

# TF30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

Operator, programming and service manual

*For Software revision level 1.2*

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# TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

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# TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

## *Operation And Programming System Description*

The TF-30194 is a GPIB/RS-232 controlled remote microwave switching interface. It was designed specifically with a second-generation ATE system in mind, but its generic command structure, and versatile interfacing capability may open up other uses. It is designed to provide switching from as many as 7 input generators to two RF outputs. It also provides auxiliary switching that can be used for spectrum analyzers. The generator inputs can go from DC to 18 GHz, depending which paths you use. The interface can also switch variable attenuation into the VHF path of the primary generator, and 20 dB of fixed attenuation into the microwave path of the primary generator. It has a built-in pulse modulator good to 1 GHz, and a combiner good from DC to 18 GHz. It has a built-in noise source good from 10 MHz to 18 GHz. The remote programming is simple and straightforward.

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## *Operation And Programming Hardware Description*

The hardware for TF-30194 has been designed in a manner very similar to the software. It is a modular package (This may be due to the fact that the hardware was designed by the same person who designed the software). If you look to the hardware references in the rear of this manual, you will find block diagrams and schematics. You will also find pinouts for the front and rear panel connectors, as well as layouts of the RF inputs and outputs.

A couple of things were done in the prototype that are unusual. First of all, the three microwave instrument inputs are in an inset on the left side of the box (facing the front from in front of it). This is because the system that it has been designed for is meant to have those three instruments as roll-up instruments. The side connections allow access to the box without having to get into the back of a system rack. Also, you will find that the bezels are customized for the system it was designed for.

The fixture basically consists of three sections: The power supplies, the microprocessor/control section, and the RF switching/processing section.

It has three power supplies: A +28 Volt supply for the RF relays and the front panel LED indicators, a +5 Volt supply for the digital control and a +-12 Volt supply for the RS-232 communications of the digital controller.

The microprocessor/control section consists of an STD card cage, and four digital boards: A Ziotech ZT7805 GPIB computer and three PRO-LOG 7501 DC control cards.

The digital control is distributed through the A3 wiring distribution board. Three 40-conductor ribbon cables are run from the 7501's to the board, along with the +28V supply and the +5V supply. From this board, the control is separated into 37 lines going to the RF relay section, six lines going to the rear panel external control port and four lines going to the front panel LED indicators.

The 37 control/power lines going to the RF Relay section are passed through the bulkhead separator through a DBM-37 filtered connector that has been fashioned into a filtered male/female adapter.

The RF Relay section is completely isolated from the microprocessor/power section with a bulkhead. As mentioned, all of the lines going through the bulkhead are filtered by the 37-pin connector. This insures maximum noise immunity. All of the internal RF relays, mixers, combiners and attenuators are mounted on a single plate. The noise diode is mounted on a smaller plate raised above the main relay plate in order to insure minimum path distance and ease of removal.

All of the internal RF connections are made with semi-rigid tubing. All RF components are shielded. The noise diode's DC switching is handled by a small relay plate immediately behind it.

The box has two main outputs: RF Out 1 and RF Out 2. They are equal in switching capabilities, and either one can be connected to the various paths.

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### *Operation And Programming Hardware Description (continued)*

The box also has a couple of auxiliary spectrum analyzer outputs: SP1, on the rear panel, and SP2, on the side inset. These can be connected to the RF outputs, and to three auxiliary RF inputs. There is also provision to route one of them straight through the box to be used elsewhere in a system.

There are 7 main RF inputs, and 5 auxiliary RF inputs. Two of the main inputs, and all of the auxiliary inputs are good from DC to 18 GHz. Two more of the main inputs are rated for VHF frequencies. The other three can be used up through VHF frequencies, but two of them were designed for LF/HF generators.

The VHF path of the primary generator path (GN1) can have a variable attenuation added to it. The attenuator is rated to 1.3 GHz.

The microwave path of the primary generator path can have a 20 dB pad added to it.

The VHF path of the secondary generator path can be pulse modulated through a built-in pulse modulator rated up to 1 GHz. The LF generator of the secondary path is automatically switched into the modulator as the modulating source. The modulator provides over 80 dB of on/off modulation, switched as fast as 20 nS.

Both generator paths can be run through a combiner good from DC to 18 GHz.

Both RF outputs can be connected to a noise source good from 10 MHz to 18 GHz.

The two RF outputs can be simultaneously connected to a combination of paths. There are too many possibilities to go over here. Some of the paths are mutually exclusive, but many are not.

For a more complete view of the switching capabilities of this unit, it is suggested that you consult the General Signal Routing Diagram in the rear of this manual, and read the programmer's guide in the following section.

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## *Operation And Programming Programmer's Guide*

The interface has two operating modes: Command, where paths are set, and system parameters are changed or set, and "Pass-through", where it acts as an GPIB/RS-232 translator. The pass through mode is terminated when either interface sends an ASCII 127 (rubout).

The interface can be controlled at any time by either of it's communication interfaces. This allows tremendous flexibility when installed in a system. It even has the ability to simultaneously be accessed by both interfaces, and can output to either one, or both simultaneously.

The serial port's parameters can be changed by software commands, including the character considered to be a serial message termination by the box. (Default is a line-feed, or ASCII 10)

The GPIB's address is set by the switches on the ZT-7805 board, but commands are provided to change it by software. It's messages are terminated by line-feeds in command mode, and/or EOI in both modes.

There are four possible SRQ's on the GPIB buss: Input errors in command mode, request to output in command mode, pass-through mode selected, and request to output in pass-through mode. The default mask sets SRQ's for input errors only, but the operator may select any mask he/she/it wishes.

The path control is done through 3 PRO-LOG<sup>TM</sup> 7501 cards. They are medium-power active low drivers. They are separated into six 8-line ports. (40-45)

Ports 40-43 are direct connections to the relays, and to 5 external control lines accessible on the back panel of the interface through a DBM-15 connector. Port 44 is dedicated solely to control of the programmable attenuator in the VHF path of the GN1 path. Port 45 is used to control 4 indicator lamps on the front panel of the interface that indicate communications, errors and SRQ's.

The port control is accomplished through the use of a six-byte bit map that is updated by the path commands, and then sent to the ports. Two commands can return the status of this bit map to the operator; "RPS" (Return path setup), and "RBM" (Return bit map in binary form).

The commands are matched in lookup tables, and use a tabular system to set/clear bits in the bit map. System commands (Ones that do not affect the paths) are handled on an interpretive basis. Commands to set the attenuator are also interpreted as opposed to being tabularized.

Adding new commands, especially path commands, or altering existing ones is quite simple, involving only three tables for path commands, and one table for system commands. System commands must have the interpretive routines written.



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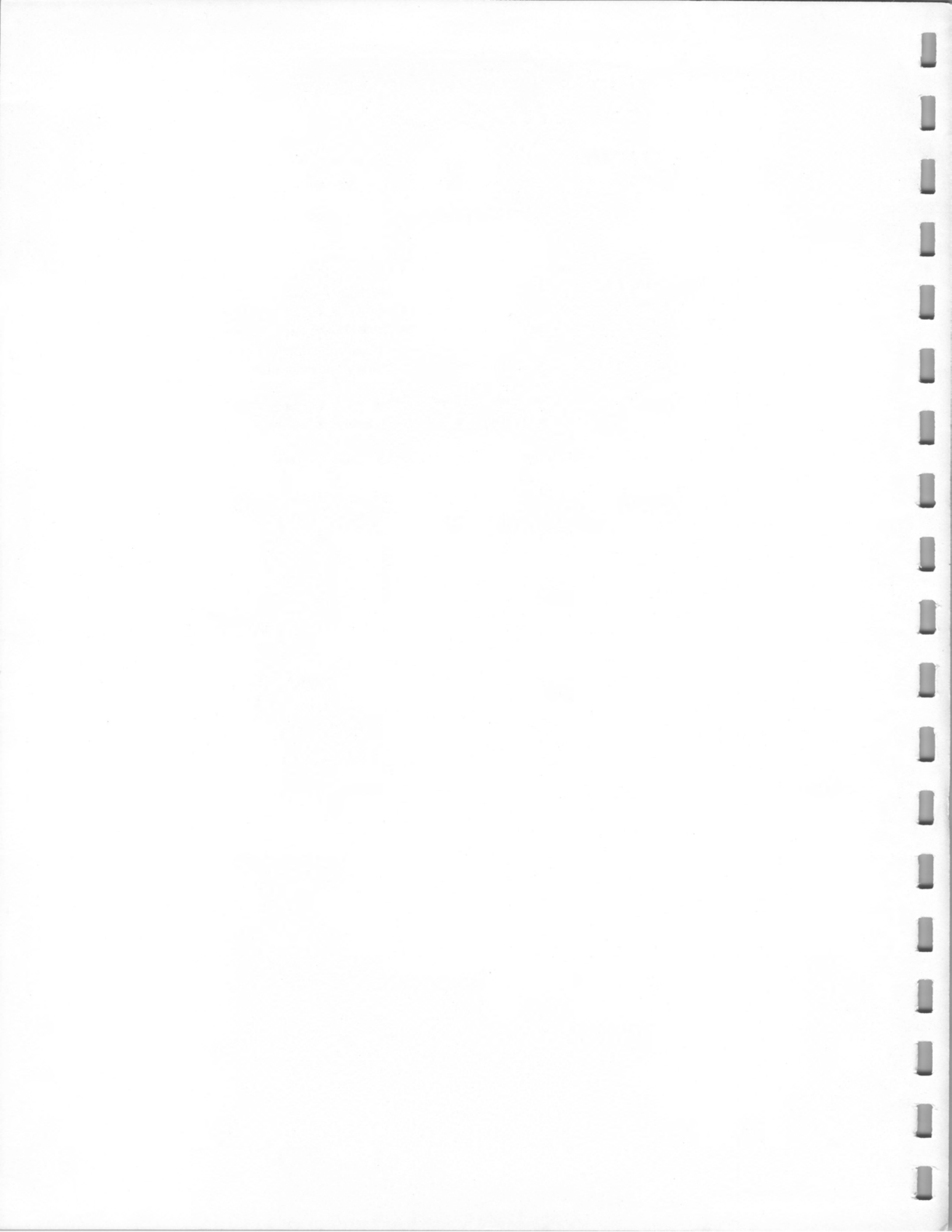
## *Operation And Programming Programmer's Guide (continued)*

Numerical input is allowed from 0 to 255. Anything other than this is considered an error. Negative signs are ignored, as are leading 0's. The number is read from the first numerical character encountered in the command (0-9), to the first non-numerical character encountered after that. Numerical output is from 0 to 255, with no signs, and no leading 0's.

In the command mode, lowercase letters are considered the same as uppercase letters, and spaces are ignored. System commands do not have to have equal signs (=) preceding the numbers, but it usually helps for clarity. Path commands are literally interpreted, and must follow the formats outlined in this manual. All commands except for "CLR" and "CLC" can be concatenated by commas or semicolons. They will be executed in the order received. If an error is encountered in a concatenated string of commands, the commands up to that error are executed, but the execution is aborted for the command in error and any commands after it.

The maximum length of input from either interface is 128 characters, including termination characters. If the length is exceeded, the first characters received start getting written over by new characters. This applies to the pass-through mode too, where data is sent in "packets" delimited by the termination conditions specified for each interface.

If an output to the GPIB bus from the interface is not entered by the computer before another one is requested, the new information is appended to the old reply. Commands that generate replies terminate command streams, as do errors received in command streams.



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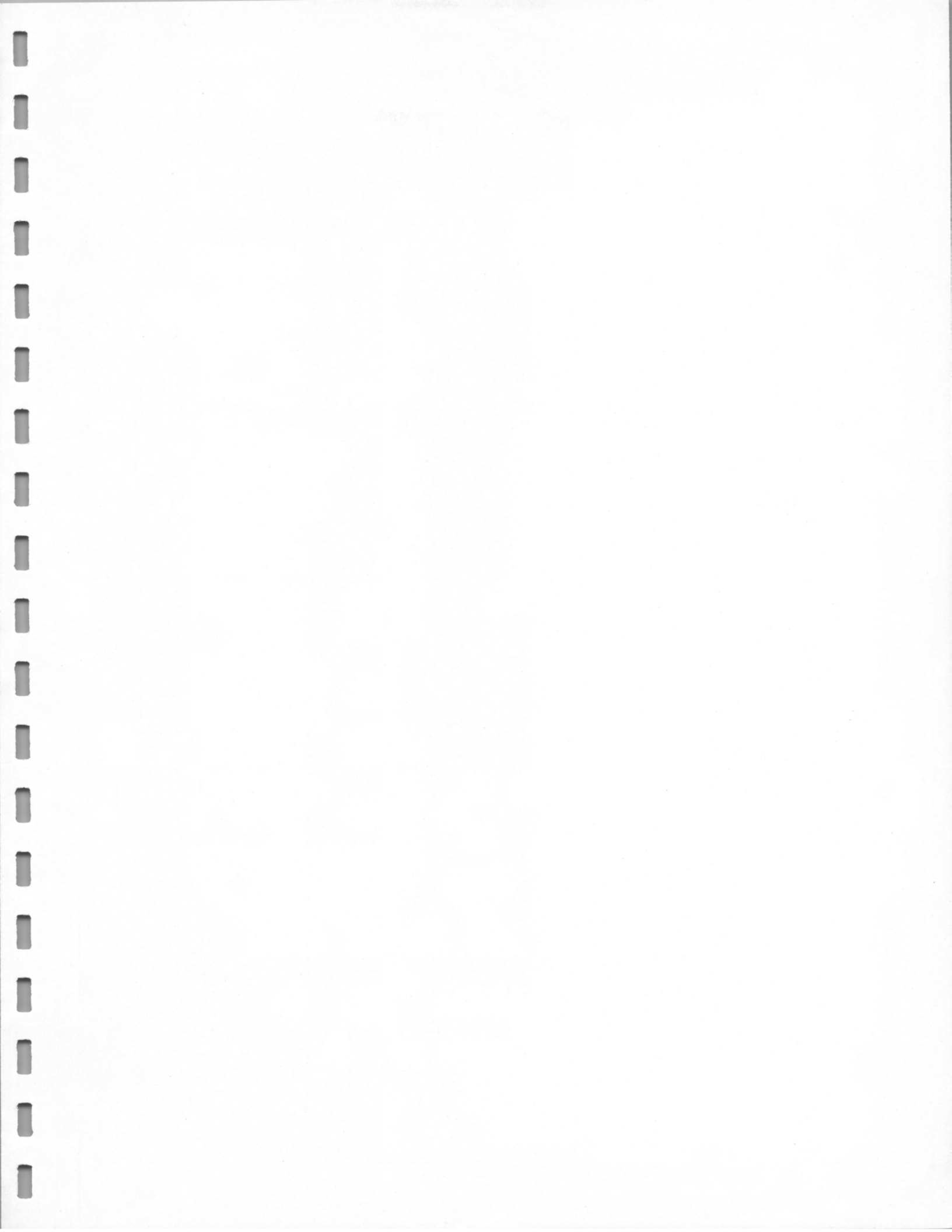
## *Operation And Programming System Command Definitions*

<u>Command</u>	<u>Description</u>
BOT .....	Designate both interfaces as output ports.
CLC.....	Clear communication ports: Resets and clears 488/232 interfaces, and "cleans up" the buffers.
CLP .....	Set paths to default state. (Path clear)
CLR.....	System Clear: Clears all paths to default state, clears buffers and communication ports, and sets default system conditions. (Same as power-up initialization)
IEO .....	Designate the IEEE-488 interface as the output communication port.
PTM.....	Set "Pass-through" mode.
RAD.....	Return the IEEE-488 address.
RBM .....	Return the bit map: Tells the box to directly, without translation, output the contents of the bit map on the designated output port(s).
RPS .....	Return the path setup: Tells the box to return the translated path strings to the designated output ports(s).
RSB.....	Return the status byte: Tells the box to read the status byte, and to return it on the communication port(s) designated as output port(s).
RSO.....	Designate the RS-232 interface as the output communication port.

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## *Operation And Programming System Command Definitions (continued)*

<u>Command</u>	<u>Description</u>
ADR=(XX).....	Set the IEEE-488 interface to the address given by the decimal number XX (0-31).
ATT=(XXX).....	Set the attenuator to XXX dB. (0-127)
BDR=(XX).....	Set the baud rate according to the decimal number XX. (0-17)
SER=(XXX).....	Set the serial mask according to the decimal number XXX.
STM=(XXX).....	Designate the serial termination character as that whose ASCII (or higher) number is given by XXX. (0-255)
STS=(XXX).....	Set the SRQ mask according to the decimal number XXX.



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## *Operation And Programming Path Command Definitions*

<u>Command</u>	<u>Description</u>
GN1=RO1.....	Connect the primary generator path to RF Output 1.
GN2=RO1.....	Connect the secondary generator path to RF Output 1.
RI1=RO1.....	Connect RF Input 1 to RF Output 1.
NOS=RO1.....	Connect the noise diode to RF Output 1.
SPA=RO1.....	Connect the spectrum analyzer path to RF Output 1.
GN1=RO2.....	Connect the primary generator path to RF Output 2.
GN2=RO2.....	Connect the secondary generator path to RF Output 2.
RI2=RO2.....	Connect RF Input 2 to RF Output 2.
NOS=RO2.....	Connect the noise diode to RF Output 2.
SPA=RO2.....	Connect the spectrum analyzer path to RF Output 2.
SPA=RI3.....	Connect the spectrum analyzer path to RF Input 3.
SPA=RI4.....	Connect the spectrum analyzer path to RF Input 4.
SPA=RI5.....	Connect the spectrum analyzer to RF Input 5.
TR1.....	Terminate RF Output 1 in 50 Ohms.
TR2.....	Terminate RF Output 2 in 50 Ohms.
EF1.....	Connect the primary generator path to the primary microwave generator input.
VF1.....	Connect the primary generator path to the primary VHF generator input.
LF1.....	Connect the primary generator path to the primary low frequency generator input.

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## *Operation And Programming Path Command Definitions (continued)*

<u>Command</u>	<u>Description</u>
EF2.....	Connect the secondary generator path to the secondary microwave generator input.
VF2.....	Connect the secondary generator path to the secondary VHF generator input.
LF2.....	Connect the secondary generator path to the secondary low frequency generator.
AIN .....	Connect the primary generator path to the auxiliary input. (VCO)
SP1 .....	Connect the spectrum analyzer path to the VHF spectrum analyzer.
SP2 .....	Connect the spectrum analyzer path to the microwave spectrum analyzer.
CBN .....	Connect the selected primary and secondary generators to the combiner, and provide the output on the primary generator path.
CBF.....	Switch out the combiner, restoring the previous primary and/or secondary generator path connections.
SIF.....	Connect the VHF spectrum analyzer to the auxiliary rear panel input. (IF IN)
MAN.....	Switch a 20 dB pad into the primary microwave generator's path.
MAF.....	Switch out the 20 dB pad, restoring straight-through connection.
AOT.....	Connect the output of the secondary generator path to the auxiliary rear panel output. (AVR LO)
AOF.....	Switch out the auxiliary output, restoring previous secondary generator path.
NON.....	Turn on the the noise diode.
NOF.....	Turn off the noise diode.

