memory request is pending prior to the falling edge (B) of the clock oscillator, the Access Select flip-flop is clocked to determine which processor gets control of shared memory. The output of the flip-flop is then sent to the various multiplexers that control signal routing in the memory and hardware register circuitry.

After the multiplexers have had time to settle, the address latches (U39 through U42) are clocked on the next rising edge (C) of the clock oscillator (TP5 also goes high). The latched address then propagates to the RAMs and hardware register address decoding circuits.

On the next falling edge of the system clock (TP5), which is also the next rising edge of the clock oscillator (E), the shared memory request at the D input of the first timing chain flip-flop is clocked, causing the flip-flop to clear. The output change (Q output goes low) immediately disables clocking to the Access Select flip-flop and address multiplexer latches, and releases the Z-80 WAIT line if the Z-80 is selected. The 3 Y or 4 Y outputs of the memory control multiplexer (U32) are set to enable the appropriate data bus transceiver (U44 or U45), and the Shared Write (SWR) control line is gated to the RAM (U36, pins 4 and 5 both high). This sequence initiates a memory read or write cycle.

The memory access (read or write) is complete on the next falling edge (I) of the system clock (TP5). At this time, the second timing chain flip-flop is clocked, causing pin 8 to go low. This disables the SWR line, forcing it high (end of write cycle), and sends a DTACK (Data Acknowledge) to the mainframe if the mainframe has access to shared memory. The controller then hangs in the same state until the shared memory access request is removed by the processor. When the processor releases the request line, the D input (U17, pin 2) goes high, releasing the data bus transceivers. The timing chain then resets to its idle state. After the next rising edge to U 17 , pin 3 , the controller is ready to process a new memory request.

## Hardware Registers

The four read and four write registers that are implemented completely in hardware (RAM is not used) are selected when SA2 through SA14 are all 0 (U36, pin 8 low). The hardware register decoder (U21) combines SA0, SA1, and the shared read line to enable the appropriate register.

Only bit 7 is implemented in write registers 0 and 1. Register 0 , interface reset, sets the Reset flip-flop (U15, pins 8 through 13). Register 1, interrupt enable, sets or clears the Interrupt Enable flip-flop (U14, pins 1 through 6).


Figure 3-2. Memory Cycle Timing

The upper four bits (bits 4 through 7) of read registers 0 and 1 are implemented by the tri-state multiplexer (U33). SD0 through SD3 are held high (0) by pull-up resistors, except that SD2 is pulled low (1) by U33, pin 3 during reads from register 0 (interface ID). Read register 0 provides the Switch R setting (SW2, pin 8) and card identification to the shared data bus. Read register 1 provides the interrupt level switch settings, state of the interrupt request flip- flop, and the state of the interrupt enable flip-flop.

Register 3 is the modem control and status register. Data written to this register is latched by the modem control latch (U6). Data inputs are taken from the modem status register buffer (U5).

Register 2 controls the hardware semaphore. Data inputs (read register) sample the state of the semaphore flip-flop (U14, pin 8). At the end of the read access, the flip-flop is clocked, causing the output to be set (D input is always 1). A write to this register clears the flip-flop by pulsing the clear line. The semaphore is normally used as a hold-off flag to tell the other processor that a resource is in use and is not available until the current operation has been completed. At the end of the operation, the semaphore is cleared to enable access by the other processor. This provides a means to protect the integrity of shared data without risk of scrambling buffer and queue pointers and data.

## Shared RAM

RAM address space is divided into two segments: lower and upper blocks. The first two locations of the lower block are also connected to special decoding hardware that control interrupts between the processors that share the memory. One register is used as a Command register; the other as an Interrupt Condition register. When commands are sent from the mainframe to the card Command register, the command flip-flop is set, causing an interrupt to the card processor through the SIO CTSB input. Data placed in the Interrupt Condition register by the card processor sets the Interrupt Request flip-flop, which then interrupts the mainframe processor if interrupts are enabled.

