

^{cgrs}MICROTECH

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PETDISK

6502PDS

CGRS Microtech Inc.

DATA 1

Data Acquisition And Control System

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1) INTRODUCTION

The CGRS Microtech DATA 1 is a printed circuit board which adds data acquisition and control capability to the Commodore 64.

It contains five sections:

- 1) Analog to Digital Converter
- 2) Digital to Analog Converter
- 3) Digital Inputs
- 4) Digital Outputs
- 5) Real Time Clock

2) General Description

The DATA 1 is supplied with a 5.25 inch diskette which contains software that controls all on-board devices, and allows easy data transfer between all devices. To load all the software, perform the following two loads:

LOAD "MACODE",8,1

LOAD "BRTC",8

The Data 1 board plugs into the expansion connector of the Commodore 64. The +5V DC supply voltage is provided from the 64. The on board +12V DC, -12V DC are generated using DC-DC converters. These voltages provide power for the A/D converter and the D/A converter. The ribbon cable headers are provided for connection to external devices.

All devices on board are memory mapped into the area from \$DFFC to \$DFFF. They may be accessed from basic, forth, machine code etc. Drivers are provided on diskette which allow the user to communicate with each device easily. See each section for detailed operating instructions.

3) Analog to Digital Converter

The DATA 1 board uses an Intersil ICL7109 12 bit A/D converter chip. This chip allows analog voltages to be converted into digital form and placed into the Commodore's memory.

A 16 channel analog multiplexer (IH6116) steered by the channel register together with the ICL7109 provides 16 separate analog inputs. The input voltage range is from 0 to 10 volts. (This is adjustable by changing the precision resistors between the mux and the A/D.) The internal reference of the 7109 provides the precision reference voltage required by the A/D converter. A voltage divider R7 and R8 divide the 0-10 volt signal down to a 4.096 full scale voltage which the ICL7109 accepts as its input range. The range can be modified by changing the precision resistors R7 and R8. The conversion value may be scaled by adjusting potentiometer R10 which changes the reference voltage. The Reference voltage is factory set at 2.096 VDC. In order to obtain a channel measurement, the following procedure should be followed:

- 1) Load the Basic file " BRTC ".
- 2) Place the desired A/D channel into the variable CHAN in line 1010.
- 3) Run the program starting at line 1000 and the 12 bit decimal value will be printed on the screen.

4) DIGITAL TO ANALOG CONVERTER

The DAATA 1 board uses an Analog Devices 7542N 12 bit D/A converter. The D/A provides an analog voltage directly proportional to the contents of its 12 bit register. An on board pin programmable precision voltage reference AD584 provides precision output voltages of 10.000V, 7.500, 5.000V and 2.500V. This voltage is fed to the DAC to form the full scale voltage output. The output voltage is programmable from on board jumpers. The 12 bit value to be written to the DAC is first placed in two bytes of Ram. A machine language routine is then called to transfer the two bytes of information from Ram to the DAC 12 bit output register. An AD542 precision BiFet op amp is used as the Dac output amplifier.

To place a 12 bit value into the DAC registers:

- 1) Load the file "BRTC" from the supplied diskette. Load the Machine Code file "MAC-CODE", 8,1 from the diskette.
 - 2) Set the variable LOBYT in line 2040 to the desired 8bit lo byte value and the variable HIBYT in line 2050 to the desired high 4 bit nibble. Always set the 4 most significant bits of HIBYT to zeroes.
 - 3) Type RUN 2030 and the DAC output will reflect the value placed in it's registers.
- To clear the DAC registers type run2020.

5) DIGITAL OUTPUTS

The DATA 1 uses a 74LS374 octal latch and a 74LS174 hex latch to provide 10 TTL compatible digital outputs. The outputs may be used to drive digital displays, control multiplexers, solid state relays etc... The value to be written to the outputs is poked from BASIC to transfer data to the output registers.

To place bits 0-7 on the first port:

```
POKE 57343,VALUE1
```

Each bit of VALUE1 represents a power of 2 from 2^{**0} to 2^{**7} .

```
bit1= $2^{**0}$ =1
```

```
bit2= $2^{**1}$ =2 etc.
```

All bits are summed together to form the decimal value to be poked to location 57343.