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*Operation And Programming  
Path Command Definitions (continued)*

<u>Command</u>	<u>Description</u>
PMN.....	Switch the special pulse modulator into the secondary generator path.
PMF.....	Switch out the special pulse modulator.
LX1=1.....	Select external control line 1. (Active low)
LX1=0.....	Deselect external control line 1. (Floating)
LX2=1.....	Select external control line 2.
LX2=0.....	Deselect external control line 2.
LX3=1.....	Select external control line 3.
LX3=0.....	Deselect external control line 3.
LX4=1.....	Select external control line 4.
LX4=0.....	Deselect external control line 4.
LX5=1.....	Select external control line 5.
LX5=0.....	Deselect external control line 5.



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### *Operation And Programming Setting the serial parameters*

The serial port can be set up to user specifications through the use of 3 system commands: "SER", "BDR" and "STM". "SER" sets up parity, stop bits, and data bits, while "BDR" sets the baud rate. "STM" sets the character that the system should consider a termination character.

"STM": This can be any byte from 0 to 255. The default is 10 (Line Feed).

"BDR": This can be any number from 0 to 17. The set is as follows:

0.....	50 Baud
1.....	75
2.....	110
3.....	134.5
4.....	150
5.....	300
6.....	600
7.....	1,200
8.....	1,800
9.....	2,000
10.....	2,400
11.....	3,600
12.....	4,800
13.....	7,200
14.....	9,600
15.....	19,200
16.....	38,400
17.....	56,000

"SER": This command is followed by a decimal number determined as shown below:

Bits 0 & 1..... Word length: 00 is 5 bits, 01 is 6 bits, 10 is 7 bits, 11 is 8 bits.

Bit 2..... Number of stop bits: 0 is 1 bit, 1 is 1.5 or 2 stop bits.

Bit 3..... Parity enable: 0 is no parity (ignore bits 4 & 5), 1 is parity as determined by bits 4 & 5.

Bit 4 & 5..... Parity bits: 00 is odd, 01 is even, 10 is always 1, 11 is always 0.

Bits 6 & 7..... Not used

The default serial setup is: 9600 Baud, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit and no parity. This is set whenever the instrument is powered up, and when it receives a "CLR" or "CLC" command.

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### *Operation And Programming The GPIB Status Byte*

The status byte will contain flags indicating various conditions within the operating system of the box. It will be maskable by the SRQ mask byte, indicating which of the conditions will be grounds for a 488 SRQ.

The format of both the status and mask bytes will be:

X    A    X    X    P    R    S    E    (LSB)

Where:    A = The SRQ flag; Indicates that service was requested.  
          P = The unit is now in pass-through mode.  
          R = There is a command reply ready.  
          S = There is pass-through data available from the serial port.  
          E = There has been an error.

The default gives an SRQ for errors only (The mask is a decimal 1).

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## *Operation And Programming Replies From the Interface in Command Mode*

The interface has four commands in the Command mode that generate replies: "RSB", "RBM", "RAD" and "RPS". The reply is generated on the designated output buss(es). The output buss is designated using the "IEO", "RSO" and "BOT" commands as explained in the command definitions. The default is IEEE-488 only.

When an output is generated on the GPIB buss, the GPIB status byte has it's # 2 bit set, indicating that a system command reply is available. If the mask set by the "STS" command allows it, an SRQ is generated.

"RSB" generates a single number which is a decimal translation of the GPIB status byte. The message is terminated by EOI and a carriage return/line feed.

"RBM" sends the contents of the bit map directly across the buss in binary format (six bytes). The message is terminated by EOI set with the sixth byte.

"RAD" returns a single number corresponding to the present IEEE-488 address. (0-31)

"RPS" sends five lines, each delimited by a carriage return/line feed, but EOI is not set until the last line feed has been sent. Below is an example of the default return:

```
LINES: 20,24,27, *CR  
LFATT = 0CR  
LFEXT: *CR  
LFSTM = 10CR  
LFADR = 2CR  
LF <- {EOI is set with this byte}
```

The first line contains the numbers of all the relay control lines that have been selected, or are active. The second line returns the value that the attenuator is set to. The third line returns which of the external control lines, if any, are active. The fourth line returns the serial termination character's number. The fifth line gives the present GPIB address.

The GPIB interface is almost completely "Timeout proof". The only possible way that it should time out is if the box receives a "CLR" or "CLC" from the RS-232 interface while it is simultaneously communicating with the GPIB buss. As these reset the buss, you will probably get a timeout. Other than that, you should always be able to enter data on the GPIB buss. If no output is available, a line feed with EOI set is sent.

One note: The box expects intelligible data. If it is not in the pass-through mode, all data sent must be a proper command as specified previously. Anything else is considered an error, and is treated as such (control characters, spaces and the serial termination character sent in the command mode are ignored and are not considered errors). In the pass-through mode, everything except the pass-through terminator is sent straight through.

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### *Operation And Programming The "Pass-through" Mode*

The Pass-through mode is a mode that the interface can be put into wherein it acts as a GPIB/RS-232 translator. All input from one buss is sent unaltered to the opposite buss and output. It is initiated by sending the "PTM" command, and exited when either interface sends an ASCII 127 (rubout).

As mentioned before, the data is received and sent in "packets" not to exceed 128 bytes in length, including termination characters. The GPIB buss must terminate it's packets with EOI set with the last byte, and the serial interface uses the designated serial termination character, as set by the "STM" command. The pass-through terminator is not considered a terminator. If it is received, the pass-through mode is exited immediately, and the buffer is cleared. If the packet is over 128 bytes long, the first bytes received will be overwritten by subsequent bytes received.

In Pass-through mode, outputs are generated on the buss opposite that which the input was received on. If the output is on the GPIB buss, and the "STS" command allows it, an SRQ is generated. The # 2 bit of the GPIB status byte is set to indicate that a pass-through reply is available. All ASCII characters from 0 to 126 are passed through as is.

The serial interface is set up according to the commands "SER", "BDR" and "STM". Otherwise the default settings are in effect.

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### *Assembly Language Software Technical references*

In the following section, you will find some brief descriptions of the operating system of the TF-30194 Microwave Interface. It has been written in 8085 assembly language software to be implemented on the Huntsville Macro Assembler for Intel 8085. An assembler listing of revision 1.2 can be found in the rear of this manual. It is extremely readable, and should provide you with a detailed view of it's operation. The explanations in this section are mainly to clarify some of the more obscure or complicated issues in the system.

The processor is a Ziatech ZT 7805 GPIB computer.

The assembly language operating system for the TF-30194 Microwave ATE interface box is an interrupt-driven I/O-intensive control system.

The system consists basically of 6 parts:

- 1)..... The initialization routines.
- 2)..... The GPIB (IEEE-488) I/O routine.
- 3)..... The RS-232 I/O routine.
- 4)..... The pass-thru handlers.
- 5)..... The system command handlers.
- 6)..... The path control command handlers.

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### *Assembly Language Software Using the Buffers*

There are five 128-byte buffers. Two are for IEEE-488 I/O, two are for RS-232 I/O, and one is a "character buffer" that holds strings that are being processed by central processing routines. The buffers are all global. These buffers should be considered data storage only; They should not be used for operating space.

Each buffer has a control block assigned to it. Each control block consists of three bytes: a fill pointer, an empty pointer and a byte count. The pointers and the byte count are initialized to 0. The fill pointer is incremented each time a byte is entered into the buffer, and the empty pointer is incremented each time a byte is read from the buffer. The byte count is incremented when a byte is entered, and decremented when a byte is removed. It is not a pointer, but a numeric count. It should not go negative, nor should it exceed 128. The pointers are indexes from the base address of the buffer.

The buffers are "circular". i.e. the pointers will go back to the beginning of the buffer when the end of the buffer is encountered.

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## *Assembly Language Software Notes on Path Designations*

In the command mode, the input strings are "cleaned up" by a processing routine, and then compared, byte by byte, to a table of stored comparison strings. If the string matches, a command number is returned, and the appropriate command is executed. If no match occurs, an error is flagged, and execution is halted.

The string matches are stored in a packed string format as shown:

First byte..... This will be the length indicator (1-255)  
Second byte ..... The first character's ASCII number.  
Following bytes (If any)..... The rest of the string, in ASCII format.

Example: For the string "GN1=RO1".

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Hex Value</u>	<u>Character</u>
1 .....	\$07 .....	Length
2 .....	\$47 .....	"G"
3 .....	\$4E .....	"N"
4 .....	\$31 .....	"1"
5 .....	\$3D .....	"="
6 .....	\$52 .....	"R"
7 .....	\$4F .....	"O"
8 .....	\$31 .....	"1"

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### *Assembly Language Software Bit Map Definition*

The bit map provides a software "mirror" of the six control ports provided by the 7501 DC driver cards. Byte 0 corresponds to port 40, byte 1 corresponds to port 41, etc...

The bit map will be set up as follows: The bit number is the number that is used to determine it's location in the map, and the number below it is the line number controlled by that bit.

	MSB							LSB
Bit #:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Byte 0	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Relay Control lines								
Bit #:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Byte 1	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
Relay Control lines								
Bit #:	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Byte 2	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17
Relay Control lines								
Bit #:	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Byte 3	39	38	37	36	35	27	26	25
External Control lines					Relay Control lines			
Bit #:	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32
Byte 4	N/U	34	33	32	31	30	29	28
Attenuator Control								
Bit #:	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40
Byte 5	N/U	N/U	N/U	N/U	43	42	41	40
Front Panel Lamp Control lines								

When a path is selected, the program brings in and decodes a set of control codes. These codes determine which bit(s) will be set or cleared. Each code stands for one bit of the bit map. Each code consists of one byte that is decoded as follows:

A      C      B<sub>5</sub>    B<sub>4</sub>    B<sub>3</sub>    B<sub>2</sub>    B<sub>1</sub>    B<sub>0</sub>    LSB

A indicates whether the bit should be set, or cleared. If it is 1, then the bit is set. If the bit is set, it indicates that the line should be an active LOW, except for the attenuator byte, which is complemented.

B is the number of the bit in the bit map: B<sub>0</sub>-B<sub>2</sub> is the number of the bit, (from 0-7), and B<sub>3</sub>-B<sub>4</sub> is the number of the byte. (from 0-5)

C is set if this is the last byte in the setup stream. It is cleared otherwise.



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### *Assembly Language Software Path Code Definitions*

The following chart contains the bit map setting fields.

The Hex\$ numbers are the actual numbers, in hexadecimal, that should be placed in the field to achieve the desired results on the corresponding line.

The Line numbers correspond to the actual hardware lines in the test fixture, and the bit numbers indicate the bit in the bit map that corresponds to that line.

The T/F line indicates whether or not the bit should be set on that line.

The last byte of each field has it's #6 bit set, to indicate that it is the last byte. See the section on the bit map for further information on the byte format.



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## *Assembly Language Software Path Code Tables*

Path description	Hex\$	Lines	T/F	Bit #
GN1=RO1	07.....	8.....	0.....	7
	08.....	9.....	0.....	8
	0F.....	16.....	0.....	15
	10.....	17.....	0.....	16
	11.....	18.....	0.....	17
	12.....	19.....	0.....	18
	D3.....	20.....	1.....	19
GN2=RO1	87.....	8.....	1.....	7
	0F.....	16.....	0.....	15
	10.....	17.....	0.....	16
	11.....	18.....	0.....	17
	12.....	19.....	0.....	18
	53.....	20.....	0.....	19
RI1=RO1	07.....	8.....	0.....	7
	0F.....	16.....	0.....	15
	10.....	17.....	0.....	16
	11.....	18.....	0.....	17
	92.....	19.....	1.....	18
	53.....	20.....	0.....	19
NOS=RO1	07.....	8.....	0.....	7
	0D.....	14.....	0.....	13
	8F.....	16.....	1.....	15
	10.....	17.....	0.....	16
	11.....	18.....	0.....	17
	12.....	19.....	10.....	17
	11.....	18.....	0.....	17
	12.....	19.....	0.....	18
SPA=RO1	07.....	8.....	0.....	7
	0F.....	16.....	0.....	15
	10.....	17.....	0.....	16
	91.....	18.....	1.....	17
	12.....	19.....	0.....	18
	13.....	20.....	0.....	19
	15.....	22.....	0.....	21
	18.....	25.....	0.....	24
	19.....	26.....	0.....	25
	5A.....	27.....	0.....	26

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*Assembly Language Software  
Path Code Tables (continued)*

Path description	Hex\$	Lines	T/F	Bit #
GN1=RO2	88.....	9.....	1.....	8
	0D.....	14.....	0.....	13
	14.....	21.....	0.....	20
	15.....	22.....	0.....	21
	16.....	23.....	0.....	22
	57.....	24.....	0.....	23
GN2=RO2	07.....	8.....	0.....	7
	08.....	9.....	0.....	8
	0A.....	11.....	0.....	10
	0D.....	14.....	0.....	13
	14.....	21.....	0.....	20
	15.....	22.....	0.....	21
	16.....	23.....	0.....	22
	D7.....	24.....	1.....	23
RI2=GN2	08.....	9.....	0.....	8
	0D.....	14.....	0.....	13
	14.....	21.....	0.....	20
	15.....	22.....	0.....	21
	96.....	23.....	1.....	22
	57.....	24.....	0.....	23
NOS=RO2	08.....	9.....	0.....	8
	8D.....	14.....	1.....	13
	14.....	21.....	0.....	20
	15.....	22.....	0.....	21
	16.....	23.....	0.....	22
	57.....	24.....	0.....	23
SPA=RO2	08.....	9.....	0.....	8
	0D.....	14.....	0.....	13
	11.....	18.....	0.....	17
	14.....	21.....	0.....	20
	95.....	22.....	1.....	21
	16.....	23.....	0.....	22
	17.....	24.....	0.....	23
	18.....	25.....	0.....	24
	19.....	26.....	0.....	25
	5A.....	27.....	0.....	26
SPA=RI3	11.....	18.....	0.....	17
	15.....	22.....	0.....	21
	18.....	25.....	0.....	24
	99.....	26.....	1.....	25
	5A.....	27.....	0.....	26

# TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

*Assembly Language Software  
Path Code Tables (continued)*

Path description	Hex\$	Lines	T/F	Bit #
SPA = RI4	11.....	18.....	0.....	17
	15.....	22.....	0.....	21
	98.....	25.....	1.....	24
	19.....	26.....	0.....	25
	5A.....	27.....	0.....	26
SPA = RI5	11.....	18.....	0.....	17
	15.....	22.....	0.....	21
	18.....	25.....	0.....	24
	19.....	26.....	0.....	25
	DA.....	27.....	1.....	26
TR1	07.....	8.....	0.....	7
	0F.....	16.....	0.....	15
	90.....	17.....	1.....	16
	11.....	18.....	0.....	17
	12.....	19.....	0.....	18
	53.....	20.....	0.....	19
TR2	08.....	9.....	0.....	8
	0D.....	14.....	0.....	13
	94.....	21.....	1.....	20
	15.....	22.....	0.....	21
	16.....	23.....	0.....	22
	57.....	24.....	0.....	23
EF1	C3.....	4.....	1.....	3
VF1	01.....	2.....	0.....	1
	43.....	4.....	0.....	3
LF1	81.....	2.....	1.....	1
	02.....	3.....	0.....	2
	43.....	4.....	0.....	3
EF2	85.....	6.....	1.....	5
	46.....	7.....	0.....	6
VF2	04.....	5.....	0.....	4
	05.....	6.....	0.....	5
	46.....	7.....	0.....	6
LF2	84.....	5.....	1.....	4
	05.....	6.....	0.....	5
	46.....	7.....	0.....	6

## TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

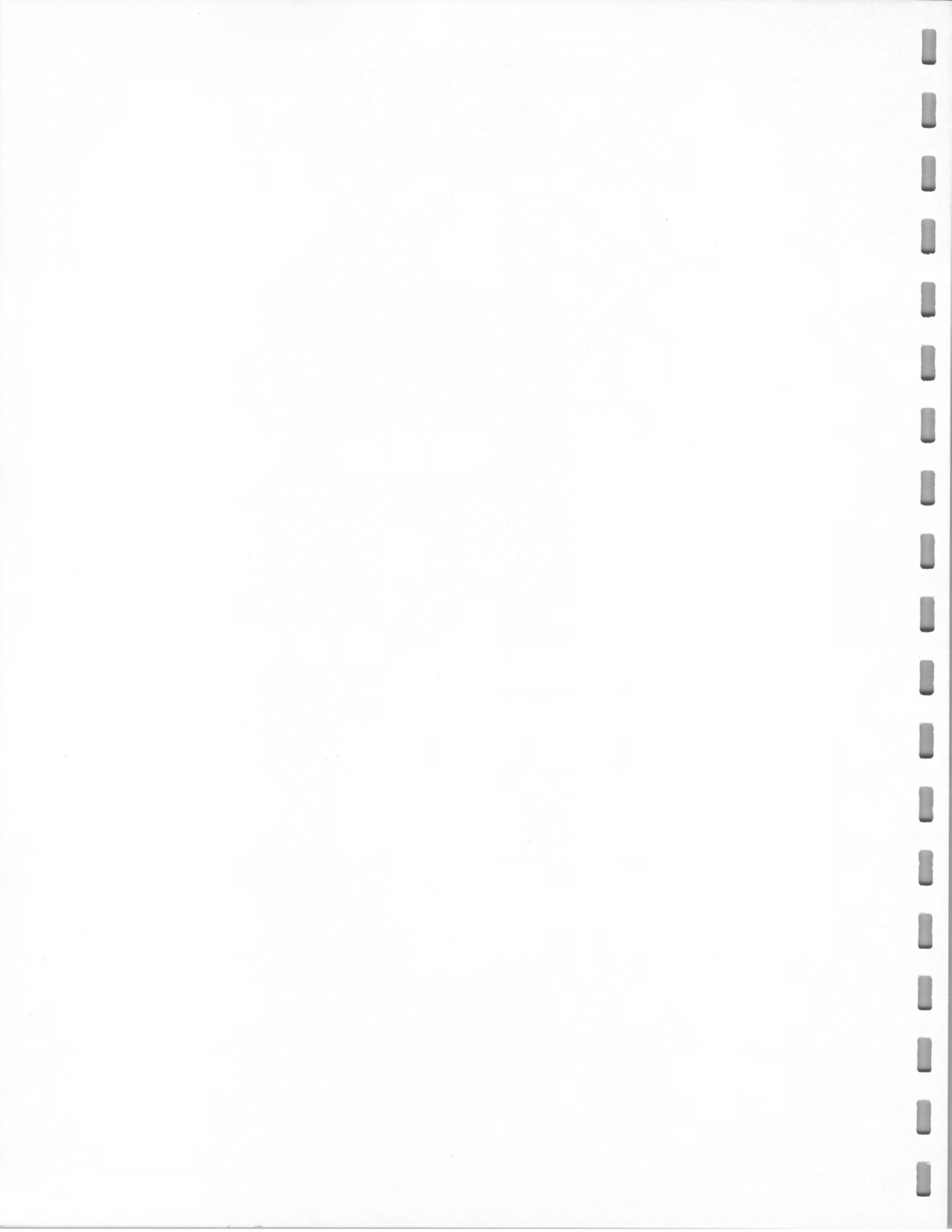
*Assembly Language Software  
Path Code Tables (continued)*