## Maintenance

If the PDI RJE V. 35 card did not pass the self-test described in Chapter 2, it is recommended that you return the card to Hewlett-Packard. If further testing is desired, however, a test hood can be used to test more of the card's circuitry. The test hood, part number 5062-3302, is included with the product.

The PDI RJE V. 35 card self-test is programmed in ROM and functionally tests portions of the hardware on the card. (If a test hood is installed, more hardware is tested.)

The self-test includes a ROM test, a RAM test, a CTC test, an SIO test, a semaphore test, and a frontplane loopback test. There are two ways to invoke self-test: it is automatically invoked during power up when the Auto Reset line is pulled low, or it may be invoked dynamically by a Self-test interrupt from the host computer.

## CAUTION

The host must NOT attempt to interrupt the PDI RJE V. 35 card until it has received a Self-test Done interrupt from the card.

## Test Hood

As noted above, a test hood is included with the product. The test hood (part number 5062-3302) connects to connector J1. When the test hood is installed, a pattern is generated in a section of the self-test that externally loops back through the line drivers and receivers.

Self-test results are interpreted by user interface software. If the test hood is installed and the user interface software indicates that the self-test is OK, the card passed the self-test. If the card did not pass self-test, the software will print the select code of the card and identify it either as a 98628 card or a 98641 card. This indicates that the card failed self-test.

To test the card using the test hood, perform the following:

1. Turn computer system power off.
2. Connect the test hood (part number 5061-3302) to connector J 1 .
3. Turn on computer system power. The self-test will execute.

Upon successful completion of self-test, the following will occur:

1. The card will send the host a Self-test Complete interrupt.
2. A message will be displayed on the system console identifying the card as a 98641 V at 20 . This indicates that the card passed self-test.
3. The card will execute the initialization routine.

Upon unsuccessful termination of self-test, the following will occur:

1. All registers are pushed onto the stack.
2. The system console will display the card's select code, will identify the card as either a 98628 or 98641 , and will specify it failed.
3. The card sends the host a Self-test Complete interrupt.
4. The Z-80 is halted. Interrupts are disabled at this point.

## Repair

If desired, isolation to a defective part may be performed. Please be advised, however, that such work is at your discretion and is your responsibility; moreover, NOTE THAT CUSTOMER REPAIR OR MODIFICATION OF THE PDI RJE V. 35 CARD WILL INVALIDATE WARRANTY AND RENDER THE CARD INELIGIBLE FOR REPAIR BY HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY. If such repair service is performed, the replaceable parts information in Chapter 5 and the service diagram in Chapter 6 will be of assistance.

## Replaceable Parts

This chapter contains information for ordering replaceable parts for the PDI RJE V. 35 card. Table 5-1 contains a list of replaceable parts, table 5-2 contains the names and addresses of the manufacturers indexed by the code numbers in table 5-1. Chapter 6 contains a diagram showing the locations of the parts on the PDI RJE V. 35 card.

## Replaceable Parts

Table 5-1 contains a list of replaceable parts in reference designation order. The following information is listed for each part:

1. Reference designation of the part.
2. The Hewlett-Packard part number.
3. Part number check digit (CD).
4. Total quantity.
5. Description of the part.
6. A five-digit manufacturer's code number of a typical manufacturer of the part. Refer to table 5-2 for a cross-reference of the manufacturers.

## Ordering Information

To order replacement parts or to obtain information on parts, address the order or inquiry to the nearest Hewlett-Packard Sales and Service Office (Sales and Service Offices are listed at the back of this manual).

To order a part listed in the replaceable parts table, quote the Hewlett-Packard part number (with the check digit), and indicate the quantity required. The check digit will ensure accurate and timely processing of your order.

To order a part that is not listed in the replaceable parts table, specify the following information:

1. Identification of the kit containing the part (refer to the product identification information supplied in Chapter 1).
2. Description and function of the part.
3. Quantity required.