To place bits 8,9 on the second port:

```
POKE 57342,VALUE2
```

The first four bits of VALUE2 are the A/D Converter channel address bits. The fifth and sixth bits of VALUE2 are the ninth and tenth digital outputs.

The outputs must be buffered to drive conventional type relays or devices requiring more current than 2.6mA at +5VDC. and 24mA at ground.

6) DIGITAL INPUTS

The DATA 1 uses a 74LS244 Octal buffer and a 74LS367 hex buffer to provide 12 TTL compatible (0-5V) digital inputs. The inputs allow monitoring of switches, contact closures and other TTL logic etc... They are read in the following manner.

To read Inputs 0-7

```
PRINT PEEK ( 57343 )
```

Once again each bit represents a power of 2 from 2^{**0} to 2^{**7} .

To read inputs 8-11

```
PRINT PEEK ( 57342 )
```

The first two inputs of this latch are for monitoring the run status of the real time clock and the A/D Converter. Mask them off and look at the 4 most significant bits.

7) REAL TIME CLOCK

The DATA 1 board uses an OKI MSM58321RS Cmos real time clock calender chip. This crystal controlled chip allows the Commodore 64 computer to keep track of the year, month, day of month, day of week, hours, minutes and seconds.

A basic program (BRTC) prompts the user to enter the time and date and places this into Ram. They are later transferred into the 58321 registers using a machine language program (MC). When you wish to print the time and date on the screen, just call the 'Basic' subroutine and the information will appear on the screen. An on board battery keeps the Real Time Clock running when the power is not available. Set the clock once and forget it. The battery should be replaced once a year.

To load the real time clock software type Load "brtc",8 with the supplied diskette in the disc drive. When READY appears, type Load "MC",8,1 to load the machine code program.

To enter the time and date type RUN 500, once the DATA 1 software has been loaded. The program will prompt you for the year, month, day of month, day of week, hours, minutes and seconds. Enter all parameters and the program will load them into the RTC chip and perform a read afterwards.

To read the time and date just type RUN. The time and date as well as a header will appear on the screen. Modifications may be made to the format of the print statements as necessary, or eliminated completely if events based on times are required to be initiated.

DATAONE CONNECTOR PIN OUT

Connector J3 has all even number pins connected to ground. All odd number pins are signal level.
J3 is all analog input signals.

PIN NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
	ANALOG INPUT
7	AI 0
11	AI 1
15	AI 2
19	AI 3
23	AI 4
27	AI 5
31	AI 6
33	AI 7
3	AI 8
5	AI 9
9	AI10
13	AI11
17	AI12
21	AI13
25	AI14
29	AI15