Path description	Hex\$	Lines	T/F	Bit #
AIN	81	.....2	.....1	.....1
	82	.....3	.....1	.....2
	43	.....4	.....0	.....3
SP1	8B	.....12	.....1	.....11
	4C	.....13	.....0	.....12
SP2	CC	.....13	.....1	.....12
CBN	CA	.....11	.....1	.....10
CBF	4A	.....11	.....0	.....10
SIF	4B	.....12	.....0	.....11
MAN	C0	.....1	.....1	.....0
MAF	40	.....1	.....0	.....0
AOT	86	.....7	.....1	.....6
	4A	.....11	.....0	.....10
AOF	46	.....7	.....0	.....6
NON	CE	.....15	.....1	.....14
NOF	4E	.....15	.....0	.....14
PMN	C9	.....10	.....1	.....9
PMF	49	.....10	.....0	.....9

# TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

*Assembly Language Software  
Path Code Tables (continued)*

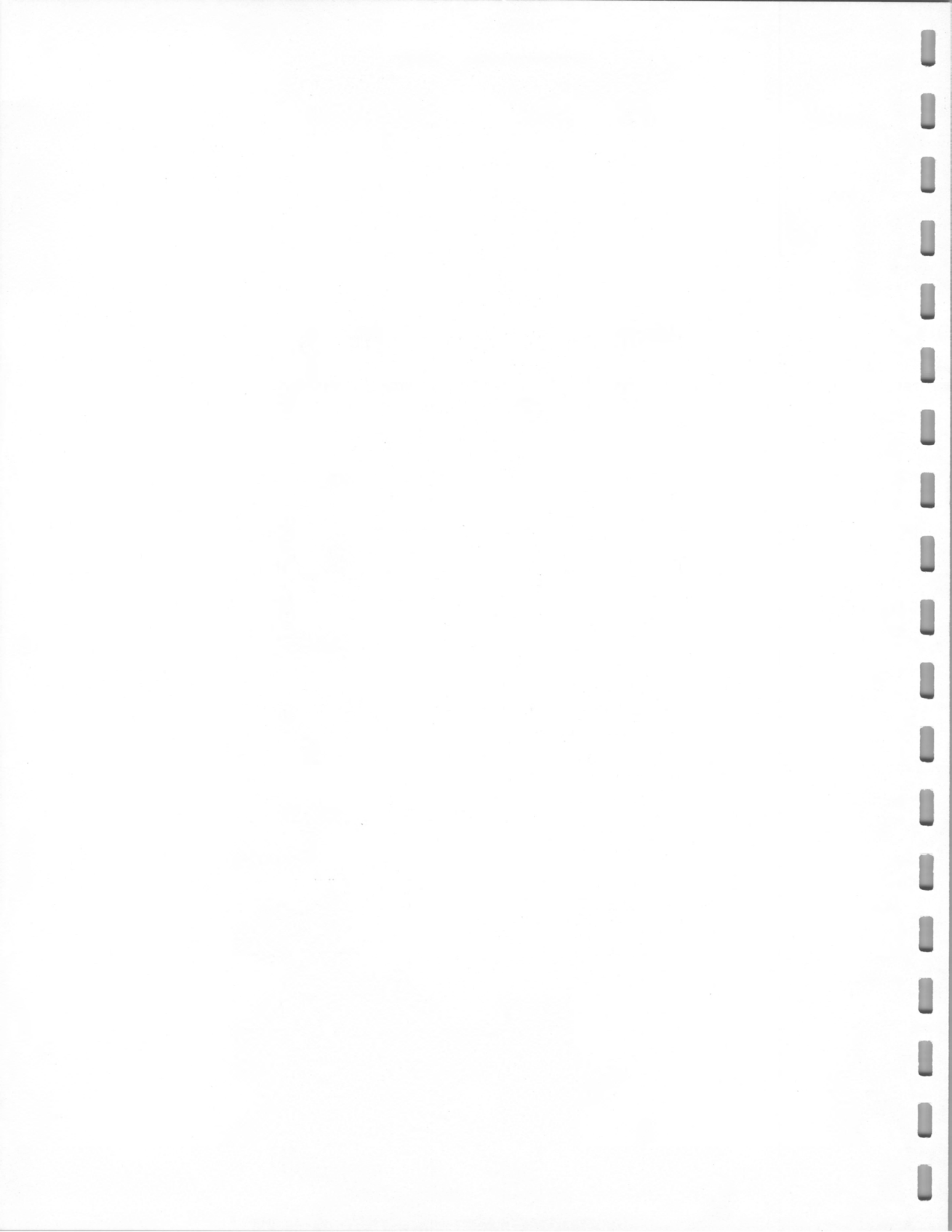
Path description	Hex\$	Lines	T/F	Bit #
LX1=1	DB.....	35.....	1.....	27
LX1=0	5B.....	35.....	0.....	27
LX2=1	DC.....	36.....	1.....	28
LX2=0	5C.....	36.....	0.....	28
LX3=1	DD.....	37.....	1.....	29
LX3=0	5D.....	37.....	0.....	29
LX4=1	DE.....	38.....	1.....	30
LX4=0	5E.....	38.....	0.....	30
LX5=1	DF.....	39.....	1.....	31
LX5=0	5F.....	39.....	0.....	31





**TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE**

*Assembly Language Listing of  
Software Revision Level 1.2*



```

;*****
;* TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE OPERATING SYSTEM *
;*****

```

```

;
; Version 1.2 as of September 10, 1987
; Written by Chris Marshall

```

```

; This version has several changes from 1.11: The pass-thru terminator is
; now a "passive" terminator. It will not terminate a command stream, and
; will clear the buffer of all data at termination time. Also, straight
; line-feeds that are input in command mode will no longer cause errors.
; I have "souped up" the RS-232 receive routine in order to increase the
; receive speed. This involved altering the way that the cleaning routine
; works and I also had the communication lamp stay on until the entire
; message was finished, as opposed to flashing on and off for each character.

```

```

; The last version was 1.11.

```

```

; The following system has been written in Intel 8085 assembly code to be
; implemented on the HMAB085 Macro assembler.

```

```

; Interrupt Vectors:

```

```

0000 Start EQU 00H ; Reset/CLR vector
002C Intr5 EQU 2CH ; 5.5 (RS-232) interrupt vector
0034 Intr6 EQU 34H ; 6.5 (IEEE-488) interrupt vector

0030 Bport EQU 30H ; Base address for communication ports

```

```

; TMS-9914A Equates (IEEE-488)

```

```

; Register locations:

```

```

0030 Int0 EQU Bport+00H ; Interrupt register 0 location
0031 Int1 EQU Bport+01H ; Interrupt register 1 location
0032 Addsta EQU Bport+02H ; Address status register location
0033 Auxcmd EQU Bport+03H ; Auxilliary command register location
0034 Addswt EQU Bport+04H ; Address switch register location
0034 Addrreg EQU Bport+04H ; Address register location
0035 Spoll EQU Bport+05H ; Serial poll register location
0037 Datin EQU Bport+07H ; Data in register location
0037 Datout EQU Bport+07H ; Data out register location

```

```

; Bit masks:

```

```

0004 Spas EQU 04H ; Mask for Serial Poll Active bit
0030 Swrst EQU 80H ; Mask for software reset
0000 Clrst EQU 00H ; Mask for Clearing software registers
0008 EoIm EQU 08H ; Mask for EOI active bit
0010 Bo EQU 10H ; Mask for Byte Out ready bit
0020 Bi EQU 20H ; Mask for Byte In received bit
0004 Tads EQU 02H ; Mask for Talker addressed state
0004 Lads EQU 04H ; Mask for Listener addressed state
0008 Tpas EQU 08H ; Mask for Talker primary addressed state

```

TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

Version 1.2  
 Assembly Language Listing

```

0010      Lpas      EQU      10H      ; Mask for Listener primary addressed state
0020      Mla       EQU      20H      ; Mask for My Listen Address bit active
0040      Mta       EQU      40H      ; Mask for My Talk Address bit active
0001      Erstat   EQU      01H      ; Mask for Command error bit of status byte
0002      Ptstat   EQU      02H      ; Mask for Pass-through bit of status byte
0004      Srstat   EQU      04H      ; Mask for Serial data ready bit of status byte
0098      Rsv2     EQU      98H      ; Mask for asserting SRQ
  
```

; WD-8520 Equates (RS-232):

; Register locations:

```

0038      Recbuf   EQU      Bport+08H ; Receive buffer register location
0038      Dl1sb    EQU      Bport+08H ; LSB of divisor latch location
0039      Dlmsb    EQU      Bport+09H ; MSB of divisor latch location
0038      Xmtbuf   EQU      Bport+08H ; Transmit buffer register location
0039      Int2     EQU      Bport+09H ; Serial interrupt register location
003A      Intrid   EQU      Bport+0AH ; Interrupt identification register location
005B      Linctl   EQU      Bport+0BH ; Line control register location
003C      Modctl   EQU      Bport+0CH ; Modem control register location
003D      Linsta   EQU      Bport+0DH ; Line status register location
003E      Modsta   EQU      Bport+0EH ; Modem status register location
  
```

; Bit Masks:

```

0001      Recda    EQU      01H      ; Mask for Received data available bit
0002      Tbei     EQU      02H      ; Mask for Transmitter holding register empty bit
0080      Dlab     EQU      80H      ; Mask for divisor latch enable
0001      Dtr      EQU      01H      ; Mask for Data Terminal Ready active bit
0002      Rts      EQU      02H      ; Mask for Request To Send active bit
0010      Cts      EQU      10H      ; Mask for Clear To Send line active bit
0020      Dsr      EQU      20H      ; Mask for Data Set Ready line active bit
0001      Drbit    EQU      01H      ; Mask for Data Ready
0020      Thre     EQU      20H      ; Mask for Transmitter holding register empty bit
0040      Tsre     EQU      40H      ; Mask for Transmitter shift register empty bit
0004      Rcv      EQU      04H      ; Mask for received data
0002      Txm      EQU      02H      ; Mask for transmit data
  
```

; I/O Port addresses:

```

0040      Port40   EQU      40H      ; Relay control lines 1-8
0041      Port41   EQU      41H      ; Relay control lines 9-16
0042      Port42   EQU      42H      ; Relay control lines 17-24
0043      Port43   EQU      43H      ; Relay control lines 25-27, and lines 35-39
0044      Port44   EQU      44H      ; Attenuator control lines 28-34
0045      Port45   EQU      45H      ; Front panel lamp control lines 40-43
  
```

; Default bit map conditions:

```

0000      Defbt0   EQU      00H      ; No lines active
0000      Defbt1   EQU      00H      ; No lines active
0088      Defbt2   EQU      88H      ; Lines active: #24, #20
0004      Defbt3   EQU      04H      ; Lines active: #27
0000      Defbt4   EQU      00H      ; No lines active
0000      Defbt5   EQU      00H      ; No lines active
  
```

```

; Front panel lamp masks:

0001      Hpibon      EQU      01H      ; IEEE-488 Front panel lamp on/off
0002      Serlon      EQU      02H      ; RS-232 Front panel lamp on/off
0004      Erron       EQU      04H      ; ERROR Front panel lamp on/off
0008      Srqon       EQU      08H      ; SRQ Front panel lamp on/off

; SRQ masks:

0001      Srmask      EQU      01H      ; Default SRQ mask (error only)
0001      Errr        EQU      01H      ; Input error
0002      Ser1        EQU      02H      ; Serial "Pass through" data ready
0004      Replie      EQU      04H      ; Reply ready
0008      Pstr        EQU      08H      ; Pass through mode indicator

; System setups:

0004      Sysbyt      EQU      04H      ; System status byte default value
0008      Intwrdr     EQU      08H      ; Mask for 8 data bit, 1 stop bit and odd parity
0040      Pastru      EQU      40H      ; "Pass-through" mode mask
0004      Ieomsk      EQU      04H      ; IEEE-488 selected as an output port
0008      Rsomsk      EQU      08H      ; RS-232 selected as an output port
007F      Stoppt      EQU      7FH      ; Pass-thru termination character ("Rubout")
0020      Act232      EQU      20H      ; Indicates RS-232 input buffer is active
0010      Nocmnd      EQU      10H      ; Indicates that a command has not been matched
0001      Scrctch     EQU      01H      ; "Scratch" flag
0080      Ptproc      EQU      80h      ; Final pass-through process flag (Temporary)
0002      Lstone      EQU      02H      ; Used to indicate last byte sent to GPIB

0014      Bd9600      EQU      0014H    ; Mask for 9600 Baud divisor word

; RAM allocation:

3C00      Ramstr      EQU      3C00H    ; Bottom of RAM
3FFF      Stack      EQU      3FFFH    ; Top of RAM

; This is a dynamic allocation routine

3C00      ORG         Ramstr          ; Start from the bottom, and work up

3C00      Iibfp       DS      01H      ; IEEE-488 input buffer fill pointer
3C01      Iibep       DS      01H      ; IEEE-488 input buffer MT pointer
3C02      Iibbc       DS      01H      ; IEEE-448 input buffer byte count
3C03      Iibase      DS      80H      ; IEEE-488 input buffer

3C04      Iobfp       DS      01H      ; IEEE-488 output buffer fill pointer
3C04      Iobep       DS      01H      ; IEEE-488 output buffer MT pointer
3C05      Iobbc       DS      01H      ; IEEE-488 output buffer byte count
3C06      Iobase      DS      80H      ; IEEE-488 output buffer

3D00      Ribfp       DS      01H      ; RS-232 input buffer fill pointer
3D01      Ribep       DS      01H      ; RS-232 input buffer MT pointer
3D02      Ribbc       DS      01H      ; RS-232 input buffer byte count
3D03      Ribase      DS      80H      ; RS-232 input buffer

```

```

3D89      Robfp   DS      01H      ; RS-232 output buffer fill pointer
3DBA      Robep   DS      01H      ; RS-232 output buffer MT pointer
3DBB      Robbc   DS      01H      ; RS-232 output buffer byte count
3DBC      Robase  DS      80H      ; RS-232 output buffer

3E0C      Chbfp   DS      01H      ; Character buffer fill pointer
3E0D      Chbep   DS      01H      ; Character buffer MT pointer
3E0E      Chbbc   DS      01H      ; Character buffer byte count
3E0F      Chbase  DS      80H      ; Character buffer

3E8F      Byte0   DS      01H      ; Byte 0 of the bit map
3E90      Byte1   DS      01H      ; Byte 1 of the bit map
3E91      Byte2   DS      01H      ; Byte 2 of the bit map
3E92      Byte3   DS      01H      ; Byte 3 of the bit map
3E93      Byte4   DS      01H      ; Byte 4 of the bit map
3E94      Byte5   DS      01H      ; Byte 5 of the bit map

3E95      Sertrm  DS      01H      ; Serial termination character
3E96      Wordse  DS      01H      ; Serial status byte
3E97      Status  DS      01H      ; GPIB status byte
3E98      Srqmsk  DS      01H      ; Current SRQ mask
3E99      Systat  DS      01H      ; System status byte
3E9A      Adgpib  DS      01H      ; GPIB address
  
```

```

;*****
;*          INITIALIZATION/RESTART ROUTINE          *
;*****
  
```

```

0000      ORG      Start      ; Start at the beginning

0000 F3      Begin    DI          ; Disable interrupts during initialize

0001 AF      Clrin    XRA      A      ; "CLR" command enters here

0002 3D      Delays   DCR      A      ; 1 mS delay for stabilization
0003 C20200  JNZ      Delays

0006 31FF3F  Stkint   LXI      SP,Stack ; Initialize the stack pointer

0009 CD7902  CALL     Intram   ; Clear the RAM
000C CDA702  CALL     Clchbf   ; Clear the character buffer
000F CDF202  CALL     Dfault    ; Set up default parameters and values
0012 CD1603  CALL     Defsys   ; Clear the system

0015 C33700  JMP      Contr1    ; Go to interrupt wait
  
```

```

;*****
;*          COMMUNICATION INTERRUPT VECTORS          *
;*****
  
```

```

002C      ORG      Intr5      ; RS-232 Interrupt vector
002C C34701  JMP      Int5_5      ; Jump to a more spacious work area

0034      ORG      Intr6      ; IEEE-488 Interrupt vector
  