Table 5-1. HP 98641 A Option 001 Replaceable Parts

| Reference Designation | HP Part Number | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} C \\ D \end{array}\right\|$ | Qty | Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 98641-66510 | 1 | 1 | PC Board assembly | 28480 | 98641-66510 |
| C1 | 0160-6500 | 7 | 22 | CAPACITOR-FXD . O1UF +100-0\% 50VOC CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C2 | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . O1UF $+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C3 | 0180-0197 | 8 | 2 | CAPACITOR-FXD 2.2UF+-10\% 20VDC TA | 56289 | 1500225x9020A2 |
| C4 | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $014 \mathrm{~F}+100-0 \%$ 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C5 | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD. $01 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C6 | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . O1UF +100-0\% 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C7 | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $014 \mathrm{~F}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C8 | 0180-1746 | 5 | 1 | CAPACITOR-FXD 15UF+-10\% 20VDC CER | 56289 | 1500156x902082 |
| C9 | 0180-0393 | 6 | 1 | CAPACITOR-RXD 39UF +-10\% 10VDC TA | 56289 | 1500396X901082 |
| C10 | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . O1UF $+100-0 \%$ SOVDC CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C12 | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . O1UF +100-0\% 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| ${ }^{\text {c13 }}$ | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $01 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C14 | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD. O1UF $+100-0 \%$ 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C15 | 0160-4807 | 3 | 1 | CAPACITOR-FXD 33PF +-5\% 100 VDC CER $0+$ - 30 | 28480 | 0160-4870 |
| C16 | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . O1UF +100-0\% 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C17 | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD. O1UF +100-0\% 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| ${ }^{C 18}$ | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . O1UF $+100-0 \%$ SOVDC CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C19 | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD. O1UF $+100-0 \%$ SOVDC CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C20 | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $01 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C21 | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD. O1UF $+100-0 \%$ S0VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C22 | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD. $014 \mathrm{~F}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{CER}$ | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C23 | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . 01 UF +100-0\% SOVDC CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C24 | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $014 \mathrm{U}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C25 | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $010 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C26 | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD. $01 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C27 | 0160-6500 | 7 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD. $010 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \%$ SOVDC CER | 28480 | 0160-6500 |