ANALOG OUTPUT

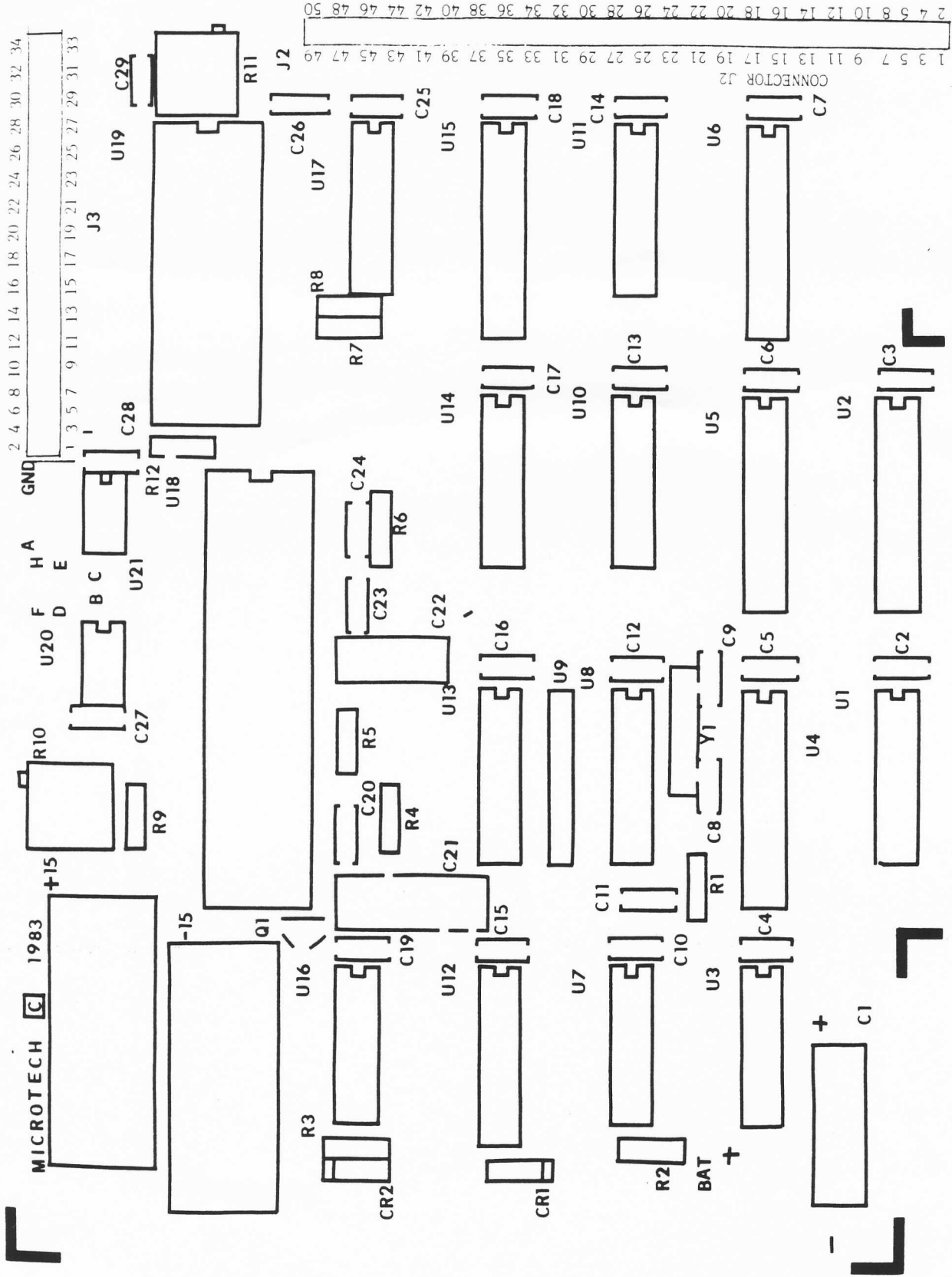
The analog output signal is to the left of J3 and it is labled A and GND.

Connector J2 is used for all the digital input and digital output signals.

PIN NUMBER	DISCRIPTION
	DIGITAL INPUT
15	DI 0
7	DI 1
13	DI 2
5	DI 3
11	DI 4
3	DI 5
9	DI 6
1	DI 7
23	DI 8
17	DI 9
19	DI10
21	DI11
	DIGITAL OUTPUT
39	DO 0
37	DO 1
35	DO 2
33	DO 3
31	DO 4
29	DO 5
27	DO 6
25	DO 7
41	DO 8
43	DO 9



CONNECTOR J3



END OF MAE PASS!