```

```

0034 C34100 Int6_5 JMP Gpib ; Jump to a more spacious work area
;*****
;* MAIN INTERRUPT SETUP AND WAIT *
;*****

0037 3E08 Contr1 MVI A,08H ; Set up 5.5, 6.5 as interrupts
0039 30 SIM ; Set the interrupt mask
003A 31FF3F LXI SP,Stack ; Initialize the stack

003D FB Wait EI ; Enable the interrupts
003E C33D00 JMP Wait ; Circle around aimlessly

;*****
;* IEEE-488 INPUT/OUTPUT ROUTINE *
;*****

0041 F5 Gpib PUSH PSW ; Save all registers
0042 D5 PUSH B
0043 D5 PUSH D
0044 E5 PUSH H

0045 3A943E LDA Byte5 ; Get the comm. lamp byte of the map
0048 E601 ANI Hpibon ; See if the light is already on
004A C25700 JNZ Go_0 ; Skip the rest if it's on

004D 21943E LXI H,Byte5 ; Get the address of the bit map byte 6
0050 3E01 MVI A,Hpibon ; Get the mask to turn HPiB light on
0052 B6 ORA M ; OR it with the contents of the byte
0053 77 MOV M,A ; Re-store the result
0054 CD4C03 CALL Setprt ; Set the ports

0057 DB30 Go_0 IN Int0 ; Get contents of GPIB interrupt reg
0059 47 MOV B,A ; Stick it into the B register
005A E604 ANI Spas ; Is it a serial poll?
005C CA7700 JZ Tlk1st ; If not, check for talk/listen

005F 3A973E Serp11 LDA Status ; Get the status byte
0062 E6FE ANI OFEH ; AND out the error bit
0064 32973E STA Status ; Put it back
0067 D335 OUT Spoll ; Send it to the serial poll register

0069 3A943E LDA Byte5 ; Get the display byte
006C 47 MOV B,A ; Shove it into B
006D 3E0C MVI A,Srqon+Error ; Get the SRQ and error masks
006F 2F CMA ; Complement the result
0070 A0 ANA B ; AND in the bit map byte
0071 32943E STA Byte5 ; Store it in it's place

0074 131F01 JMP Fin ; Go home

0077 DB30 Tlk1st IN Addsta ; Get contents of address status reg
0078 1304 ANI Lads ; Check for listener addressed state
0079 130700 JNZ Ternto ; If it's an input, go handle it
    
```

```

007E 78      Talk      MOV      A,B      ; Swap registers again
007F E610    ANI      B0      ; Check for byte out available intr
0081 CAF101  JZ       Fin      ; Go home if not available

0084 3A853C  LDA      Iobbc    ; Get the IEEE-488 output byte count
0087 FE01    CPI      01H     ; See if it's the last character
0089 CA9700  JZ       Eoiset   ; Set EOI if the last byte
008C DAAB00  JC       Linefd   ; Check for Xtra byte out and line feed

008F CDD704  Outie     CALL     Tkiedo   ; Get the output byte
0092 D337    OUT      Datout   ; Send the data

0094 C3F101  JMP      Fin      ; Git

0097 3A993E  Eoiset    LDA      Systat   ; Get the system status byte
009A F602    ORI      Lstone   ; OR in the bit indicating last byte
009C 32993E  STA      Systat   ; Put the system status byte back
009F 3E0B    MVI      A,Eoim   ; Get the EOI set mask
00A1 D333    OUT      Auxcmd   ; Send it to the auxilliary command reg

00A3 CDD704  Finish    CALL     Tkiedo   ; Get the byte to be output
00A6 D337    OUT      Datout   ; Send it with EOI
00AB C3F101  JMP      Fin      ; Bye!

00AB 3A993E  Linefd    LDA      Systat   ; Get the system status byte
00AE E602    ANI      Lstone   ; Was a final byte sent?
00B0 C2BB00  JNZ      Clr_it   ; Ignore byte out and clear flag if so

00B3 3E0A    MVI      A,0AH    ; Put a line feed into the output buff.
00B5 CD9F04  CALL     Adieo    ; Place into buffer
00B8 C39700  JMP      Eoiset   ; Set EOI with this one

00BB 3A993E  Clr_it    LDA      Systat   ; Get the system status byte
00BE 47      MOV      B,A      ; Store it in B
00BF 3E02    MVI      A,Lstone ; Get the last byte mask
00C1 2F      CMA      ; Complement it
00C2 A0      ANA      B        ; AND the flag out of the status byte
00C3 32993E  STA      Systat   ; Re-store the status byte
00C6 3A973E  LDA      Status   ; Get the GPIB status byte
00C9 47      MOV      B,A      ; Stick it in B
00CA 3E06    MVI      A,Replie+Ser1 ; Get the two reply masks
00CC 2F      CMA      ; Complement them
00CD A0      ANA      B        ; AND in the old byte
00CE 32973E  STA      Status   ; Restore the new byte
00D1 D335    OUT      Spoll    ; New serial poll condition
00D3 CD9F02  CALL     Clobf    ; Clear the output buffer
00D6 C3F101  JMP      Fin      ; Go away, ignoring the byte out

00D9 78      Ieinto    MOV      A,B      ; Get the interrupt status byte
00DA E620    ANI      B1      ; Is there a byte in?
00DC CAF101  JZ       Fin      ; Get out if not

00DF DB37    IN       Datin    ; Get the input byte
00E1 4F      MOV      C,A      ; Make a copy of it in C
00E2 CD8504  CALL     Adie1    ; Put it into the buffer

```



```

00E5 3A993E      LDA      Systat      ; Get the system status byte
00E8 E640        ANI      Pastru      ; Check for pass-thru mode
00EA CA2901      JZ       Cmpr        ; Normal process if not

00ED 3E7F        MVI      A,Stoppt    ; Bring in the pass thru terminator
00EF B9          CMP      C           ; Check it against received byte
00F0 C21501      JNZ      Kp          ; If it is not, keep checkin'

00F3 3A993E      LDA      Systat      ; Get the system status byte
00F6 47          MOV      B,A         ; Save it in B
00F7 3E40        MVI      A,Pastru    ; Get the pass-thru mask
00F9 2F          CMA      ; Complement it
00FA A0           ANA      B           ; AND the bit out of the byte
00FB 32993E      STA      Systat      ; Re-store the new status byte
00FE 3A973E      LDA      Status      ; Get the GPIB status byte
0101 47          MOV      B,A         ; Shove it up your B
0102 3E0B        MVI      A,Pstr      ; Get the pass thru mask
0104 2F          CMA      ; Complement it
0105 A0           ANA      B           ; AND it out of the byte
0106 32973E      STA      Status      ; Stick it back, Jack
0109 CDD20A      CALL     Srq_do       ; See if an SRQ is appropriate
010C CD0A02      CALL     Fploff       ; Kill the front panel lamp
010F CDB702      CALL     Cliibf       ; Clear the 488 buffer
0112 C3FA01      JMP      Scat        ; Git

0115 78          Kp      MOV      A,B         ; Get the interrupt status byte
0116 E60B        ANI      Eoim        ; Was EOI asserted with this byte?
0118 C21E01      JNZ      Ptpg       ; If not, wait for next byte
011B           JMP      Scat        ; Keep goin'
011B C3FA01

011E 3A993E      Ptpg    LDA      Systat      ; Get the byte again
0121 F6B0        ORI      Ptproc      ; Set send pass-through flag
0123 32993E      STA      Systat      ; Re-store the byte
0126 C33B01      JMP      Pr1        ; Go to deliver it

0129 CD6605      Cmpr    CALL     Cln488       ; Process the byte just received
012C 3E0A        MVI      A,0AH       ; Put a line feed into the accumulator
012E B9          CMP      C           ; Check it against the character
012F CA3B01      JZ       Pr1        ; Process if it is a line feed

0132 78          MOV      A,B         ; Get the interrupt status byte
0133 E60B        ANI      Eoim        ; Was EOI asserted with this byte?
0135 C23B01      JNZ      Pr1        ; If so, process the input

0138 C3FA01      Keepup JMP      Scat        ; Keep going

013E CD0A02      Pr1    CALL     Fploff       ; Fill front panel lamp
0141 CDB105      CALL     Fr488        ; Process the input
0144 CDB702      CALL     Cliibf       ; Clear the 488 input buffer

0149 C3FA01      JMP      Scat        ; Leave town

```

\*\*\*\*\*

```

;*          RS-232 INPUT/OUTPUT ROUTINE          *
;*****
0147 F5      Serial  PUSH      PSW          ; Save all registers
0148 C5      PUSH      B
0149 D5      PUSH      D
014A E5      PUSH      H

014B 3A943E  LDA      Byte5      ; Get the comm. lamp byte of the map
014E E602    ANI      Serlon     ; See if the light is already on
0150 C25D01  JNZ      Go_1        ; Skip the rest if it's on

0153 21943E  LXI      H,Byte5      ; Get the address of the bit map byte 6
0156 3E02    MVI      A,Serlon     ; Get the mask to turn SERIAL light on
0158 B6      ORA      M          ; OR it with the contents of the byte
0159 77      MOV      M,A        ; Re-store the result
015A CD4C03  CALL     Setprt       ; Set the ports

015D DB3A    Go_1    IN      Intrid    ; Get contents of serial interrupt reg
015F E606    ANI      Rcv+Txm     ; Is it transmit or receive?
0161 CAF101  JZ       Fin          ; Blow town if it ain't

0164 E604    ANI      Rcv        ; Check to see if it was receive
0166 C28901  JNZ     Rcvser       ; Go take care of it if it was

0169 3A8B3D  LDA      Robbc        ; Get the RS-232 output byte count
016C FE00    CPI      00H        ; See if there be no mo'
016E CA7901  JZ       Laster      ; Spit out a terminator if so

0171 CD6704  CALL     Tkrso        ; Get the next buffer byte
0174 D338    OUT     Xmtbuf       ; Transmit it
0176 C3FA01  JMP     Scat         ; Return to interrupt wait

0179 3E01    Laster  MVI      A,Recda    ; Get the bit mask to disable Xmit intr
017B D339    OUT     Int2         ; Send it to the interrupt port
017D 21953E  LXI      H,Sertrm     ; Get the address of the term char
0180 7E      MOV      A,M          ; Get the serial termination character
0181 D338    OUT     Xmtbuf       ; Output it
0183 CD9F02  CALL     Clrobfc     ; Clear the output buffer
0186 C3F101  JMP     Fin          ; Git

0189 DB3D    Rcvser  IN      Linsta     ; Is there an input byte ready?
018B E601    ANI      Drbit       ; Data ready mask
018D CAF101  JZ       Fin          ; Return if not

0190 DB38    IN      Recbuf      ; Input the character

0192 4F      MOV      C,A          ; Save a copy in C
0193 CD2F04  CALL     Adrsi       ; Store the input in the buffer

0196 3A993E  LDA      Systat       ; Get the system status byte
0199 E640    ANI      Pastru      ; Check for system pass-thru
019B CAD801  JZ       Normal     ; Normal process if not

019E 7A953E  LDA      Sertrm       ; Get the current serial termination
    
```

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```

01A1 B9          CMP      C          ; Is it a serial termination character?
01A2 CACD01     JZ       Serpth    ; Process if it is

01A5 3E7F      MVI     A,Stoppt   ; Get the pass-thru terminator
01A7 B9        CMP     C          ; Compare it to the received byte
01A8 C2FA01    JNZ     Scat       ; Git if it ain't

01AB 3A993E    LDA     Systat     ; Get the system status byte
01AE 47        MOV     B,A        ; Save it in B
01AF 3E40      MVI     A,Pastru   ; Get the pass-thru mask
01B1 2F        CMA          ; Complement it
01B2 A0        ANA     B          ; AND the bit out of the byte
01B3 32993E    STA     Systat     ; Re-store the status byte
01B6 3A973E    LDA     Status     ; Get the GPIB status byte
01B9 47        MOV     B,A        ; Shove it up your B
01BA 3E0B      MVI     A,Pstr     ; Get the pass thru mask
01BC 2F        CMA          ; Complement it
01BD A0        ANA     B          ; AND it out of the byte
01BE 32973E    STA     Status     ; Stick it back, Jack
01C1 CDD20A    CALL    Srq_do     ; See if an SRQ is appropriate
01C4 CD0A02    CALL    Fploff    ; Kill front panel lamp
01C7 CD9702    CALL    Clribf    ; Clear the buffer
01CA C3FA01    JMP     Scat       ; Bye-bye

01CD CD4705    Serpth CALL    Tkrsia    ; Scrap the termination character
01D0 3A993E    LDA     Systat     ; Get the system status byte
01D3 F6B0      ORI     Ptproc     ; Set the pass-thru process flag
01D5 32993E    STA     Systat     ; Put the byte back
01D8 C3E501    JMP     Proc2      ; Process the input

01DB CD7605    Normal CALL    Cln232    ; Process the byte
01DE 3A953E    LDA     Sertrm     ; Get the current serial termination
01E1 B9        CMP     C          ; Is it a serial termination character?
01E2 C2F101    JNZ     Fin        ; Just keep going if not

01E5 CD0A02    Proc2  CALL    Fploff    ; Turn off front panel lamp
01E8 CDCC05    CALL    Fr232     ; Process the command
01EB CD9702    Gh     CALL    Clribf    ; Clear the 232 input buffer

01EE C3FA01    JMP     Scat       ; Beat it

;*****
;*                               "WRAP-UP" ROUTINES                               *
;*****

01F1 CD0A02    Fin     CALL    Fploff    ; Kill F.P. lamps
01F4 CD1502    CALL    Bufchk    ; Check the buffers
01F7 CD0502    JMP     Hgt       ; Git while the goin's good

01F6 3A993E    Scat   LDA     Systat     ; Get the system status byte
01FD 47        MOV     B,A        ; Save it in B
01FE 3E40      MVI     A,Ptproc   ; Get the temporary pass-thru mask
0200 2F        CMA          ; Complement it
0201 A0        ANA     B          ; AND it out of the byte
0202 32993E    STA     Systat     ; Put the byte back

```

```

0205 E1      Hgt      FOP      H          ; Retrieve the registers
0206 D1      FOP      D
0207 C1      FOP      B
0208 F1      FOP      PSW

0209 C9      RET          ; Bye!

020A 21943E  Fploff  LXI      H,Byte5      ; Get the address of byte 6 of bit map
020D 3E03      MVI      A,Serlon+Hpibon ; Get masks for lights on/off
020F 2F      CMA          ; Complement it
0210 A6      ANA      M          ; AND it with what's already there
0211 77      MOV      M,A        ; Put it back where it came from
0212 CD4C03  CALL     Setprt      ; Set the output ports

0215 C9      RET

0216 F5      Bufchk  PUSH     PSW          ; Save A and CCR

0217 3A003C  LDA      Iibfp      ; Get 488 input buffer fill pointer
021A CD7302  CALL     Checkr     ; Checkitout
021D 32003C  STA      Iibfp      ; Puterback

0220 3A013C  LDA      Iibep      ; Get 488 input buffer MT pointer
0223 CD7302  CALL     Checkr     ; Checkitout
0226 32013C  STA      Iibep      ; Puterback

0229 3A833C  LDA      Iobfp      ; Get 488 output buffer fill pointer
022C CD7302  CALL     Checkr     ; Checkitout
022F 32833C  STA      Iobfp      ; Puterback

0232 3A843C  LDA      Iobep      ; Get 488 output buffer MT pointer
0235 CD7302  CALL     Checkr     ; Checkitout
0238 32843C  STA      Iobep      ; Puterback

023B 3A063D  LDA      Ribfp      ; Get 232 input buffer fill pointer
023E CD7302  CALL     Checkr     ; Checkitout
0241 32063D  STA      Ribfp      ; Puterback

0244 3A073D  LDA      Ribep      ; Get 232 input buffer MT pointer
0247 CD7302  CALL     Checkr     ; Checkitout
024A 32073D  STA      Ribep      ; Puterback

024D 3A893D  LDA      Robfp      ; Get 232 output buffer fill pointer
0250 CD7302  CALL     Checkr     ; Checkitout
0253 32893D  STA      Robfp      ; Puterback

0256 3A8A3D  LDA      Robep      ; Get 232 output buffer MT pointer
0259 CD7302  CALL     Checkr     ; Checkitout
025C 328A3D  STA      Robep      ; Puterback

025F 3A0C3E  LDA      Chbfp      ; Get character buffer fill pointer
0262 CD7302  CALL     Checkr     ; Checkitout
0265 320C3E  STA      Chbfp      ; Puterback
    
```

```

0268 3A0D3E      LDA      Chbep
026B CD7302      CALL    Checkr      ; Get character buffer MT pointer
026E 320D3E      STA      Chbep      ; Checkitout
                                ; Puterback

0271 F1         POP      PSW
                                ; Get the stuff back

0272 C9         RET

0273 FE80      Checkr  CPI      BOH      ; Make sure it's not too high
0275 DB              RC      ; Return if O.K.
0276 3E00      MVI      A,00H      ; Reset the pointer if too high
0278 C9         RET

;*****
;*
;*          RAM CLEAR ROUTINE
;*
;*****
0279 21FC3F      Intram  LXI      H,Stack-3      ; Start clearing below return address
027C 3EFF              MVI      A,OFFH      ; Clear stack area
027E 47              MOV      B,A          ; Hold the count

027F 3600      Rambot  MVI      M,00H      ; Place a 0 into RAM location
0281 2B              DCX      H          ; Decrement the H register by 1
0282 05              DCR      B          ; Decrement the count variable
0283 C27F02      JNZ      Rambot      ; Keep clearing until 0 is reached
0286 C9         RET      ; Return to caller when finished

;*****
;*
;*          BUFFER CLEAR ROUTINES
;*
;*****
0287 F5         Clibf  PUSH     PSW      ; Save registers
0288 E5         PUSH     H

0289 21003C      LXI      H,Iibfp      ; Get base address for 488 input buff
028C C3AC02      JMP      Clearr      ; Go to the clearing routine

028F F5         Cllobf  PUSH     PSW      ; Save registers
0290 E5         PUSH     H

0291 21833C      LXI      H,Iobfp      ; Get base address for 488 output buff
0294 C3AC02      JMP      Clearr      ; Go to the clearing routine

0297 F5         Clribf  PUSH     PSW      ; Save registers
0298 E5         PUSH     H

0299 21063D      LXI      H,Ribfp      ; Get base address for 232 input buff
029C C3AC02      JMP      Clearr      ; Go to the clearing routine

029F F5         Clrobtf  PUSH     PSW      ; Save registers
02A0 E5         PUSH     H

02A1 21073D      LXI      H,Robtfp      ; Get base address for 232 output buff

```

```

02A4 C3AC02      JMP      Clearr      ; Go to the clearing routine
02A7 F5         Clchbf  PUSH     PSW      ; Save registers
02A8 E5         FUSH     H
02A9 210C3E     LXI      H,Chbfp    ; Get base address for character buffer
02AC 3E83      Clearr  MVI      A,B3H    ; Clear 131 memory locations
02AE 3600      Countr  MVI      M,00H    ; Put a "0" into the memory location
02B0 3D         DCR      A          ; Decrement the "A" register
02B1 CAB802     JZ       Fns        ; Scat if all done
02B4 23         INX      H          ; Increment the byte address by 1
02B5 C3AE02     JMP      Countr     ; Return to the counter
02B8 E1         Fns     POP      H          ; Clean up the mess
02B9 F1         POP      PSW
02BA C9         RET