| C40 | 0180-0197 | 8 |  |  | 56289 | 1500225 X9020A2 |
| CR1 | 1901-0025 | 2 | 1 | DIODE-GEN PRP 100 V 200MA D0-7 | 28480 | 1901-0025 |
| CR2 | 1902-3002 | 3 | 2 | DIODE-ZRN $2.37 \mathrm{~V} 5 \% \mathrm{DO}-7 \mathrm{PD}=.4 \mathrm{~W} \mathrm{~T}==-.074 \%$ | 28480 | 1902-3002 |
| CR3 | 1901-0518 | 8 | 2 | DIODE-SM SIG SCHOTTKY | 28480 | 1901-0518 |
| CR4 | 1901-0518 | 8 |  | DIODE-SM SIG SCHOTTKY | 28480 | 1901-0518 |
| CR10 | 1902-0049 | 2 | 1 | DIODE-ZENER 6.13 V | 28480 | 1902-0049 |
| CR1 1 | 1902-3002 | 3 |  | DIODE-ZRN $2.37 \mathrm{~V} 5 \% \mathrm{DO}-7 \mathrm{PD}=.4 \mathrm{~W} \mathrm{~T}$ T $=-.074 \%$ | 28480 | 1902-3002 |
|  | 2110-0712 |  | 3 | FUSE 4A 125V SUBMINIATURE | 28480 | 2110-0712 |
| F2 | 2110-0712 | 8 |  | FUSE 4A 125V SUBMINIATURE | $28480$ | $2110-0712$ |
| F3 | 2110-0712 | 8 |  | FUSE 4A 125V SUBMINIATURE | 28480 | 2110-0712 |
| Q1 | 1854-0019 |  |  | TRANSISTOR NPN SI T0-18 PD=360MW | 28480 | 1854-0019 |
| Q2 | 1853-0015 | 7 | 1 | TRANSISTOR PNP SI PD $=200 \mathrm{MLJ} \mathrm{FT}=500 \mathrm{MHZ}$ | 28480 | $1853-0015$ |
| Q3 | 1854-0215 | 1 | 3 | TRANSISTOR NPN, 2 N3904 | 28480 | 1854-0215 |
| Q4 | 1854-0215 | 1 |  | TRANSISTOR NPN, 2 N3904 | 28480 | 1854-0215 |
| QS | 1854-0215 | 1 |  | TRANSISTOR NPN, 2N3904 | 28480 | 1854-0215 |
| R1 | 0683-1055 | 5 | 1 | RESISTOR 1M 5\% . 25 W CF TC $=0-800$ | 28480 | 0683-1055 |
| R5 | 0698-0082 | 7 | 4 | RESISTOR 464 1\% . 1256 J F TC $=0+-100$ | 24546 | CT4-1/8-T0-4640-F |
| R6 | 0757-0405 | 4 | 1 | RESISTOR 162 1\% . 125 LJ F TC $=0+-100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-T0-1628-F |
| R7 | 0698-0082 | 7 |  | RESISTOR 464 1\% . 1256 L F TX $=0+-100$ | 24546 | CT4-1/8-T0-4640-F |
| R8 | 0698-0082 | 7 |  | RESISTOR 464 1\% . 1256 W F TX $=0+-100$ | 24546 | CT4-1/8-T0-4640-F |
| R9 | 0698-0082 | 7 |  | RESISTOR 464 1\% . 125 W F $\mathrm{TX}=0+-100$ | 24546 | CT4-1/8-T0-4640-F |
| R10 | 0757-0346 | 2 | 2 | RESISTOR 10 1\% . 125 W F TC $=0+-100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-10RO-F |
| R11 | 0757-0346 | 2 | 2 | RESISTOR 10 1\%.125W F $\mathrm{CC}=0+-100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-10RO-F |
| R13 | 0698-0083 | 8 | 1 | RESISTOR 1.96 K 1\%. 125 W F TC $=0+-100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-T0-1961-F |
| R14 | 1810-0561 | 8 | 1 | NETWORK-RES 16-DIP6.8K OHM $\times 15$ | 28480 | 1810-0561 |
| R15 | 1810-0517 | 4 | 1 | NETWORK-RES 10 SIP6.OK OHM $\times 9$ | 28480 | 1810-0517 |
| SW1 | 3101-2747 | 5 | 2 | SUITCH ASSEMBLY, 8-POSITION DIP | 28480 | 3101-2747 |
| SW2 | 3101-2747 | 5 |  | SWITCH ASSEMBLY, 8-POSITION DIP | 28480 | 3101-2747 |
| 41 | 1820-3778 | 0 |  | IC DRVR TTL COMM EIA RS-423 DUAL | 02237 | 9636ATC |
| U4 | 1820-1201 | 6 | 2 | IC GATE TTL 1.5 AND QUAD 2-INP | 01295 | SN74LS08N |
| U5 | 1820-1491 | 6 | 1 | IC BFR TTL LS NONOINV HEX 1 -INP | 01295 | SN74LS367AN |
| U6 47 | $1820-1997$ $1826-0175$ | 7 3 | 1 | IC FF TTL LS D-TYPE POS-EDGE-TRIG PRI-IN | 01295 | SN74LS374N |
| U7 | 1826-0175 | 3 | 2 | IC COMPARATOR | 02237 | LM319N |
| U8 | 1820-2703 | 5 | 1 | IC DRVR TTL DIFF LINE QUAD | 28480 | 1820-2703 |