	0010	; FILE ARTC
	0020	; REAL TIME CLOCK DRIVER
	0030	. BA \$9400
	0040	. DS \$9400
	0050 INIT	. DE \$DFFF
	0060 STAT	. DE \$DFFE
	0070 DDAD	. DE \$DFFD
	0080 CTBUF	. DE \$DFFC
9400-	0090 ARR	. DS 15 ; ARRAY STORAGE
	0100	;
	0110 BUSY	
940F- 48	0120	PHA
9410- AD FE DF	0130 CHK	LDA STAT ; LOAD STATUS OF RTC BUSY
9413- 29 01	0140	AND #01 ; MASK OFF ALL BUT RTC STA
9415- F0 F9	0150	BEQ CHK ; YES-CHECK AGAIN
9417- 68	0160	PLA ; NO-RETURN
9418- 60	0170	RTS
	0180	;
	0190	;
9419- 48	0200 READ	PHA ; SAVE A
941A- 8A	0210	TXA
941B- 48	0220	PHA ; SAVE X
941C- A9 00	0230	LDA #00 ; DISABLE ALL CTRL LINES,
941E- 8D FC DF	0240	STA CTBUF
9421- A2 0D	0250	LDX #13
9423- CA	0255 AGA	DEX
9424- 8E FD DF	0260	STX DDAD ; PLACE RTC ADDR ON BUS
9427- 20 0F 94	0270	JSR BUSY
942A- A9 01	0280	LDA #01 ; RAISE ADDR WR LINE
942C- 8D FC DF	0290	STA CTBUF
942F- EA	0300	NOP
9430- A9 10	0310	LDA #\$10 ; LOWER AD WR LINE, DISABL
9432- 8D FC DF	0320	STA CTBUF
9435- A9 13	0330	LDA #\$13 ; RAISE READ LINE
9437- 8D FC DF	0340	STA CTBUF
943A- EA	0350	NOP
943B- EA	0360	NOP
943C- EA	0370	NOP
943D- EA	0380	NOP
943E- EA	0390	NOP
943F- EA	0400	NOP
9440- AD FC DF	0410	LDA CTBUF ; READ RTC REG
9443- 29 0F	0420	AND #15
9445- 9D 00 94	0430	STA ARR, X ; STORE IN ARRAY
9448- A9 0A	0440	LDA #10 ; LOWER READ LINE
944A- 8D FC DF	0450	STA CTBUF
944D- 8A	0460	TXA ; SET N FLAG
944E- D0 D3	0470	BNE AGA
9450- 68	0480	PLA
9451- AA	0490	TAX ; RESTORE X
9452- 68	0500	PLA ; RESTORE A
9453- 60	0510	RTS
	0520	;
	0530	;
	0540	;

9454-	48	0550	WRITE	PHA	; SAVE A
9455-	8A	0560		TXA	
9456-	48	0570		PHA	; SAVE X
9457-	A9 00	0580		LDA #00	; DISABLE CTRL LINES
9459-	8D FC DF	0590		STA CTBUF	
945C-	AZ 0D	0600		LDX #13	; # OF RTC REG'S
945E-	CA	0605	DEC	DEX	
945F-	8E FD DF	0610		STX DDAD	; PUT REG ON B BUS
9462-	20 0F 94	0620		JSR BUSY	
9465-	A9 01	0630		LDA #01	
9467-	8D FC DF	0640		STA CTBUF	; RAISE AW, KEEP DDAD ENAB
946A-	EA	0650		NOP	
946B-	A9 00	0660		LDA #00	; LOWER AW, KEEP DDAD ENAB
946D-	8D FC DF	0670		STA CTBUF	
9470-	BD 00 94	0680		LDA ARR, X	; FETCH DATA FROM ARRAY
9473-	8D FD DF	0690		STA DDAD	; PLACE DATA ON B BUS
9476-	A9 02	0700		LDA #02	; RAISE WR LINE
9478-	8D FC DF	0710		STA CTBUF	
947B-	EA	0720		NOP	
947C-	EA	0730		NOP	
947D-	EA	0740		NOP	
947E-	A9 00	0750		LDA #00	; LOWER WR LINE
9480-	8D FC DF	0760		STA CTBUF	
9483-	8A	0770		TXA	
9484-	D0 D8	0780		BNE DEC	
9486-	A9 10	0790		LDA #\$10	; DISABLE DDAD REG
9488-	8D FC DF	0800		STA CTBUF	
948B-	68	0810		PLA	
948C-	AA	0820		TAX	; RESTORE X
948D-	68	0830		PLA	; RESTORE A
948E-	60	0840		RTS	
		0850		. EN	

END OF MAE PASS!

--- LABEL FILE. ---

AGA =9423	ARR =9400	BUSY =940F
CHK =9410	CTBUF =DFFC	DDAD =DFFD
DEC =945E	INIT =OFFF	READ =9419
STAT =DFFE	WRITE =9454	

770000, 948F, 948F

END OF MAE PASS!