;*****
;*          INITIALIZE THE 488 CHIP AND BUFFERS          *
;*****
02BB F5         Int488  PUSH     PSW      ; Save registers
02BC E5         FUSH     H
02BD 3E80      MVI      A,Swrst    ; Initialize the 488 chip
02BF D333      OUT     Auxcmd     ; Output to auxilliary command register
02C1 DB34      IN       Addswt    ; Get the address from the switches
02C3 E61F     ANI     1FH        ; AND out the address
02C5 D334      OUT     Addrreg    ; Send it to the address register
02C7 329A3E   STA     Adgpib     ; Store it in RAM
02CA 3E34      MVI      A,Bi+Bo+Spas ; Allow byte in, byte out, and SPOLL
02CC D330      OUT     Int0      ; Send it to interrupt register 0
02CE AF       XRA     A          ; Place a 0 into:
02CF D335      OUT     Spoll     ;           the serial poll reg
02D1 D331      OUT     Int1     ;           interrupt reg 1
02D3 32973E   STA     Status    ;           the status byte
02D6 3E00      MVI      A,C1rst    ; Clear software reset
02D8 D333      OUT     Auxcmd     ; Send to auxilliary command register
02DA CDB702     CALL    Cliibf     ; Clear 488 input buffer
02DD CDBF02     CALL    Cliobf     ; Clear 488 output buffer
02E0 E1         POP      H          ; Retrieve the registers
02E1 F1         POP      PSW
02E2 C9         RET      ; Return to the calling context

```

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```

;*****
;*                               INITIALIZE THE 232 CHIP AND BUFFERS                               *
;*****

```

```

02E3 F5      Int232  PUSH   PSW           ; Save the registers
02E4 E5      PUSH   H
02E5 3E01    MVI     A,Recca          ; Allow data received interrupt
02E7 D339    OUT     Int2              ; Send to the RS-232 interrupt register
02E9 CD9702  CALL    Clribf             ; Clear 232 input buffer
02EC CD9F02  CALL    Clrobfc            ; Clear 232 output buffer
02EF E1      POP     H
02F0 F1      POP     PSW          ; Retrieve the registers
02F1 C9      RET

```

```

;*****
;*                               SET DEFAULT BIT MAP                               *
;*****

```

```

02F2 F5      Dfault  PUSH   PSW           ; Stick the registers onto the stack
02F3 3E00    MVI     A,Defbt0          ; Load the first default bit map byte
02F5 32BF3E  STA     Byte0                ; into the first bit map byte
02F8 3E00    MVI     A,Defbt1          ; Load the second default bit map byte
02FA 32903E  STA     Byte1                ; into the second bit map byte
02FD 3E8B    MVI     A,Defbt2          ; Load the third default bit map byte
02FF 32913E  STA     Byte2                ; into the third bit map byte
0302 3E04    MVI     A,Defbt3          ; Load the fourth default bit map byte
0304 32923E  STA     Byte3                ; into the fourth bit map byte
0307 3E00    MVI     A,Defbt4          ; Load the fifth default bit map byte
0309 32933E  STA     Byte4                ; into the fifth bit map byte
030C 3E00    MVI     A,Defbt5          ; Load the sixth default bit map byte
030E 32943E  STA     Byte5                ; into the sixth bit map byte
0311 CD4C03  CALL    Setprt              ; Send the bit map to the ports
0314 F1      POP     PSW          ; Get your s--- together
0315 C9      RET

```

```

;*****
;*                               VARIOUS SYSTEM DEFAULT SETUPS                               *
;*****

```

```

0316 F5      Defsys   PUSH   PSW           ; Save the registers
0317 E5      PUSH   H
; RS-232 Default:
0318 CD9702  CALL    Int232              ; Clear the 232 interface
0319 3E00    MVI     A,Intwrdd+DIab    ; Set up the default parity conditions
031B D339    OUT     Linct1         ; and enable the divisor

```

```

031F 211400      LXI      H,Bd9600      ; Load the code for 9600 Baud
0322 7D          MOV      A,L          ; Store the lower byte
0323 D338        OUT      Dllsb       ; in the lower divisor byte register
0325 7C          MOV      A,H          ; Store the upper byte
0326 D339        OUT      Dmsb       ; in the upper divisor byte register

0328 DB3B        IN       Linct1     ; Load the contents of the line ctl reg
032A E67F        ANI      7FH          ; AND it's last bit out (disable divis)
032C D33B        OUT      Linct1     ; Send it back C.O.D.

032E 3E03        MVI      A,Dtr+Rts    ; Set the DTR and RTS lines up
0330 D33C        OUT      Modctl    ; Enable them

0332 3E0B        MVI      A,Intwrd     ; Set the serial data structure byte
0334 32963E      STA      Wordse      ; Store it in it's RAM location

0337 3E0A        MVI      A,0AH        ; Put a line feed into
0339 32953E      STA      Sertrm     ; The serial termination byte
  
```

; Other system defaults:

```

033C 3E01        MVI      A,Srmask    ; Get the default SRQ mask
033E 32983E      STA      Srqmsk     ; Store it in it's place

0341 3E04        MVI      A,Sysbyt    ; Load the default system status byte
0343 32993E      STA      Systat     ; into it's RAM location

0346 CDBB02      CALL     Int488      ; Clear the 488 interface

0349 E1          FOP      H           ; Clean up de mess
034A F1          FOP      PSW        ;

034B C9          RET                      ; It's been real!
  
```

```

;*****
;*                               SEND THE BIT MAP TO THE PORTS                               *
;*****
  
```

```

034C F5          Setprt  PUSH     PSW      ; Save the registers
034D E5          PUSH     H

034E 218F3E      LXI      H,Byte0    ; Get the address for byte 0
0351 7E          MOV      A,M        ; Load the first bit map byte into A
0352 D340        OUT      Port40     ; Send it to the first output port
0354 21903E      LXI      H,Byte1    ; Get the address for byte 1
0357 7E          MOV      A,M        ; Load the second bit map byte into A
0358 D341        OUT      Port41     ; Send it to the second output port
035A 21913E      LXI      H,Byte2    ; Get the address for byte 2
035D 7E          MOV      A,M        ; Load the third bit map byte into A
035E D342        OUT      Port42     ; Send it to the third output port
0360 21923E      LXI      H,Byte3    ; Get the address for byte 3
0363 7E          MOV      A,M        ; Load the fourth bit map byte into A
0364 D343        OUT      Port43     ; Send it to the fourth output port
0366 21933E      LXI      H,Byte4    ; Get the address for byte 4
  
```



```

0369 7E      MOV      A,M          ; Load the fifth bit map byte into A
036A 2F      CMA          ; The attenuator must be complemented
036B D344    OUT      Port44      ; Send it to the fifth output port
036D 21943E  LXI      H,Byte5    ; Get the address for byte 5
0370 7E      MOV      A,M          ; Load the sixth bit map byte into A
0371 D345    OUT      Port45      ; Send it to the sixth output port

0373 E1      POP      H           ; Gimmie dat back!
0374 F1      POP      PSW

0375 D9      RET              ; G'wan, git outta here!
    
```

```

;*****
;*                               POINTER RETURN ROUTINES                               *
;*****
    
```

```

; These routines load the H/L register pair with the absolute address of the
; byte in the specified buffer as pointed to by the specified pointer.
    
```

```

; RS-232 input buffer fill pointer
    
```

```

0376 F5      Rslfp    PUSH     PSW          ; Save the accumulator
0377 21093D   LXI      H,Ribase    ; Get the address of the buffer base
037A 3A063D   LDA      Ribfp       ; Get the fill pointer
037D 85      ADD      L           ; Add the index to L
037E 6F      MOV      L,A        ; Put the updated index back
037F D21304   JNC      Leeve       ; Scat if no carry
0382 24      INR      H          ; Increment the MSB
0383 C31304   JMP      Leeve       ; Make tracks
    
```

```

; RS-232 input buffer MT pointer
    
```

```

0386 F5      Rslfp    PUSH     PSW          ; Save the accumulator
0387 21093D   LXI      H,Ribase    ; Get the address of the buffer base
038A 3A073D   LDA      Ribfp       ; Get the fill pointer
038D 85      ADD      L           ; Add the index to L
038E 6F      MOV      L,A        ; Put the updated index back
038F D21304   JNC      Leeve       ; Scat if no carry
0392 24      INR      H          ; Increment the MSB
0393 C31304   JMP      Leeve       ; Make tracks
    
```

```

; RS-232 output buffer fill pointer
    
```

```

0396 F5      Rsofp    PUSH     PSW          ; Save the accumulator
0397 210C3D   LXI      H,Robase    ; Get the address of the buffer base
039A 3A093D   LDA      Robfp       ; Get the fill pointer
039D 85      ADD      L           ; Add the index to L
039E 6F      MOV      L,A        ; Put the updated index back
039F D21304   JNC      Leeve       ; Scat if no carry
03A2 24      INR      H          ; Increment the MSB
03A3 C31304   JMP      Leeve       ; Make tracks
    
```

```

; RS-232 output buffer MT pointer
    
```

```

03A6 F5      Rsofp    PUSH     PSW          ; Save the accumulator
    
```

```

03A7 218C3D      LXI      H,Robase      ; Get the address of the buffer base
03AA 3A8A3D      LDA      Robep         ; Get the fill pointer
03AD 85          ADD      L             ; Add the index to L
03AE 6F          MOV      L,A          ; Put the updated index back
03AF D21304      JNC      Leeve        ; Scat if no carry
03B2 24          INR      H             ; Increment the MSB
03B3 C31304      JMP      Leeve        ; Make tracks

```

; IEEE-488 input buffer fill pointer

```

03B6 F5          Ieifp    PUSH     PSW      ; Save the accumulator
03B7 21033C      LXI      H,Iibase     ; Get the address of the buffer base
03BA 3A003C      LDA      Iibfp        ; Get the fill pointer
03BD 85          ADD      L             ; Add the index to L
03BE 6F          MOV      L,A          ; Put the updated index back
03BF D21304      JNC      Leeve        ; Scat if no carry
03C2 24          INR      H             ; Increment the MSB
03C3 C31304      JMP      Leeve        ; Make tracks

```

; IEEE-488 input buffer MT pointer

```

03C6 F5          Ieiep    PUSH     PSW      ; Save the accumulator
03C7 21033C      LXI      H,Iibase     ; Get the address of the buffer base
03CA 3A013C      LDA      Iibep        ; Get the fill pointer
03CD 85          ADD      L             ; Add the index to L
03CE 6F          MOV      L,A          ; Put the updated index back
03CF D21304      JNC      Leeve        ; Scat if no carry
03D2 24          INR      H             ; Increment the MSB
03D3 C31304      JMP      Leeve        ; Make tracks

```

; IEEE-488 output buffer fill pointer

```

03D6 F5          Ieofp    PUSH     PSW      ; Save the accumulator
03D7 21863C      LXI      H,Iobase     ; Get the address of the buffer base
03DA 3A833C      LDA      Iobfp        ; Get the fill pointer
03DD 85          ADD      L             ; Add the index to L
03DE 6F          MOV      L,A          ; Put the updated index back
03DF D21304      JNC      Leeve        ; Scat if no carry
03E2 24          INR      H             ; Increment the MSB
03E3 C31304      JMP      Leeve        ; Make tracks

```

; IEEE-488 output buffer MT pointer

```

03E6 F5          Ieoepp   PUSH     PSW      ; Save the accumulator
03E7 21863C      LXI      H,Iobase     ; Get the address of the buffer base
03EA 3A843C      LDA      Iobep        ; Get the empty pointer
03ED 85          ADD      L             ; Add the index to L
03EE 6F          MOV      L,A          ; Put the updated index back
03EF D21304      JNC      Leeve        ; Scat if no carry
03F2 24          INR      H             ; Increment the MSB
03F3 C31304      JMP      Leeve        ; Make tracks

```

; Character buffer fill pointer

```

03F6 F5          Chfp     PUSH     PSW      ; Save the accumulator

```

```

03F7 210F3E          LXI      H,Chbase          ; Get the address of the buffer base
03FA 3A0C3E          LDA      Chbfp            ; Get the fill pointer
03FD 85              ADD      L                ; Add the index to L
03FE 6F              MOV      L,A              ; Put the updated index back
03FF D21304          JNC      Leeve            ; Scat if no carry
0402 24              INR      H                ; Increment the MSB
0403 C31304          JMP      Leeve            ; Make tracks
    
```

; Character buffer MT pointer

```

0406 F5              Chep     PUSH     PSW              ; Save the accumulator
0407 210F3E          LXI      H,Chbase          ; Get the address of the buffer base
040A 3A0D3E          LDA      Chbep            ; Get the MT pointer
040D 85              ADD      L                ; Add the index to L
040E 6F              MOV      L,A              ; Put the updated index back
040F D21304          JNC      Leeve            ; Scat if no carry
0412 24              INR      H                ; Increment the MSB

0413 F1              Leeve    POP      PSW              ; Get accumulator back
0414 C9              RET                          ; Take off
    
```

```

;*****
;*          ROUTINES TO TAKE FROM, AND TO ADD TO, THE BUFFERS          *
;*****
    
```

; These routines will take from, or add to, one byte to/from the accumulator.  
 ; The pointer(s) to the specified buffer are updated accordingly.

; Add a byte to the RS-232 output buffer

```

0415 F5              Adrso   PUSH     PSW              ; Save registers
0416 E5              PUSH     H

0417 CD9603          CALL    Rsofp              ; Address the buffer's fill byte
041A 77              MOV      M,A              ; Put the byte into the buffer
041B 3A893D          LDA      Robfp            ; Get the fill pointer
041E 3C              INR      A                ; Increment it
041F 32893D          STA      Robfp            ; Replace it
0422 3A8B3D          LDA      Robbc            ; Get the byte count
0425 3C              INR      A                ; Increment it
0426 328B3D          STA      Robbc            ; Put it back
0429 CD1602          CALL    Bufchk            ; Check the buffers

042C E1              POP      H                ; Get the registers back
042D F1              POP      PSW

042E C9              RET
    
```

; Add a byte to the RS-232 input buffer

```

0430 F5              Adrsi   PUSH     PSW              ; Save registers
0431 E5              PUSH     H

0434 CD9603          CALL    Rsofp              ; Address the buffer's fill byte
0437 77              MOV      M,A              ; Put the byte into the buffer
    
```

```

0435 3A063D      LDA      Ribfp      ; Get the fill pointer
0438 3C          INR      A          ; Increment it
0439 32063D      STA      Ribfp      ; Replace it
043C 3A083D      LDA      Ribbc      ; Get the RS-232 byte count
043F 3C          INR      A          ; Increment it
0440 32083D      STA      Ribbc      ; Put it back
0443 CD1602      CALL     Bufchk     ; Check the buffers

0446 F1          POP      H          ; Get the registers back
0447 F1          POP      PSW

044B C9          RET

; Take a byte from the RS-232 input buffer

0449 C5          Tkrsl   PUSH     B          ; Save registers
044A E5          PUSH     H

044B 3A083D      LDA      Ribbc      ; Get the RS-232 byte count
044E FE00      CPI      00H      ; Is it 0?
0450 CA6105      JZ       Cr        ; Git if MT
0453 3D          DCR      A          ; Decrement it
0454 32083D      STA      Ribbc      ; Put it back
0457 CD8603      CALL     Rsiep     ; Address the buffer's MT byte
045A 7E          MOV      A,M       ; Put the byte into the accumulator
045B 21073D      LXI     H,Ribep    ; Get the address of the MT pointer
045E 46          MOV      B,M       ; Get the MT pointer
045F 04          INR      B          ; Increment it
0460 70          MOV      M,B       ; Replace it
0461 CD1602      CALL     Bufchk     ; Check the buffers

0464 E1          POP      H          ; Get the registers back
0465 C1          POP      B

0466 C9          RET

; Take a byte from the RS-232 output buffer

0467 C5          Tkrso   PUSH     B          ; Save registers
0468 E5          PUSH     H

0469 3ABB3D      LDA      Robbc      ; Get the byte count
046C FE00      CPI      00H      ; Is it 0?
046E CA6105      JZ       Cr        ; Git if MT
0471 3D          DCR      A          ; Decrement it
0472 328B3D      STA      Robbc      ; Put it back
0475 CDA603      CALL     Rsoep     ; Address the buffer's MT byte
0478 7E          MOV      A,M       ; Put the byte into the accumulator
0479 218A3D      LXI     H,Robep    ; Get the address of the MT pointer
047C 46          MOV      B,M       ; Get the MT pointer
047D 04          INR      B          ; Increment it
047E 70          MOV      M,B       ; Replace it
047F CD1602      CALL     Bufchk     ; Check the buffers

0482 E1          POP      H          ; Get the registers back

```

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*Version 1.2*  
*Assembly Language Listing*

```

0483 C1          POP      B
0484 C9          RET

; Add a byte to the IEEE-488 input buffer
0485 F5 Adie1    PUSH     PSW           ; Save registers
0486 E5          PUSH     H
0487 CDB603     CALL     Ieifp          ; Address the buffer's fill byte
048A 77         MOV      M,A           ; Put the byte into the buffer
048B 3A003C     LDA      libfp          ; Get the fill pointer
048E 3C         INR      A           ; Increment it
048F 32003C     STA      libfp          ; Replace it
0492 3A023C     LDA      libbc          ; Get the byte count
0495 3C         INR      A           ; Increment it
0496 32023C     STA      libbc          ; Put it back
0499 CD1602     CALL     Bufchk         ; Check the buffers
049C E1          POP      H           ; Get the registers back
049D F1          POP      PSW
049E C9          RET

```

; Add a byte to the IEEE-488 output buffer

```

049F F5 Adie0    PUSH     PSW           ; Save registers
04A0 E5          PUSH     H
04A1 CDD603     CALL     Ieofp          ; Address the buffer's fill byte
04A4 77         MOV      M,A           ; Put the byte into the buffer
04A5 3AB33C     LDA      Iobfp          ; Get the fill pointer
04A8 3C         INR      A           ; Increment it
04A9 32B33C     STA      Iobfp          ; Replace it
04AC 3AB53C     LDA      Iobbcc          ; Get the byte count
04AF 3C         INR      A           ; Increment it
04B0 32B53C     STA      Iobbcc          ; Put it back
04B3 CD1602     CALL     Bufchk         ; Check the buffers
04B6 E1          POP      H           ; Get the registers back
04B7 F1          POP      PSW
04BB C9          RET

```

; Take a byte from the IEEE-488 input buffer

```

04B9 C5 Tk1e1    PUSH     B           ; Save registers
04BA E5          PUSH     H
04BD 32023C     LDA      libbc          ; Get the byte count
04BE EE00     CFI      00H           ; Is it 0?
04BF C0A105     JZ      Cr           ; Get if MF
04C0 7F         DEC     A           ; Decrement it
04C1 32023C     STA      libbc          ; Put it back
04C2 CD1602     CALL     Ieiep          ; Address the buffer's MF byte