Table 5-1. HP 98641A Replaceable Parts

| Reference Designation | HP Part Number | C | Qty | Description | Mfr Code | Mir Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 98641-66501 | 5 | 1 | PC BOARD ASSEMBLY | 28480 | 98641-66501 |
| C1 | 0160-3847 | 9 | 22 | CAPACITOR-FXD . $01 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C2 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $01 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C3 | 0180-0197 | 8 | 1 | CAPACITOR-FXD 2.2UF+-10\% 20VDC TA | 56289 | 1500225 99020 A 2 |
| C4 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . O1UF $+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C5 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $014 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C6 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $01 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \%$ 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C7 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $01 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 23480 | 0160-3847 |
| C8 | 0180-1746 | 5 | 1 | CAPACITOR-FXD 15UF+-10\% 20VDC CER | 56289 | $1500156 \times 902082$ |
| C8 | 0180-0393 | 6 | 1 | CAPACITOR-RXD 39UF +-10\% 10VDC TA | 56289 | 150D396×901082 |
| C10 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $01 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C12 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $01 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C13 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $01 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C14 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $014 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \%$ 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C15 | 0160-4807 | 3 | 1 | CAPACITOR-FXD 33PF +-5\% 100 VDC CER 0+-30 | 28480 | 0160-4870 |
| C16 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $014 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C17 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . O1UF +100-0\% 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C18 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $014 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C19 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $014 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C20 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . O1UF +100-0\% 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C21 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD. O1UF +100-0\% 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C22 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $01 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C23 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . O1UF $+100-0 \%$ 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C24 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . O1UF +100-0\% 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C25 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $01 \mathrm{UF}+100-0 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C28 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . O1UF +100-0\% 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| C27 | 0160-3847 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . O1UF +100-0\% 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-3847 |