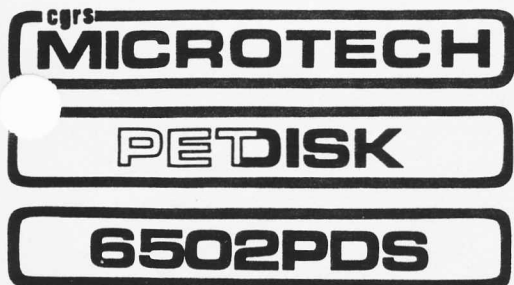
	0010	; FILE "A7542"
	0015	; D/A MACHINE CODE DRIVER
	0016	; DAC AD7542JN
	0020	;
	0030	BA \$94A0
	0040	OS \$94A0
	0050 CTBUF	DE \$DFFC
	0060 DDREG	DE \$DFFD
94A0-	0070 ARR	DS 02
	0080	;
94A2- A9 FF	0090 TRY	LDA #\$FF
94A4- 8D A0 94	0100	STA ARR
94A7- A9 FF	0110	LDA #\$FF
94A9- 8D A1 94	0120	STA ARR+1
94AC- 48	0125 FIRST	PHA
94AD- AD A0 94	0130	LDA ARR : FETCH REG DATA
94B0- 29 0F	0140	AND #\$0F : MASK OFF SECOND NIBBLE
94B2- 8D FD DF	0150	STA DDREG : PLACE DATA ON B BUS
94B5- 20 E1 94	0160	JSR WR
	0170	;
94B8- AD A0 94	0180 SEC	LDA ARR : FETCH REG DATA
94BB- 29 F0	0190	AND #\$F0
94BD- 18	0200	CLC
94BE- 6A	0210	ROR A
94BF- 6A	0220	ROR A
94C0- 6A	0230	ROR A
94C1- 6A	0240	ROR A
94C2- 09 10	0250	ORA #\$10 : ADD REG ADDRESS TO 94&B5
94C4- 8D FD DF	0260	STA DDREG
94C7- 20 E1 94	0270	JSR WR
	0280	;
94CA- AD A1 94	0290 THRD	LDA ARR+1 : FETCH REG DATA
94CD- 29 0F	0300	AND #\$0F
94CF- 09 20	0310	ORA #\$20 : ADD REG ADDR
94D1- 8D FD DF	0320	STA DDREG : PLACE ON B BUS
94D4- 20 E1 94	0330	JSR WR
	0340	;
94D7- A9 30	0350 OUT	LDA #\$30 : REG ADDR OR
94D9- 8D FD DF	0360	STA DDREG
94DC- 20 E1 94	0370	JSR WR
94DF- 68	0375	PLA
94E0- 60	0380	RTS
	0390	;
94E1- A9 05	0400 WR	LDA #5
94E3- 8D FC DF	0410	STA CTBUF : ACTIVATE DAC WR LINE
94E6- A9 00	0420	LDA #00
94E8- 8D FC DF	0430	STA CTBUF : RESET CTRL REG
94EB- 60	0440	RTS
	0450	;
94EC- 48	0460 CLDAC	PHA
94ED- A9 14	0470	LDA #\$14 : LOWER DAC CLEAR LINE
94EF- 8D FC DF	0480	STA CTBUF
94F2- A9 10	0490	LDA #\$10 : CLEAR CTRL REG
94F4- 8D FC DF	0500	STA CTBUF

94F7- 68	0505	PLA
94F8- 60	0510	RTS
	0520	EN

END OF MAE PASS!

--- LABEL FILE: ---

ARR =94A0	CLDAC =94EC	CTBUF =0FFC
DDREG =0FFD	FIRST =94AC	OUT =94D7
SEC =94B8	THRD =94DA	TRY =94A2
WR =94E1		
//0000, 94F9, 94F9		



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ADDEDNUM FOR DATA 1

To make the DATA 1 Board read both positive and negative input, you need to add the following Basic statements:

```
1121 LET T = PEEK(A) AND 32
1122 IF T>0 THEN PRINT"+";
1123 IF T=0 THEN PRINT"-";
```

You can also do the same to check for overrange:

```
1124 LET U=PEEK(A) AND 16
1125 IF T>0 PRINT"OVERRANGE";
```

If you want to change the D/A voltage reference, you can do the following:

OUTPUT VOLTAGE	PIN PROGRAMMING
1- 7.5V	Connect pin 2 to pin 3(U20) or connect Jumper D to F
2- 5.0V	Connect pin 2 to pin 1(U20) or connect Jumper B to D
3- 2.5V	Connect pin 3 to pin 1(U20) or connect jumper B to F