```

```

04CA 7E          MOV     A,M           ; Put the byte into the accumulator
04CB 21013C      LXI     H,Iobep      ; Get the address of the MT pointer
04CC 46          MOV     B,M           ; Get the MT pointer
04CD 04          INR     B             ; Increment it
04CE 70          MOV     M,B           ; Replace it
04CF CD1602      CALL    Bufchk       ; Check the buffers

04D4 E1          POP     H             ; Get the registers back
04D5 C1          POP     B

04D6 C9          RET

; Take a byte from the IEEE-488 output buffer

04D7 C5          Tkieo   PUSH    B           ; Save registers
04D8 E5          PUSH    H

04D9 3A853C      LDA     Iobbc        ; Get the byte count
04DC FE00      CPI     00H         ; Is it 0?
04DE CA6105     JZ     Cr            ; Git if MT
04F1 3D          DCR     A            ; Decrement it
04E2 32853C      STA     Iobbc        ; Put it back
04E5 CDE603     CALL    Ieoeop       ; Address the buffer's MT byte
04E8 7E          MOV     A,M           ; Put the byte into the accumulator
04E9 21843C      LXI     H,Iobep      ; Get the address of the MT pointer
04EC 46          MOV     B,M           ; Get the MT pointer
04ED 04          INR     B             ; Increment it
04EE 70          MOV     M,B           ; Replace it
04EF CD1602      CALL    Bufchk       ; Check the buffers

04F2 E1          POP     H             ; Get the registers back
04F3 C1          POP     B

04F4 C9          RET

; Add a byte to the character buffer

04F5 F5          Adch   PUSH    PSW          ; Save registers
04F6 E5          PUSH    H

04F7 CDF603     CALL    Chfp         ; Address the buffer's fill byte
04FA 77          MOV     M,A           ; Put the byte into the buffer
04FB 3A0C3E     LDA     Chbfp        ; Get the fill pointer
04FE 3C          INR     A            ; Increment it
04FF 320C3E     STA     Chbfp        ; Replace it
0502 3A0E3E     LDA     Chbbc        ; Get the byte count
0505 3C          INR     A            ; Increment it
0506 320E3E     STA     Chbbc        ; Put it back
0509 CD1602      CALL    Bufchk       ; Check the buffers

050C E1          POP     H             ; Get the registers back
050D F1          POP     PSW

050E C9          RET
    
```

; Take a byte from the character buffer

```

050F C5      T1ch  PUSH      B          ; Save registers
0510 E5      PUSH      H

0511 3A0E3E      LDA      Chbbc      ; Get the byte count
0514 FE00      CPI      00H      ; Is it 0?
0516 CA6105      JZ       Cr          ; Get if MT
0519 3D        DCR      A          ; Decrement it
051A 320E3E      STA      Chbbc      ; Put it back
051D CD0604      CALL     Chcp        ; Address the buffer's MT byte
0520 7E        MOV      A,M         ; Put the byte into the accumulator
0521 210D3E      LXI     H,Chbep     ; Get the address of the MT pointer
0524 46        MOV      B,M         ; Get the MT pointer
0525 04        INR      B          ; Increment it
0526 70        MOV      M,B         ; Replace it
0527 CD1602      CALL     Bufchk     ; Check the buffers

052A E1        POP      H          ; Get the registers back
052B C1        POP      B

052C C9        RET
  
```

```

;*****
;*                SPECIAL BUFFER ACCESS ROUTINES                *
;*****
  
```

; These routines are for taking one byte from the buffer, but as addressed  
 ; only by the fill pointer. (The last byte in) The fill pointer is the only  
 ; pointer updated. CAUTION: be careful where you use these routines! You could  
 ; easily cause massive data corruption if you're not!

; Take a byte from the IEEE-488 input buffer

```

052D C5      Tkieia PUSH     B          ; Save the registers
052E E5      PUSH     H

052F 3A023C      LDA     I1bbc      ; Get the byte count
0532 3D        DCR     A          ; Decrement it
0533 FA6105      JM     Cr          ; Get if MT
0536 32023C      STA     I1bbc      ; Put it back
0539 CDB603      CALL   I1fbp     ; Address the buffer's filled byte
053C 2B        DCX     H          ; Subtract 1 from the address
053D 7E        MOV     A,M         ; Put the byte into the accumulator

053E 21003C      LXI    H,I1bfp    ; Get the address of the fill pointer
0541 46        MOV     B,M         ; Put it into B
0542 05        DCR     B          ; Decrement the pointer by 1
0543 70        MOV     M,B         ; Replace it

0544 E1        POP     H          ; Get the registers back
0545 C1        POP     B

0546 C9        RET
  
```

; Take a byte from the RS-232 input buffer

```

0547 C5      Tirslia  PUSH    B           ; Save the registers
0548 E5      PUSH    H

0549 3A083D      LDA     Ribbc       ; Get the byte count
054C 3D          DCR     A           ; Decrement it
054D FA6105      JM      Cr           ; Get if MT
0550 32083D      STA     Ribbc       ; Put it back
0553 CD7603      CALL   Rsifp        ; Address the buffer's filled byte
0556 2B          DCX     H           ; Subtract 1 from the address
0557 7E          MOV     A,M        ; Put the byte into the accumulator

0558 21063D      LXI     H,Ribfp      ; Get the address of the fill pointer
055B 46          MOV     B,M        ; Put it into B
055C 05          DCR     B           ; Decrement the pointer by 1
055D 70          MOV     M,B        ; Replace it

055E E1          POP     H           ; Get the registers back
055F C1          POP     B

0560 C9          RET

0561 3E00      Cr      MVI     A,00H      ; Return a null unit

0563 E1          POP     H           ; Get the registers back
0564 C1          POP     B
0565 C9          RET
    
```

```

;*****
;*                               INPUT CHARACTER "CLEANING" ROUTINE                               *
;*****
    
```

; This routine takes the last character in the input buffer, and does this:

- ; a.) It looks to see if it is greater than a space. If not, it will  
 ; "throw out" the byte.
- ; b.) It looks to see if the character is greater than, or equal to a  
 ; "rubout". If it is not, it is kept. Otherwise, the byte is  
 ; "thrown out".
- ; c.) It looks to see if the character is a lowercase letter. If it is,  
 ; it capitalizes the letter.

```

0566 F5      Cln48B  PUSH    PSW          ; Save the registers
0567 C5      PUSH    B
0568 D5      PUSH    D
0569 E5      PUSH    H

056A CD2D05      Look   CALL   Tirslia      ; Get the byte
056D CD8B05      CALL   Spcspn      ; Clean it
0570 D48504      CNC     Adiel      ; Put it back

0573 C38705      JMP     Retoin     ; Blow
    
```



```

0576 F5      Cln232  PUSH    PSW          ; Save the registers
0577 C5      PUSH    B
0578 D5      PUSH    D
0579 E5      PUSH    H

057A CD4705  Lookit  CALL    Tkrsia       ; Get the byte
057D CD8B05  CALL    Spcspn      ; Clean it
0580 D42F04  CNC     Adrsi       ; Put it back

0583 E1      Retoin  POP     H          ; Restore the registers
0584 D1      POP     B
0585 C1      POP     D
0586 F1      POP     PSW

0587 C9      RET                               ; Nightey-night

0588 47      Spcspn  MOV     B,A         ; Save a copy of the byte
0589
0589 3A993E  LDA     Systat      ; Get the system status byte
058C E640  ANI     Pastru      ; Is the system in pass-thru?
058E CA9505  JZ      Noway      ; If not, continue

0591 78      MOV     A,B         ; Get the byte again
0592 C3AC05  JMP     Noefct     ; Leave it alone

0595 78      Noway  MOV     A,B         ; Get the byte again
0596 FE21  CPI     21H        ; Compare it with "!"
0598 DAAF05  JC     Delete     ; If it is lower, delete it
059B FE7E  CPI     7EH        ; Compare it with a "~"
059D D2AF05  JNC   Delete     ; Delete it if it is higher
05A0 FE61  CPI     61H        ; Compare it with "a"
05A2 DAAC05  JC     Noefct     ; Return to caller if it is less than
05A5 FE7B  CPI     7BH        ; Compare it with "{"
05A7 D2AC05  JNC   Noefct     ; Return if it is higher or equal to
05AA D620  SUI     20H        ; Convert to upper case
05AC
05AC 37      Noefct  STC                               ; Set the carry
05AD 3F      CMC                               ; Clear the carry

05AE C9      RET                               ; Go away

05AF 37      Delete  STC                               ; Set the carry flag (indicates no-go)

05B0 C9      RET                               ; Go back to jail
  
```

```

;*****
;*          PROCESSING SUBROUTINES          *
;*****
  
```

```

; These routines are the "frame" routines which initiate input processing.
; They determine whether or not the input is to be "passed-through", or if it
; should be treated as a command.
  
```

```

05B1 3A993E  LDA     Systat      ; Get the system status byte
  
```

```

05B4 E680          ANI      Ptproc          ; Check to see if this is "Pass-thru"
05B6 CABD05       JZ        Dwon           ; Skip the next call if it's not

05B9 CDE405       CALL     Ft488          ; Call the 488 pass-through

05BC C9          RET

05BD 3A993E       Dwon     LDA      Systat      ; Get the status byte again
05C0 47          MOV      B,A           ; Save it in B
05C1 3E20       MVI      A,Act232      ; Get the 232 active flag
05C3 2F          CMA           ; Complement it
05C4 A0          ANA      B             ; AND it into A
05C5 32993E       STA      Systat      ; Put it back
05C8 CD1806       CALL     Prcss         ; Process the input

05CB C9          RET

05CC 3A993E       Pr232   LDA      Systat      ; Get the system status byte
05CF E680       ANI      Ptproc      ; Check to see if this is "Pass-thru"
05D1 CAD805       JZ        Tue         ; Do it To it

05D4 CDFA05       CALL     Ft232        ; Call the 232 pass-through

05D7 C9          RET

05D8 3A993E       Tue     LDA      Systat      ; Get the status byte again
05DB F620       ORI      Act232      ; Set the 232 active flag
05DD 32993E       STA      Systat      ; Put it back
05E0 CD1806       CALL     Prcss         ; Process the input

05E3 C9          RET
    
```

```

;*****
;*                               PASS-THROUGH HANDLERS                               *
;*****
    
```

```

; These routines just transfer the contents of one input buffer, to the output
; buffer of the opposite interface. If the output buffer is the 488 buffer, an
; opportunity to assert SRQ is provided.
    
```

```

; IEEE-488 in -> RS-232 out
    
```

```

05E4 3A023C       Pt488   LDA      I1bbc      ; Get the byte count
05E7 FE00       CFI      00H          ; Is it 0?
05E9 CAF505       JZ        Snd232      ; Start RS-232 output if all bytes done
05EC CDR904       CALL     Tk1ei        ; Get a byte from the 488 input buffer
05EF CD1504       CALL     Adrso        ; Put it into the 232 output buffer
05F2 C3E405       JMP      Ft488        ; Loop until all gone

05F5 3E03       Snd232 MVI      A,Recda+Tbei ; Enable transmit interrupts
05F7 D339       OUT     Int2         ; Place in interrupt buffer

05F9 C9          RET
    
```

```

; RS-232 in - IEEE-488 out
    
```

```

05FA 3A083D      Ft232      LDA      Ribbc      ; Get the byte count
05FD FE00        CPI      00H        ; Is it 0?
05FF CA0B06      JZ       Asserv     ; Return if all bytes done
0602 CD4904      CALL    Tkrsl       ; Get a byte from the 232 input buffer
0605 CD9F04      CALL    Adieo       ; Put it into the 488 output buffer
0608 C3FA05      JMP     Pt232       ; Loop until all gone

060B 3A973E      Asserv     LDA      Status   ; Load the GPIB status byte
060E 0602        MVI     B,Serl     ; Get the serial data output mask
0610 B0           ORA     B           ; OR it into the status byte
0611 32973E      STA     Status     ; Replace the byte in RAM
0614 CDD20A      CALL    Srq_do     ; If legal, assert SRQ

0617 C9         RET
  
```

```

;*****
;*                               COMMAND PROCESSING                               *
;*****
  
```

```

; These routines take the contents of the specified input buffer, and transfers
; them to the character buffer one command at a time (delimited by commas or
; semicolons). Then a generic (not input interface specific) routine is called
; that processes the command.
  
```

```

0618 21993E      Procs     LXI     H,Systat ; Get the address of the system status
061B 7E         MOV     A,M        ; Bring it into the accumulator
061C E620        ANI     Act232     ; Check for 232 buffer active
061E C25106      JNZ     Rstr       ; If so, go somewhere else
  
```

```

; Transfer 488 buffer to character buffer
  
```

```

0621 0609      Lupe     MVI     B,09H      ; Maximum of 8 characters per command
0623 CDA702      CALL    Clchbf     ; Clear the character buffer
0626 05        Dek0     DCR     B           ; Decrement the byte count
0627 CA4506      JZ       Bye       ; Process the command if 0
062A          ;
  
```

```

062A 3A023C      LDA     Iibbc      ; Check the byte count
062D FE00        CPI     00H        ; Is it 0?
062F CA4506      JZ     Bye        ; Cruise if so
  
```

```

0632 CDB904      CALL    Tkiei       ; Get a character from the 488 buffer
  
```

```

0635 FE3B        CPI     3BH        ; Is it a semicolon?
0637 CA4506      JZ     Bye        ; If so, go check the command
  
```

```

063A FE2E        CPI     2CH        ; Is it a comma?
063C CA4506      JZ     Bye        ; If so, go check the command
  
```

```

063F CDB904      CALL    Adch        ; Add it to the character buffer
0641 C12905      JMP     Del0       ; Loop
  
```

```

0645 C18606      Bye     CALL    Comnd   ; Go process the command
0648 3A973E      LD     Iibbc      ; Get the 488 byte count
064B F100        CPI     00H        ; Check to see if it's 0
  
```

```

064D CB          RZ          ; Return if it is
064E C32106     JMP          ; Get next command

; Transfer 232 buffer to character buffer

0651 0609     Rstr      MVI      B,09H          ; Maximum of 8 characters per command
0653 CDA702     Del      CALL     Clchbf        ; Clear the character buffer
0656 05        Del      DCR      B            ; Decrement the byte count
0657 CA7A06     Del      JZ       Proc         ; Go process the input if 0

065A 3A083D     LDA      Ribbc        ; Check the byte count
065D FE00     Del      CPI      00H          ; Is it 0?
065F CA7A06     Del      JZ       Proc         ; Get it if it is
0662 CD4904     Del      CALL     Tkrsi        ; Get a character from the 232 buffer

0665 FE3E     Del      CPI      3BH          ; Is it a semicolon?
0667 CA7A06     Del      JZ       Proc         ; If so, go check the command

066A FE2C     Del      CPI      2CH          ; Is it a comma?
066C CA7A06     Del      JZ       Proc         ; If so, go check the command

066F FE00     Del      CPI      00H          ; See if it's a null unit
0671 CA7A06     Del      JZ       Proc         ; Cruise if it is

0674 CDF504     Del      CALL     Adch         ; Add it to the character buffer
0677 C35606     Del      JMP          Dek         ; Loop

067A CDB606     Proc      CALL     Comnd        ; Go process the command
067D 3A083D     Del      LDA      Ribbc        ; Get the 232 byte count
0680 FE00     Del      CPI      00H          ; Check to see if it's 0
0682 CB        Del      RZ          ; Return if it is
0683 C35106     Del      JMP          Rstr        ; Get next command
    
```

```

;*****
;*                               MAIN COMMAND PROCESSOR                               *
;*****
    
```

; This routine checks to see if the input command matches any of the listed  
; command strings as outlined in the lookup tables. If it does, the process  
; associated with that command is carried out. If no commands match, then the  
; error handler is called, and processing is aborted.

```

0686 3A0E3E     Comnd    LDA      Chbbc          ; Get char. buff. byte count
0689 FE00     Comnd    CPI      0H            ; Check it for 0
068B CB        Comnd    RZ          ; Null process if no command

068C 21993E     LXI      H,Systat        ; Get the address of the system status
068F 3E10     Comnd    MVI      A,Nocmnd       ; Bring in the "no match" mask
0691 B6        Comnd    ORA      M            ; OR it into the byte
0692 77        Comnd    MOV      M,A         ; Put the updated byte back

0693 CDA506     CALL     Syscom          ; Check for system command match
0696 7E        Comnd    MOV      A,M         ; Get the system status again
0697 E610     Comnd    ANI      Nocmnd       ; Check to see if a command matched
0699 CB        Comnd    RZ          ; Return if it did
    
```

```

069A CDBC06          CALL    Patcom          ; Check for path command match
069D 7E             MOV     A,M              ; Get the system status again
069E E610           ANI     Nocmd           ; Check to see if a command matched
06A0 CB            RZ                      ; Return if it did

06A1 CDB60A      Err  CALL    Error              ; Call the error handling routine

06A4 C9            RET                      ; Get outta here
  
```

```

;*****
;*                      CHECK FOR SYSTEM COMMANDS                      *
;*****
  
```

```

; This routine loads the base address of the system command string match table
; into the H/L registers, then calls the generic string match subroutine. If a
; match occurs, the "Nocmd" flag is cleared, and the instruction number that is
; returned in the accumulator is processed.
  
```

```

06A5 F5          Syscom  PUSH    PSW          ; Save the registers
06A6 C5          FUSH    B
06A7 D5          PUSH    D
06A8 E5          PUSH    H

06A9 21170B      LXI     H,System      ; Load the base address for system strs
06AC CDD306      CALL    Comtch         ; Look for an implicit command match

06AF 3A993E      LDA     Systat         ; Get the system status again
06B2 E610       ANI     Nocmd         ; Check to see if a command matched
06B4 CC2307      CZ      Sysdo         ; Execute it if it did

06B7 E1          POP     H          ; Get the registers back
06B8 D1          POP     D
06B9 C1          POP     B
06BA F1          POP     PSW

06BB C9          RET
  
```

```

;*****
;*                      CHECK FOR PATH COMMANDS                      *
;*****
  
```

```

06BC F5          Patcom  PUSH    PSW          ; Save the registers
06BD C5          PUSH    B
06BE D5          PUSH    D
06BF E5          PUSH    H

06C0 215C0B      LXI     H,Pathst       ; Load the base address for paths
06C3 CDD306      CALL    Comtch         ; Look for an implicit command match

06C6 3A993E      LDA     Systat         ; Get the system status again
06C9 E610       ANI     Nocmd         ; Check to see if a command matched
06CB CC4307      CZ      Patdo         ; Execute it if it did

06CE F1          POP     H          ; Get the registers back
  
```

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```
06CF D1      FOP      D
06D0 C1      FOP      B
06D1 F1      FOP      PSW

06D2 C9      RET
```

```
;*****
;*          LOOK FOR A STRING MATCH          *
;*****
```

```
; This routine goes through the character buffer, one byte at a time, and
; compares each byte to it's corresponding byte in the specified lookup table.
; if a command makes it all the way through, the "Nocmnd" flag is cleared.
; Otherwise, the "Nocmnd" flag is set. If there is a match, the path number is
; returned in the accumulator.
```

```
06D3 3E00    Comtch  MVI      A,00H      ; Clear the path number holder
06D5 F5      PUSH     PSW         ; Save it in the stack

06D6 7E      Nextpt  MOV      A,M         ; Bring the length count into A
06D7 23      INX     H           ; Increment the pointer
06DB FE00    CPI     00H        ; See if it's 0
06DA CAF006  JZ      Nomo        ; Scram if it is

06DD 4F      MOV     C,A         ; Store it in C
06DE CDF306  CALL   Setmct       ; Check for a match
06E1 3A993E  LDA     Systat       ; Get the system status byte
06E4 E610    ANI     Nocmnd      ; Check for command valid
06E6 CAF006  JZ      Nomo        ; All right!

