# NBSIR 73-271 (R) Field Service Test Model: Computer-Controlled U System Manual for System

R. J. Carpenter

Electronic Instrumentation Measurement Engineering Institute for Applied Technology

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Measurements Automation Information Processing Technology Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology

August 23. 1973

Instruction Manual

Prepared for

Department of the Air Force HQ – USAF (AFTAC/TAP) Patrick A. F. B., Florida 32925 •

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# FIELD SERVICE TEST MODEL: COMPUTER-CONTROLLED U SYSTEM MANUAL FOR SYSTEM

by R. J. Carpenter, K. M. Gray D. S. Grubb and L. J. Palombo

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Field Service Test Model uses a computer to control the operation of from 1 to 15 EECO 881 receivers for unattended operation. Each receiver is connected to the computer by an ADACS (Automatic Data Acquisition Control System) Interface Chassis, which provides the necessary decoding and conversion for communication between the receiver and the computer (see figure 1).

This manual describes the operation of the overall system. 2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The purpose of the receivers is to produce a record of the phase of several VLF radio signals over a long period of time. As originally used, each receiver was run independently with its own output recording device and with some operator monitoring of the receiver controls.

The computer-controlled U system uses a small computer to monitor the status of the receiver and its output signal; perform the necessary programmed calculations on the status and signal; manipulate the receiver's controls for proper operation of the

Certain commercial equipment and materials are identified in this paper in order to adequately specify the components used. In no case does such identification imply recommendation or endorsement by the National Bureau of Standards, nor does it imply that the material or equipment identified is necessarily the best available for the purpose.

receiver; and record the phase of the output signal.

The system consists of a minicomputer with a 16-bit word size and 32K words of core memory, several computer peripheral devices (teletypewriters, etc.), an analog subsystem for receiving analog signals from the receivers, a digital subsystem for digital signals to and from the computer, a connector panel, and up to 15 receivers with their attached ADACS Interface Chassis units (see figure 1).

The receiver functions that must be computer-controlled for proper operation of the receivers in unattended usage are: RF gain, uncorrected phase, tracking rate, and blanking level. See figure 2.

# 2.1 RF GAIN

In manual operation, the RF gain is set by the operator, using the RF Gain control on the front panel of the receiver. In automatic (computer-controlled) operation, the computer controls the RF Gain by monitoring the amplitude of the receiver's output signal and by sending the appropriate gain level information back to the receiver. (The RF Gain control on the front panel of the receiver is deactivated when the receiver is in automatic operation.)

The amplitude is converted into binary bits by the analog subsystem of the computer. The computer specifies the gain level in the form of 5 binary bits. These bits at decoded into 14 lines by the ADACS unit for the operation of relays in the receiver, which select the resistance to be used in the receiver's RF gain circuit.

#### 2.2 PHASE

In automatic operation, the computer monitors the difference between the corrected and uncorrected phase signals of the receiver to determine when to order a phase shift of the uncorrected phase signal. The phase difference is converted into binary bits in the analog subsystem of the computer. When a phase shift is needed, the computer sets the Phase Change bit (15) and generates an output transfer. Each output transfer is accompanied by a flag, which is a 10-microsecond pulse. The Phase Change bit and the flag pulse are used by the circuitry in the ADACS unit to generate a 10-microsecond Phase Change Pulse, which is sent to the receiver to shift the uncorrected phase signal 50 microseconds.

# 2.3 TRACKING RATE

In manual operation, the tracking rate of the receiver is adjusted using the Tracking Rate switch on the front panel of the receiver. In automatic operation, the computer uses the peak-topeak noise (phase variation) on the phase output of the receiver to determine the tracking rate for the receiver.

The computer specifies the tracking rate in the form of 4 binary bits. These bits are decoded into 6 lines by the ADACS unit for the operation of relays in the receiver, which select the receiver's tracking rate.

# 2.4 BLANKING LEVEL

In manual operation, the Blanking Level control on the front panel of the receiver is set by the operator. In automatic operation, the computer monitors the blanking pulses from the receiver to determine the blanking level for the receiver. (The Blanking Level control on the front panel of the receiver is deactivated when the receiver is in automatic operation.)

The blanking pulses from the receiver are converted into an analog voltage level by circuitry in the ADACS unit. The voltage is called Blanking Percentage and it is converted into binary bits by the analog subsystem of the computer. The computer specifies the blanking in the form of 6 binary bits. These bits are converted into an analog blanking level voltage by the ADACS unit for use by the receiver.

#### 2.5 FREQUENCY

The frequency of the receiver is always determined by the setting of the Channel Select switches on the front panel of the receiver. The setting of the switches is monitored by the computer. 2.6 OPERATIONAL STATUS

A change in the operational status of a receiver will cause a computer interrupt. Since a single interrupt line is shared by all of the receivers, when the computer receives an interrupt it must examine the status lines for each of the receivers to determine which has changed its status. The status lines are for INE (Invalid Data Equipment sensed), Manual/Automatic switch, and Maintenance/ Normal switch.

#### 2.7 MANUAL/AUTOMATIC SWITCH

The Manual/Automatic switch is on the front panel of the ADACS Interface Chassis. Its output is used by both the receiver and the computer.

#### 2.8 MAINTENANCE/NORMAL SWITCH

The Maintenance/Normal switch is on the front panel of the ADACS Interface Chassis. Its output is used only by the computer (as a status indicator).

### 2.9 CARDIOID

The three binary bits from the cardioid are monitored by the computer. A change in the least significant bit will cause an interrupt to the computer, which will then examine the status of digital input word that contains the three bits.