| CR1 | 1901-0025 | 2 | 1 | DIODE-GEN PRP 100V 200MA DO-7 | 28480 | 1901-0025 |
| CR2 | 1902-3002 | 3 | 1 | DIODE-ZRN 2.37V 5\% DO-7 PD=.4W $T C=-.074 \%$ | 28480 | 1902-3002 |
| CR3 | 1901-0518 | 8 | 2 | DIODE-SM SIG SCHOTTKY | 28480 | 1901-0158 |
| CR4 | 1901-0158 | 8 |  | DIODE-SM SIG SCHOTTKY | 28480 | 1901-0518 |
| F1 | 2110-0592 | 4 | 1 | FUSE 4A 125V NTD .281X. 093 | 28480 | 2110-0592 |
| F2 | 2110-0592 | 8 | 1 | FUSE 4A 125V NTD . 281 X .093 | 28480 | 2110-0592 |
| F3 | 2110-0592 | 4 |  | FUSE 4A 125V NTD . 281 X .093 | 28480 | 2110-4832 |
| Q1 | 1854-0019 | 3 | , | TRANSISTOR NPN SI TO-18 PD=360MW | 28480 | 1854-0019 |
| Q2 | 1853-0015 | 7 | 1 | TRANSISTOR PNP SI PD $=200 \mathrm{MW}$ FT $=500 \mathrm{MHZ}$ | 28480 | 1853-0015 |
| R1 | 0683-1055 | 5 | 3 | RESISTOR 1M 5\% .25U CF TC=0-800 | 28480 | 0683-1055 |
| R2 | 0683-1055 | 5 |  | RESISTOR 1M $5 \%$. 25 V CF $T C=0-800$ | 24840 | 0683-1055 |
| R3 | 0757-0449 | 6 | 1 | RESISTOR 20K $1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC $=0+-100$ | 24546 | CT4-1/8-T0-2002-F |
| R4 | 0683-1055 | 5 |  | RESISTOR 1M 5\%.25V CF TC $=0-800$ | 24840 | 0683-1055 |
| R5 | 0698-0082 | 7 | 4 | RESISTOR 464 1\% .125 W F TC=0+-100 | 24546 | CT4-1/8-T0-4640-F |
| R6 | 0757-0405 | 4 | 1 | RESISTOR 162 1\% .125w F TC=0+-100 | 24546 | C4-1/8-T0-1628-F |
| R7 | 0698-0082 | 7 |  | RESISTOR 464 1\%. 125 W F TX=0+-100 | 24546 | CT4-1/8-T0-4640-F |
| R8 | 0698-0082 | 7 |  | RESISTOR 464 1\%. 125 W F TX=0+-100 | 24546 | CT4-1/8-T0-4640-F |
| R9 | 0698-0082 | 7 |  | RESISTOR 464 1\% .125W F TX $=0+-100$ | 24546 | CT4-1/8-T0-4640-F |
| R10 | 0757-0346 | 2 | 2 | RESISTOR 10 1\%. 125 W F $\mathrm{TC}=0+-100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-T0-10R0-F |
| R11 | 0757-0346 | 2 | 2 | RESISTOR 10 1\% .125W F TC=0 + - 100 | 24546 | C4-1/8-T0-10R0-F |
| R12 | 0698-0083 | 8 | 2 | RESISTOR 1.96K $1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC $=0+-100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-T0-1961-F |
| R13 | 0698-0083 | 8 |  | RESISTOR 1.96K $1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC $=0+-100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-T0-1961-F |
| R14 | 1810-0561 | 8 |  | NETUORK-RES 16-DIP6.8K OHM $\times 15$ | 28480 | 1810-0561 |
| R15 | 1810-0517 | 4 | 2 | NETWORK-RES 10 SIP6.OK OHM $\times 9$ | 28480 | 1810-0517 |
| R16 | 1810-0517 | 4 | 2 | NETWORK-RES 10 SIP6.OK OHM $\times 9$ | 28480 | 1810-0517 |
| R17 | 1810-0162 | 5 | 1 | NETUORK-RES 14 DIP4.7K OHM X 13 | 11236 | 760-1-R4.7K |
| SW1 | 3101-2510 | 0 | 2 | SUITCH ASSEMBLY-ROCKER20.0000-MHZ $0.01 \%$ | 28480 | 3101-2510 |
| Su2 | 3101-2510 | 0 |  | SWITCH ASSEMBLY-ROCKER20.0000-MHZ 0.01\% | 28480 | 3101-2510 |
| U1 | 1820-3778 | 0 | 4 | IC DRVR TTL COMM EIA RS-423 DUAL | 02237 | 9636ATC |
| U2 | 1820-3778 | 0 |  | IC DRVR TTL COMM EIA RS-423 DUAL | 02237 | 9636atc |
| U3 | 1820-3778 | 0 |  | IC DRVR TTL COMM EIA RS-423 DUAL | 02237 | 9636ATC |
| U4 | 1820-1201 | 6 | 1 | IC GATE TTL 1.5 AND QUAD 2 -INP | 01295 | SN74LS08N |
| U5 | 1820-1491 | 6 | 1 | IC BFR TTL LS NONOINV HEX 1-INP | 01295 | SN74LS367AN |
| 46 | 1820-1997 | 7 | 1 | IC FF TTL LS D-TYPE POS-EDGE-TRIG PRI-IN | 01295 | SN74LS374N |
| U7 | 1820-3778 | 0 |  | IC DRVR TTL COMM EIA RS-423 DUAL | 02237 | 9636ATC |
| U8 | 1820-2703 | 5 | 1 | IC DRVR TTL DIFF LINE QUAD | 28480 | 1820-2703 |