06E9 F1      Go_on   POP     PSW         ; Get the path number indicator
06EA C602    ADI     02H        ; Increment it by two
06EC F5      PUSH     PSW         ; Put it back in the stack

06ED C3D606  JMP     Nextpt      ; Loop

06F0 F1      Nomo    POP     PSW         ; Get command number
06F1 47      MOV     B,A         ; Save it in B

06F2 C9      RET

06F3
; Defaults to command match

06F3 3E10    Setmct  MVI      A,Nocmnd ; Get the No command mask
06F5 2F      CMA     ; Complement it
06F6 47      MOV     B,A         ; Save it in B
06F7 3A993E  LDA     Systat       ; Get the system status byte
06FA A0      ANA     B           ; AND it with the complemented mask
06FB 32993E  STA     Systat       ; Put it back

06FE 110F3E  LXI     D,Chbase    ; Load the base addr of the char buf

0701 0B      Geel    DCR     C         ; Decrement the count
0702 FA2207  JM     Yup          ; Yeah! Made it through!
```

```

0705 46          MOV      B,M          ; Bring in the byte from the table
0706 23          INX      H           ; Increment the pointer
0707 EB          XCHG                     ; Exchange address registers
0708 7E          MOV      A,M          ; Get the next character in the buffer
0709 23          INX      H           ; Increment the buffer pointer
070A EB          XCHG                     ; Re-exchange address registers

070B B8          CMP      B           ; Compare the two bytes
070C C21207     JNZ      Nope         ; Break loop if they are not the same

070F C30107     JMP      Geek         ; Keep going, we're not through yet!

0712 3A993E     Nope    LDA      Systat      ; Get system status byte
0715 F610          ORI      Nocmnd       ; OR in the "not found" flag
0717 32993E     STA      Systat      ; Keep tryin'

071A 0D          Rfe     DCR      C           ; Continue to decrement the count
071B FA2207     JM       Yup          ; Break loop when through
071E 23          INX      H           ; Continue incrementing pointer
071F C31A07     JMP      Rfe         ; Keep goin'

0722 C9          Yup    RET                      ; Go back

;*****
;* EXECUTE SYSTEM COMMANDS *
;*****

0723 78          Sysdo  MOV      A,B          ; Get the path number

0724 FE00          Clr    CPI      00H         ; Check for "CLR" command
0726 CA0100     JZ      Clrin       ; Restart if so

0729 FE02          Clp    CPI      02H         ; Check for "CLP" command
072B C23207     JNZ      Clc         ; Skip the next commands if it is not
072E CDF202     CALL   Dfault      ; Call the default path routine
0731 C9          RET                      ; Goodbye!

0732 FE04          Clc    CPI      04H         ; Check for "CLC" command
0734 C23B07     JNZ      Ptm         ; Skip the next routine if it is not
0737 CD1603     CALL   Defsys     ; Clear comm ports
073A C9          RET

073B FE06          Ptm    CPI      06H         ; Check for "PTM" command
073D C25507     JNZ      Rsb         ; Skip if not
0740 3A993E     LDA      Systat      ; Get the system status byte
0743 0640          MVI      B,Pastru     ; Get the pass-thru mask
0745 10          ORA      B           ; OR it into the byte
0746 32993E     STA      Systat      ; Put the byte back
0749 3A973E     LDA      Status     ; Get the GPIB status byte
074C 1508          ORI      Pstr         ; OR in the pass-thru indicator
074E 32973E     STA      Status     ; Put the byte back
0751 CD0206     CALL   Srq do      ; If legal, assert SRQ
0754 C9          RET

0755 FE08          Rsb    CPI      08H         ; Check for "RSB" command

```

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```

0757 C27A07          JNZ      Rbm          ; Skip if not
075A CDA702          CALL     Clchbf       ; Clear the character buffer
075D 3A973E          LDA      Status      ; Get the status byte
0760 CDEA0B          CALL     Bn_bcd       ; Call binary-to-bcd conversion routine
0763 3E0D            MVI      A,0DH        ; Carriage return
0765 CDF504          CALL     Adch         ; Put it into the output
0768 CD3A09          CALL     Outgo        ; Call the output routine
076B 3A943E          LDA      Byte5        ; Get the front panel byte
076E 47              MOV      B,A          ; Store it in B
076F 3E0C            MVI      A,Srqon+Erron ; Get the SRQ and error lamp masks
0771 2F              CMA                     ; Complement them
0772 A0              ANA      B            ; AND in the old byte
0773 32943E          STA      Byte5        ; Put the byte back
0776 CD4C03          CALL     Setprt       ; Turn off the lamp(s)
0779 C9              RET

077A FE0A           Rbm      CPI      0AH          ; Check for "RBM" command
077C C2A407          JNZ      Rps          ; Skip if not
077F CDA702          CALL     Clchbf       ; Clear the character buffer
0782 3ABF3E          LDA      Byte0        ; Get the first bit map byte
0785 CDF504          CALL     Adch         ; Put it into the character buffer
0788 3A903E          LDA      Byte1        ; Get the second bit map byte
078B CDF504          CALL     Adch         ; Put it into the character buffer
078E 3A913E          LDA      Byte2        ; Ditto for third...
0791 CDF504          CALL     Adch
0794 3A923E          LDA      Byte3
0797 CDF504          CALL     Adch
079A 3A933E          LDA      Byte4
079D CDF504          CALL     Adch

07A0 CD3A09          CALL     Outgo        ; Call the output routine
07A3 C9              RET

07A4 FE0C           Rps      CPI      0CH          ; Check for "RPS" command
07A6 C2B307          JNZ      Ieo          ; Skip if not
07A9 CDA702          CALL     Clchbf       ; Clear character buffer
07AC CDB309          CALL     Getset       ; Put the setup into the buffer
07AF CD3A09          CALL     Outgo        ; Output it
07B2 C9              RET

07B3 FE0E           Ieo      CPI      0EH          ; Check for the "IEO" command
07B5 C2C607          JNZ      Rso          ; Skip if not
07B8 3A993E          LDA      Systat       ; Get the system status byte
07BB F604            ORI      Ieomsk       ; OR the IEEE-488 output mask in
07BD 47              MOV      B,A          ; Put the accumulator into B
07BE 3E0B            MVI      A,Rsomsk     ; Get the RS-232 output mask
07C0 2F              CMA                     ; Complement it
07C1 A0              ANA      B            ; AND it into the accumulator
07C2 32993E          STA      Systat       ; Put the new system status back
07C5 C9              RET

07C6 FE10           Rso      CPI      10H         ; Check for the "RSO" command
07C8 C2D907          JNZ      Bot          ; Skip if not
07CB 3A993E          LDA      Systat       ; Get the system status byte
07CE F60B            ORI      Rsomsk       ; OR the RS-232 output mask in
    
```



```

07D0 47          MOV      B,A          ; Put the accumulator into B
07D1 3E04       MVI     A,Ieomsk     ; Get the IEEE-488 output mask
07D3 2F         CMA                    ; Complement it
07D4 A0         ANA     B            ; AND it into the accumulator
07D5 32993E     STA     Systat       ; Put the new system status back
07D8 C9         RET

07D9 FE12      Bot    CPI     12H          ; Check for the "BOT" command
07DB C2E907     JNZ     Sts         ; Skip if not
07DE 3A993E     LDA     Systat       ; Get the system status byte
07E1 F608       ORI     Rsomsk      ; OR in the RS-232 mask
07E3 F604       ORI     Ieomsk      ; OR in the IEEE-488 mask
07E5 32993E     STA     Systat       ; Put the system status byte back
07E8 C9         RET

07E9 FE14      Sts    CPI     14H          ; Check for "STS" command
07EB C2F507     JNZ     Ser         ; Skip if not
07EE CD9508     CALL    Bcd_bn      ; Get the input number
07F1 32983E     STA     Srqmsk     ; Store the result in the SRQ mask
07F4 C9         RET

07F5 FE16      Ser    CPI     16H          ; Check for "SER" command
07F7 C20208     JNZ     Bdr         ; Skip if not
07FA CD9508     CALL    Bcd_bn      ; Get the input number
07FD E67F       ANI     7FH         ; Make sure that the divisor isn't enab
07FF D33B       OUT    Linct1      ; Send it to the chip
0801 C9         RET

0802 FE18      Bdr    CPI     18H          ; Check for "BDR" command
0804 C20B08     JNZ     Stm         ; Skip if not
0807 CDBF0A     CALL    Set_br      ; Set the Baud rate
080A C9         RET

080B FE1A      Stm    CPI     1AH          ; Check for "STM" command
080D C21708     JNZ     Rad         ; Skip if not
0810 CD9508     CALL    Bcd_bn      ; Get the input number
0813 32953E     STA     Sertrm     ; Store the number of the ch in RAM
0816 C9         RET

0817 FE1C      Rad    CPI     1CH          ; Check for "RAD" command
0819 C22E08     JNZ     Adr         ; Skip if not
081C CDA702     CALL    Clchbf      ; Clear the character buffer
081F 3A9A3E     LDA     Adgpib      ; Get the address
0822 CDEA08     CALL    Bn_bcd      ; Put it into the character buffer
0825 3E0D       MVI     A,0DH       ; Carriage return
0827 CDF504     CALL    Adch        ; Put it into the output
082A CD3A09     CALL    Outgo       ; Output it
082D C9         RET

082E FE1E      Adr    CPI     1EH          ; Check for "ADR" command
0830 C23E08     JNZ     Att         ; Skip if not
0833 CD9508     CALL    Bcd_bn      ; Get the new address
0836 E61F       ANI     1FH         ; AND out the address (0-31)
0839 D314       OUT    Adreg       ; Send it to the address register
083A 32983E     STA     Adgpib      ; Save it in RAM
    
```

```
083D C9          RET
083E CD9508     Att   CALL    Bcd_bn          ; Get the attenuator value
0841 32933E     STA    Byte4          ; Store the set value
0844 CD4C03     CALL    Setprt         ; Set the ports
0847 C9          RET
```

```
*****
; *                                     *
; *          PATH COMMAND EXECUTION          *
; *                                     *
*****
```

```
; This routine takes the system command number passed in by the accumulator,
; and offsets it against the base address of the path code pointer table. This
; addresses a pointer that indicates the location of the start of the port set
; control codes for that particular command. The codes are then loaded in and
; deciphered, and the bit map is set accordingly. After the bit map has been
; set, the routine to set the ports is executed.
```

```
0848 78          Patdo  MOV     A,B          ; Get the path number
0849 21E60C     LXI     H,Patptr      ; Set pointer to code table ptr base
084C 85          ADD     L          ; Add the command number to L
084D 6F          MOV     L,A          ; Store it into L
084E D25208     JNC    Xcute          ; Skip H increment if no carry
0851 24          INR     H          ; Increment H if carry

0852 5E          Xcute  MOV     E,M          ; Get the LSB of code address
0853 23          INX     H          ; Increment memory pointer
0854 56          MOV     D,M          ; Get the MSB of code address
0855 EB          XCHG                    ; Set the new pointer

0856 11BF3E     Getcod LXI     D,Byte0        ; Load the base address of bit map
0859 7E          MOV     A,M          ; Get the code byte
085A 47          MOV     B,A          ; Keep the original in B
085B E638     ANI     38H          ; AND out the byte address
085D 0F          RRC                    ; Shift the address over 3 places
085E 0F          RRC
085F 0F          RRC
0860 83          ADD     E          ; Add it to E
0861 5F          MOV     E,A          ; Store it in E
0862 D26608     JNC    Ghi          ; Skip increment if no carry
0865 14          INR     D          ; Increment MSB of byte address

0866 78          Ghi    MOV     A,B          ; Get the original byte again
0867 E607     ANI     07H          ; AND out the bit address
0869 4F          MOV     C,A          ; Store it in C
086A 3E01     MVI     A,01H        ; Set the accumulator to 1

086C 0D          Rptr  DCR     C          ; Decrement C
086D FA7408     JM     Escp          ; Break loop if result is negative
0870 07          RLC                    ; Rotate one place left
0871 C36C08     JMP     Rptr          ; Continue loop

0874 4F          Escp  MOV     C,A          ; Store the result in C
0875 EB          XCHG                    ; Exchange address pointers
0876 78          MOV     A,B          ; Bring in the original byte again
```

```

0877 E680      ANI      80H
0879 C28308    JNZ      Setbit      ; AND out the last bit
                                ; Skip the next routine if not clear

087C 79      Cirbit    MOV      A,C          ; Bring the parsed bit into A
087D 2F      CMA          ; Complement the byte
087E A6      ANA      M          ; AND the code bit into bit map byte
087F 77      MOV      M,A         ; Put the bit map byte back
0880 C38608    JMP      Exiter      ; Go on

0883 79      Setbit    MOV      A,C          ; Bring in the parsed bit
0884 B6      ORA      M          ; OR it into the bit map byte
0885 77      MOV      M,A         ; Put it into the bit map

0886 EB      Exiter    XCHG          ; Re-exchange the address registers
0887 78      MOV      A,B          ; Get the original byte again
0888 E640    ANI      40H         ; Check the "Last code" bit
088A C29108  JNZ      Setter      ; Break loop if it's set
088D 23      INX      H          ; Increment the address registers
088E C35608  JMP      Getcod      ; Continue setting the bit map

0891 CD4C03  Setter    CALL     Setprt     ; Set the ports
0894 C9      RET          ; Return
    
```

```

;*****
;*          BCD/BINARY CONVERSION ROUTINES          *
;*****
    
```

; This routine goes through the character buffer from the beginning on, and  
 ; looks for numeric characters. It then processes the first numeric character  
 ; and each one after that until it comes upon the first non-numeric character  
 ; or the end of the string. The result is returned in the accumulator. If the  
 ; result is greater than 255, it is handled as an error.

```

0895 C5      Bcd_bn    PUSH     B          ; Save registers
0896 D5      FUSH     D
0897 E5      PUSH     H

0898 210F3E  LXI      H,Chbase   ; Get the base address of char. buff
089B 0600    MVI      B,0        ; Put 0 into the "Collector"
089D 3A0C3E  LDA      Chbfp      ; Get the character buffer fill ptr
08A0 5F      MOV      E,A        ; Save it in E as a character count
08A1 3A993E  LDA      Systat     ; Get the system status byte
08A4 F601    ORI      Scrctch   ; Set a flag to indicate no numerics
08A6 32993E  STA      Systat     ; Put it back

08A9 7E      Do_it    MOV      A,M          ; Get the pointed character in buffer
08AA 23      INX      H          ; Increment the pointer

08AB D630    SUI      30H        ; "Normalize" it
08AD F1D20B  JM      Dops        ; Go away if non-numeric
08B0 F106    CFI      0AH        ; Compare it to 10
08B2 D4D20B  JNC     Dops        ; Go away if non-numeric

08B5 40      MOV      C,A        ; Copy it into C
08B6 76      MOV      A,B        ; Get previous result
    
```

```

08B7 FE00          CFI      00H          ; Compare it to 0
08B9 CAC308       JZ       Fgs          ; Skip multiply if 0
08BC 1609         MVI      D,09H        ; Place multiplier into D

08BE 80          Mu      ADD      B          ; Add the previous result to itself
08BF 15          DCR      D          ; 10 times
08C0 C2BE08       JNZ      Mu          ; Keep going

08C3 81          Fgs     ADD      C          ; Add the present digit to the result
08C4 DAB60A       JC       Error       ; If there is a carry, there is an err.
08C7 47          MOV      B,A         ; Put it into the "Collector"

08CB 3E01         MVI      A,Scratch   ; Get the Numeric flag
08CA 2F          CMA          ; Complement it
08CB 4F          MOV      C,A         ; Store it in C
08CC 3A993E       LDA      Systat      ; Get the system status byte
08CF A1          ANA      C          ; AND in the mask
08D0 32993E       STA      Systat      ; Put the byte back
08D3 C3DE08       JMP      Fgsdi       ; Go keep counting

08D6 3A993E       Dops     LDA      Systat ; Get the system status byte
08D9 E601         ANI      Scratch    ; See if the numeric character flag is
08DB CAE508       JZ       Result     ; Blow town if it is

08DE 1D          Fgsdi    DCR      E          ; Decrement the character count
08DF FAE508       JM      Result     ; Deliver result if all done
08E2 C3A908       JMP      Do_it      ; Go back to loop

08E5 78          Result  MOV      A,B         ; Put the result into the accumulator

08E6 E1          FOP      H          ; Retrieve registers
08E7 D1          FOP      D
08E8 C1          FOP      B

08E9 C9          RET          ; Return to caller

;*****
;*          BINARY TO BCD ROUTINE          *
;*****

; This routine takes the number passed in through the accumulator, and puts
; it's ASCII equivalent into the character buffer. Leading 0's are ignored.
; The value cannot, of course, be greater than 255.

08EA F5          Bn_bcd  PUSH     PSW          ; Save the registers
08EB C5          PUSH     B
08EC D5          PUSH     D
08ED E5          PUSH     H

08EE 1600         MVI      D,00H       ; Clear result locations
08F0 0E00         MVI      C,00H
08F2 0600         MVI      B,00H

08F4 FE64          Hund    CFI      64H       ; Compare with 100
08F6 DAF608       JC       Tens        ; If less than 100, skip subtract

```

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```

08F9 D664      SUI    64H      ; Subtract 100
08FB 04       INR    B        ; Increment 100's register
08FC C3F40B    JMP    Hund     ; Repeat until dun

08FF FE0A      Tens   CPI    0AH      ; Compare with 10
0901 DA0A09    JC     Ones     ; If less than 10, skip subtract
0904 D60A      SUI    0AH      ; Subtract 10
0906 0C       INR    C        ; Increment the 10's register
0907 C3FF0B    JMP    Tens     ; Keep it up

090A FE01      Ones   CPI    01H      ; Compare it with 1
090C DA1509    JC     Dunnit   ; Skip subtract if less than
090F D601      SUI    01H      ; Subtract 1
0911 14       INR    D        ; Increment the 1's register
0912 C30A09    JMP    Ones     ; Keep going

0915 7B       Dunnit MOV   A,B      ; Get the MSD
0916 FE00      CPI    00H      ; Check for 0
0918 CA2409    JZ     Md      ; Skip if 0
091B C630      ADI    30H      ; Normalize it to ASCII
091D CDF504    CALL  Adch     ; Add it to the character buffer
0920 79       MOV   A,C      ; Get next digit
0921 C32A09    JMP    Jrk     ; Skip 0 check for middle digit

0924 79       Md    MOV   A,C      ; Get middle digit
0925 FE00      CPI    00H      ; Check for 0
0927 CA2F09    JZ     Ld      ; Skip if 0

092A C630      Jrk   ADI    30H      ; Normalize it to ASCII
092C CDF504    CALL  Adch     ; Add it to the character buffer

092F 7A       Ld    MOV   A,D      ; Get least significant digit
0930 C630      ADI    30H      ; Normalize it to ASCII
0932 CDF504    CALL  Adch     ; Add it to the character buffer

0935 E1       POP   H        ; Retrieve registers
0936 D1       POP   D
0937 C1       POP   B
0938 F1       POP   FSW

0939 C9       RET                    ; Go back
    
```

```

;*****
;*          SELECTIVE OUTPUT ROUTINE          *
;*****
    
```

```

; This routine determines which of the interfaces is enabled as a reply channel
; for system replies. It then transfers the contents of the character buffer to
; the output buffer of the designated port. After doing this, it enables the
; output interrupts for that port, and returns to the caller.
    