# 3. SYSTEM COMPONENTS

The system components consist of the computer subsystem; the real-time clock; the a-c power loss detector; the missing pulse detector; the receivers and ADACS Interface Chassis units; and the Test Unit. All except the Test Unit are shown in figure 1.

# 3.1 COMPUTER SUBSYSTEM

The computer subsystem consists of the CPU (central processing unit), the computer peripherals (teletypewriters, paper tape reader, etc.), the analog subsystem, the digital subsystem, and the connector panel.

The computer subsytem is described in the Manual for Computer Subsystem. The computer is a general-purpose digital computer with a 16-bit word size and 32 K words of core memory.

#### 3.2 REAL-TIME CLOCK

A real-time clock is attached to the system via the digital portion of the Connector Panel. The clock uses a Cesium beam standard and may be set to an accuracy of one microsecond. It generates an interrupt to the computer every second and every minute. As used with this system, it provides time information in days, hours, minutes, and seconds (see figures 8 and 9).

3.3 A-C POWER LOSS DETECTOR

The power loss detector is shown in figure 10. It is used to alert the operator in the event of a power failure.

#### 3.4 MISSING PULSE DETECTOR

The missing pulse detector (figure 11) is used to detect the condition that exists when the computer, due to a programming error or computer malfunction, is locked in a program loop. Since the computer program is no longer controlling the system when it is in this state, an external detector is needed to return the receivers to manual operation.

The missing pulse detector circuit receives a 10-microsecond pulse from the computer at least once every 20 seconds from the flag bit (the pulse generated on all digital output transfers). As long as these pulses occur, the retriggerable one shot circuit, NE555, will be on. The output of the NE555 circuit is used by the optical isolator circuit, TI 112, to provide the gate voltage for the SCR (silicon-controlled rectifier), which completes the circuit to the relay. When the relay is energized, it connects the input power to the ADACS units.

If the computer becomes locked in a program loop, it will no longer be generating output pulses. Without these pulses, the NE555 circuit will time out and drop its output to the optical isolator. Without its input, the optical isolator will no longer provide the gate voltage for the SCR, and the SCR will open the circuit to the relay. When the relay circuit is opened, the relay contacts will disconnect the power to the ADACS units. The loss of power to the ADACS units will cause the Manual/Automatic relays in the various receivers to drop to the Manual position, thereby forcing the receivers into the manual mode of operation.

# 3.5 RECEIVERS AND ADACS INTERFACE CHASSIS UNITS

The receivers and ADACS units are described in the Manual for Receiver and ADACS Interface Chassis. Up to 15 receivers may be attached to the system.

#### 3.6 TEST UNIT

The Test Unit is not a part of the operational system, but is used for maintenance of the receiver and ADACS units. The Test Unit is described in the Manual for Test Unit.

# 4. SYSTEM INTERFACES

The interfaces between the component units of the system are shown in figure 1. Interfaces within the computer subsystem are shown in the Manual for Computer Subsystem and are covered in detail in the manuals supplied by the computer manufacturer. The interfaces between the receiver, the ADACS Interface Chassis unit, and the Connector Panel are shown in more detail in figure 2. The unit/ detachment input is merely a connector wired to denote the appro-

priate number.

#### 4.1 CABLING AND PIN ASSIGNMENTS

The cable connections for the system are shown in figures 3 and 4. The receiver and the ADACS Interface Chassis are interconnected as shown in figure 3. The dotted lines within the box for the ADACS unit show relationships between inputs and outputs. The interrupt lines are "daisy-chained" from unit to unit, so that only a single line is sent to the Connector Panel.

The assignment of cable connectors on the Connector Panel to the various receivers and other units is shown in figure 4. The LSB (least significant bit) of the cardioid information from each ADACS unit (pin number P in the cable) is wired to the Common Alarm card (1191) of the computer subsystem's I/O Digital Interface (1100). The output of the alarm is wired to interrupt number 8.

Pin assignments for the various cables are shown in figures 5 through 9.

#### 4.2 ELECTRICAL

The digital signals of the system all use TTL levels. A logical "one" is nominally plus 5 volts and a logical "zero" is at ground.

There are three types of analog signals used between units of the system: phase difference, amplitude, and blanking percentage. The phase difference signal has a voltage range of from zero to plus 10 volts. The amplitude signal has a voltage range of from zero to plus 7.816 volts. The blanking percentage signal has a voltage range of from zero to plus 10 volts.

#### 4.3 MECHANICAL

5.

The connector part numbers and other mechanical details are covered in the manuals on the associated units. The construction of cables using BNC connectors is common to the system and is shown in figure 12. The construction of cables using multi-pin connectors is also common to the system and is shown in figure 13. COMPUTER WORD ASSIGNMENTS

The digital inputs to the Connector Panel (frequency, cardioid, INE, and the switch settings in the ADACS unit) are formed into a word for the computer. This is shown in figure 5.

The digital outputs from the Connector Panel (tracking rate, RF gain, blanking level and phase) are generated from a computer word, which is shown in figure 6.

The analog inputs to the Connector Panel (phase difference, amplitude and blanking percentage) are each used (in turn) as the input to the analog-to-digital converter in the analog interface to generate digital bits, which are formed into a word for the computer. The bits are arranged with the least significant bit from the converter as bit 15 and the remaining bits in order of increasing significance.

The real-time clock provides time information in terms of day, hour, minute and second. The two words are shown in figures 8 and 9.



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