Update 1 (August 1986)

Table 5-1. HP 98641A Replaceable Parts


Update 1 (August 1986)
5-4

Table 5-2. Manufacturer's Code List


## Service Diagrams

This chapter contains a parts location diagram and a schematic logic diagram for the PDI RJE V. 35 card.


Figure 6-1. Parts Location Diagram



## COMPONENT SIDE

A1
HP Part No. $\left.\begin{array}{c}98628-66503 \\ 98691-66501\end{array}\right\}$ Rev B
${ }_{98691-66501}{ }^{98629} 1$
98641-66501 Rev

## SCHEMATIC NOTES

PARTIAL REFERENCE DESIGNATIONS ARE SHOWN. PREFIX WITH ASSEMBLY OR SUB DESIGNATION(S) OR BOTH FOR COMPLETE DESIGNATION.
2. COMPONENT VALUES ARE SHOWN AS FOLLOWS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. RESISTANCE IN OHMS
CURVED LINE MEETING A BUS DENOTES THAT LINE ENTERS THE BUS, A STRAIGHT LINE
MEETING THE BUS DENOTES THAT LINE DOES NOT ENTER THE BUS
4. R18-R20 LOADED FOR 98629. R15, R16, R9, CR2, \& C7 NOT LOADED.
5. PRINTED CIRCUIT ASSEMBLY PART NUMBER:

98628A ASYNC/DATA LINK INTRFACE: 98628-66503
98629A RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INTERFACE: $98629-6650$
98691A PROGRAMMABLE INTERFACE: $98691-66501$
98641A REMOTE JOB ENTRY INTERFACE: $98641-66501$
7. NOTETO W5,W6,W

W5,6,AND 7 ARE PROVIDED FOR USE WITH EPROMS ON THE 98691. TO CHANGE INPUTS TO
+5V THE TRACES TO ZA11. ZA13 AND ZA14 MUSTBE CUT BEFORE INSTALANG +5V PADS TO RESTORE NORMAL CONFIGURATION, REMOVE JUMPERS TO + 5 V AND INSTALL
THEM IN THEIR ZAxX CONNECTED POSITIONS.

8. NOTE TO W3, W4, W5

W3 AND. WA ARE PROVIDED FOR RAM CONFIGURATION AND W5 IS PROVIDED FOR USE WITH EPROM ON THE 98641. FOR THE 98641 RAM, JUMPER W4 IS REMOVED AND JUMPER W3 IS
INSTALLED. FOR THE 98641 EPROM, TRACE W5, BETWEEN A14 AND ZA14, IS CUT AND A14 JUMPERED TO +5 U

8. NOTE TO W3, W4, W5:

W3 AND W4 ARE PROVIDED FOR RAM CONFIGURATION AND W5 IS PROVIDED FOR USE WITH






Chapter 7
Product History

This chapter lists the changes that have been made to the HP98641A PDI RJE.

| Date Code | Remarks |
| :--- | :--- |
| B-2428 | Original board. |
| B-2528 | Line drivers (U1, U2, U3, and U7) changed from <br> $\quad$B-20-2117 to 1820-3778. |
|  | EPROM changed from 98641-81001 to 98641-81003. |

## V. 35 Cable Information

This appendix shows a drawing of the V. 35 cable (Figure A-1) with the connector pins labeled for both connectors. Also, table A-1 shows the two connector pin labels, the names of the signals on each of the pins, and the function of those signals.


Figure A-1. V. 35 Cable

Table A-1. V. 35 Cable Pin Descriptions

| P1 PIN | P2 PIN | NAME | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| A | 1 | - | Shield Ground |
| B | 13 | - | Signal Ground |
| C | 2 | RTS | Request To Send |
| D | 7 | CTS | Clear To Send |
| E | 10 | DSR | Data Set Ready |
| F | 9 | RLSD | Received Line Signal Detect |
| H | 14 | SDA | Send Data (Signal A) |
| P | 15 | RDA | Received Data (Signal A) |
| R | 3 | SDB | Send Data (Signal B) |
| S | 16 | SCRA | Serial Clock Receive (Signal A) |
| V | 6 | SCRB | Serial Clock Receive (Signal B) |
| X | 18 | SCTA | Serial Clock Transmit (Signal A) |
| Y | 5 | SCTB | Serial Clock Transmit (Signal B) |
| AA | 17 |  |  |

Unused Pins on P1-J, K, L, M, N, U, W, Z, BB, CC, DD, EE, FF, HH, JJ, KK, LL, MM, NN
Unused Pins on P2-8, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

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## Reader Comment Card

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