```

```

0939 C9       Outgo  LXI    H,Chbcb      ; Get the address of the byte count
093B 04       MOV   E,M      ; Get the character buffer byte count
093C 04       INR    B        ; Increment it by 1
093E C9       LXI    H,Chbase     ; Get the base address of the char buff
    
```

```

0942 3A973E      LDA      Systat      ; Get the system status byte
0945 E604        ANI      Ieomsk     ; Check to see if 488 is valid output
0947 CA6809      JZ       Rsdoit     ; Skip next buffer transfer if not

094A 3A973E      Iedoit   LDA      Status    ; Get GPIB status byte
094D F604        ORI      Replie    ; OR in the reply ready bit
094F 32973E      STA      Status    ; Replace the status byte

0952 210F3E      LXI     H,Chbase   ; Get the base address of the ch bf
0955 3A0E3E      LDA     Chbbc      ; Get the byte count
0958 47         MOV     B,A        ; Save a copy in B

0959 05         Fte     DCR     B      ; Decrement it
095A FA6509      JM     X_s_1      ; Break loop if awdun
095D 7E         MOV     A,M      ; Get the next byte
095E CD9F04      CALL  Adieo      ; Put the character into the 488 buffer
0961 23         INX     H      ; Increment character buffer address
0962 C35909      JMP     Fte       ; Continue loop

0965 CDD20A      X_s_1   CALL    Srq_do     ; If legal, assert SRQ

0968 3A973E      Rsdoit  LDA     Systat    ; Get the system status byte
096B E60B        ANI     Rsomsk    ; Check to see if 232 is valid output
096D CB         RZ

096E 3A0E3E      Ftf     LDA     Chbbc   ; Get the character buffer byte count
0971 FE00        CPI     00H      ; Compare it to 0
0973 CA7F09      JZ     X_s_r      ; Break loop if awdun
0976 CD0F05      CALL  Tkch       ; Get a byte from the character buffer
0979 CD1504      CALL  Adrso      ; Put the character into the 232 buffer
097C C36E09      JMP     Ftf       ; Continue loop

097F CDF505      X_s_r   CALL    Snd232    ; Set up output enables

0982 C9         RET

; *****
; *          ROUTINE TO READ THE PATH SETUP INTO CHARACTER BUFFER          *
; *****
; This routine reads the bit map, and forms an easily readable ASCII reply.
; The first part of the reply indicates which relay control line numbers are
; in an "active" state. The second part returns the attenuator vale in dB, and
; the third part returns the status of the 5 external control lines.

```

```

0983 CDA702      Getset  CALL    Clchbf    ; Clear the character buffer
0986 3E4C        MVI     A,4CH    ; Put header into character buffer
0988 CDF504      CALL  Adch       ; Put in the letter "L"
098B 3E49        MVI     A,49H    ; "I"
098D CDF504      CALL  Adch       ;
0990 3E4E        MVI     A,4EH    ; "N"
0992 CDF504      CALL  Adch       ;
0995 3E45        MVI     A,45H    ; "E"
0997 CDF504      CALL  Adch

```

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```

099A 3E53          MVI      A,53H          ; "S"
099C CDF504       CALL     Adch
099F 3E3A          MVI      A,3AH         ; ":"
09A1 CDF504       CALL     Adch
09A4 3E20          MVI      A,20H         ; " "
09A6 CDF504       CALL     Adch

09A9 21BF3E       LXI      H,Byte0       ; Address the first bit map byte
09AC 0E01          MVI      C,01H         ; Initialize the path count

09AE 46           Bnb      MOV      B,M          ; Put bit map byte into the B register
09AF 1601          MVI      D,01H        ; Initialize the variable mask
09B1 CD750A       CALL     VrnR          ; Check the byte
09B4 79           MOV      A,C           ; Get the line count
09B5 FE1C         CPI      1CH          ; Was this an early break?
09B7 CABE09       JZ       Attset        ; Check the attenuator if so
09BA 23           INX     H              ; Increment pointer
09BB C3AE09       JMP     Bnb            ; Continue to next byte

09BE 3E20          Attset  MVI      A,20H         ; Put a space into buffer
09C0 CDF504       CALL     Adch
09C3 3E2A          MVI      A,2AH         ; "*" (Indicates end of list)
09C5 CDF504       CALL     Adch
09C8 3E0D          MVI      A,0DH         ; Put carr. return into the accumulator
09CA CDF504       CALL     Adch         ; Store it
09CD 3E0A          MVI      A,0AH         ; Put a line feed into the accumulator
09CF CDF504       CALL     Adch         ; Put it into the character buffer
09D2 3E41          MVI      A,41H         ; Put "A" into the accumulator
09D4 CDF504       CALL     Adch         ; Add it to the character buffer
09D7 3E54          MVI      A,54H         ; Two "T"'s
09D9 CDF504       CALL     Adch
09DC CDF504       CALL     Adch
09DF 3E3D          MVI      A,3DH         ; "="
09E1 CDF504       CALL     Adch

09E4 3A933E       LDA     Byte4          ; Get attenuator value
09E7 CDEA0B       CALL     Bn_bcd        ; Add it to the character buffer
09EA 3E0D          MVI      A,0DH         ; Put carr. return into accumulator
09EC CDF504       CALL     Adch         ; Store it
09EF 3E0A          MVI      A,0AH         ; Put a line feed into the accumulator
09F1 CDF504       CALL     Adch         ; Add it to the character buffer
09F4 3E45          MVI      A,45H         ; Get "E"
09F6 CDF504       CALL     Adch         ; Put it into the character buffer
09F9 3E58          MVI      A,58H         ; "X"
09FB CDF504       CALL     Adch
09FE 3E54          MVI      A,54H         ; "T"
0A00 CDF504       CALL     Adch
0A03 3E3A          MVI      A,3AH         ; ":"
0A05 CDF504       CALL     Adch
0A08 3E20          MVI      A,20H         ; " "
0A0A CDF504       CALL     Adch

0A0E 3E20          LDA     Byte3          ; Get the fourth bit map byte
0A10 46           MOV     B,A            ; Put it into B
0A11 0E01          MVI     C,01H         ; Start line count at 1

```

```

0A13 160B          MVI      D,08H          ; Start mask at 08
0A15 CD750A       CALL     VrnR           ; Check lines

0A18 3E20          MVI      A,20H         ; Put a space into buffer
0A1A CDF504       CALL     Adch
0A1D 3E2A          MVI      A,2AH         ; "*" (Indicates end of list)
0A1F CDF504       CALL     Adch
0A22 3E0D          MVI      A,0DH         ; Carriage return
0A24 CDF504       CALL     Adch
0A27 3E0A          MVI      A,0AH         ; Line feed
0A29 CDF504       CALL     Adch

0A2C 3E53          MVI      A,53H         ; "S"
0A2E CDF504       CALL     Adch
0A31 3E54          MVI      A,54H         ; "T"
0A33 CDF504       CALL     Adch
0A36 3E4D          MVI      A,4DH         ; "M"
0A38 CDF504       CALL     Adch
0A3B 3E3D          MVI      A,3DH         ; "="
0A3D CDF504       CALL     Adch
0A40 3A953E       LDA      Sertrm        ; Get the serial termination character
0A43 CDEA08       CALL     Bn_bcd        ; Put it into the buffer
0A46 3E0D          MVI      A,0DH         ; Carriage return
0A48 CDF504       CALL     Adch
0A4B 3E0A          MVI      A,0AH         ; Line feed
0A4D CDF504       CALL     Adch

0A50 3E41          MVI      A,41H         ; "A"
0A52 CDF504       CALL     Adch
0A55 3E44          MVI      A,44H         ; "D"
0A57 CDF504       CALL     Adch
0A5A 3E52          MVI      A,52H         ; "R"
0A5C CDF504       CALL     Adch
0A5F 3E3D          MVI      A,3DH         ; "="
0A61 CDF504       CALL     Adch
0A64 3A9A3E       LDA      Adgpib       ; Get the GPIB address
0A67 CDEA08       CALL     Bn_bcd        ; Put it into the character buffer
0A6A 3E0D          MVI      A,0DH         ; Carriage return
0A6C CDF504       CALL     Adch
0A6F 3E0A          MVI      A,0AH         ; Line feed
0A71 CDF504       CALL     Adch

0A74 C9           RET

0A75 7A           VrnR    MOV      A,D          ; Put the mask into the accumulator
0A76 A0           ANA      B              ; AND it with the byte
0A77 CAB30A       JZ       Vby           ; Skip next procedure if not active
0A7A 79           MOV      A,C          ; Get the line count
0A7B CDEA08       CALL     Bn_bcd        ; Add it to the character buffer
0A7E 3E2C          MVI      A,2CH         ; Put a comma into the accumulator
0A80 CDF504       CALL     Adch         ; Put it into the character buffer

0A83 0C           Vby    INR      C          ; Increment the path count
0A84 79           MOV      A,C          ; Bring it into A
0A85 FE1C         CPI      1CH         ; See if all relay lines were checked

```



```

0AB7 C8          RZ          ; Return if so
0ABB 7A          MOV         A,D      ; Get the movable mask
0AB9 07          RLC          ; Rotate it one place left
0ABA 57          MOV         D,A      ; Put it back
0ABB D2750A      JNC          Vrrnr    ; Keep checking this byte if not thru
0ABE C9          RET          ; Return to caller
    
```

```

;*****
;*          ROUTINE TO SET THE BAUD RATE          *
;*****
    
```

```

; This routine simply uses the input number as an index to address the divisor
; table. It then loads the UART's divisor latch with the given codes.
    
```

```

0ABF CD950B      Set_br  CALL     Bcd_bn    ; Get the code from the input
0A92 FE12        CPI     12H      ; Compare it to 18 (cannot be >17)
0A94 D2B60A      JNC     Error    ; It's a boo-boo if it's greater!
0A97 B7          ADD     A          ; Double it (2 bytes per code)
0A9B 11F30A      LXI     D,Baudtb   ; Get the base address of divisor table
0A9B B3          ADD     E          ; Add the code to the LSB
0A9C 5F          MOV     E,A        ; Put the LSB Back in E
0A9D D2A10A      JNC     Grab      ; Skip the D-increment if no carry
0AA0 14          INR     D          ; Increment MSB

0AA1 0680        Grab  MVI     B,Dlab    ; Mask to enable the divisor latch
0AA3 DB7B        IN     Linct1   ; Get the current line control register
0AA5 B0          ORA     B          ; Set the latch enable
0AA6 D33B        OUT     Linct1   ; Enable the divisor
0AA8 1A          LDAX   D          ; Get the MSB of the divisor byte
0AA9 D339        OUT     Dmsb     ; Put it into the MSB register
0AAE 13          INX     D          ; Increment the address by one
0AAC 1A          LDAX   D          ; Get the LSB
0AAD D33B        OUT     Dlsb     ; Store it
0AAF DB3B        IN     Linct1   ; Load the contents of line control reg
0AB1 E67F        ANI     7FH       ; AND out the last bit (Latch enable)
0AB3 D53B        OUT     Linct1   ; Put the new value into the register
0AB5 C9          RET
    
```

```

;*****
;*          ROUTINE TO HANDLE ERRORS          *
;*****
    
```

```

; This routine is a generic error handler. It turns on the front panel lamp,
; sets SRQ if allowed, and then forces the program to the interrupt wait.
    
```

```

0AB6 0A947E      Error  LDA     Byte5    ; Get the front panel lamp byte
0AB9 1504        ORI     Erron      ; Set the error lamp bit
0ABE 0A947E      STA     Byte5     ; Put the byte back
0ABF 1D4007      CALL   Setprt     ; Turn on the lamp
0AC1 1D8702      CALL   Clr1bf    ; Clear the 488 input buffer
0AC3 1D8702      CALL   Clr1bf    ; Clear the 232 input buffer
0AC5 1D8702      CALL   Clr1bf    ; Clear the character buffer
0AC7 1D8702      LDA     Status    ; Get the GPIB status byte
0AC9 1D8702      ORI     Errn      ; Set the error bit
0ACB 1D8702      STA     Status    ; Put the byte back
    
```

; Just "drop through" into the next routine

```

;*****
;*          ROUTINE TO CHECK OUT AND ASSERT SRQ          *
;*****

```

; This routine is called when an SRQ is requested. It checks the current GPIB  
 ; status byte, and compares it against the operator-specified mask in RAM. If  
 ; the mask allows it, an SRQ interrupt is initiated on the 488 bus.

```

0AD2 F5      Srq_do  PUSH    PSW          ; Save the registers
0AD3 E5      PUSH    H

0AD4 F3      DI          ; Disable interrupts for a bit
0AD5 3A973E  LDA     Status      ; Get the current status byte
0AD8 D335      OUT     Spoll     ; Store it in the 488 chip's register
0ADA 219B3E  LXI     H,Srqmsk   ; Set memory pointer to the SRQ mask
0ADD A6      ANA     M          ; AND them together
0ADE CAF00A  JZ      By          ; Skip SRQ if the mask does not allow

0AE1 3E98      MVI     A,Rsv2    ; Assert SRQ
0AE3 D333      OUT     Auxcmd   ; Put into control register
0AE5 3A943E  LDA     Byte5       ; Get the front panel lamp byte
0AE8 F60B      ORI     Srqon    ; Turn on the SRQ lamp
0AEA 32943E  STA     Byte5       ; Put the byte back
0AED CD4C03  CALL   Setprt     ; Send it to the ports

0AF0 E1      By      POP     H          ; Get registers back
0AF1 F1      POP     PSW
0AF2 C9      RET

```

```

;*****
;*          LOOKUP TABLES AND POINTERS          *
;*****

```

; Baud rate divisor latch table

```

0AF3 0F00      Baudtb  DW     000FH      ; 50 Baud
0AF5 0A00      DW     000AH      ; 75
0AF7 06D1      DW     0D106H     ; 110
0AF9 0594      DW     9405H      ; 134.5
0AFB 0500      DW     0005H      ; 150
0AFD 0280      DW     8002H      ; 300
0AFF 0140      DW     4001H      ; 600
0B01 00A0      DW     0A000H     ; 1,200
0B03 006B      DW     6B00H      ; 1,880
0B05 0060      DW     6000H     ; 2,000
0B07 0050      DW     5000H     ; 2,400
0B09 0035      DW     3500H     ; 3,600
0B0B 002B      DW     2B00H     ; 4,800
0B0D 001B      DW     1B00H     ; 7,200
0B0F 0014      DW     1400H     ; 9,600 (Default)
0B11 000A      DW     0A00H     ; 19,200
0B13 0005      DW     0500H     ; 38,400

```

```

OB15 0003          DW          0300H          ; 56,000

;*****
;*
;*          COMMAND MATCH STRINGS
;*
;*****

; System commands:

OB17 03434052     System      DB          03H,"CLR"          ; String match for "CLR" command
OB18 03434050     System      DB          03H,"CLF"          ; Etc...
OB1F 03434043     System      DB          03H,"CLC"
OB23 0350544D     System      DB          03H,"PTM"
OB27 03525342     System      DB          03H,"RSB"
OB2B 0352424D     System      DB          03H,"RBM"
OB2F 03525053     System      DB          03H,"RPS"
OB33 0349454F     System      DB          03H,"IEO"
OB37 0352534F     System      DB          03H,"RSO"
OB3B 03424F54     System      DB          03H,"BOT"
OB3F 03535453     System      DB          03H,"STS"
OB43 03534552     System      DB          03H,"SER"
OB47 03424452     System      DB          03H,"BDR"
OB4B 0353544D     System      DB          03H,"STM"
OB4F 03524144     System      DB          03H,"RAD"
OB53 03414452     System      DB          03H,"ADR"
OB57 03415454     System      DB          03H,"ATT"
OB5B 00           System      DB          00H          ; End of list indicator

; Path commands:

OB5C 07474E313D Pathst      DB          07H,"GN1=R01"      ; String match for "GN1=R01"
      524F31
OB64 07474E323D Pathst      DB          07H,"GN2=R01"      ; Etc...
      524F31
OB6C 075249313D Pathst      DB          07H,"RI1=R01"
      524F31
OB74 074E4F533D Pathst      DB          07H,"NOS=R01"
      524F31
OB7C 075350413D Pathst      DB          07H,"SFA=R01"
      524F31
OB84 07474E313D Pathst      DB          07H,"GN1=R02"
      524F32
OB8C 07474E323D Pathst      DB          07H,"GN2=R02"
      524F32
OB94 075249323D Pathst      DB          07H,"RI2=R02"
      524F32
OB9C 074E4F533D Pathst      DB          07H,"NOS=R02"
      524F32
OBAA 075350413D Pathst      DB          07H,"SFA=R02"
      524F32
OBAE 075350413D Pathst      DB          07H,"SFA=R13"
      524933
OBAF 075350413D Pathst      DB          07H,"SFA=R14"
      524934
OBB4 075350413D Pathst      DB          07H,"SFA=R15"
      524935
    
```

```

0BC4 03545231      DB      03H,"TR1"
0BC8 03545232      DB      03H,"TR2"
0BCC 03454631      DB      03H,"EF1"
0BD0 03564631      DB      03H,"VF1"
0BD4 034C4631      DB      03H,"LF1"
0BD8 03454632      DB      03H,"EF2"
0BDC 03564632      DB      03H,"VF2"
0BE0 034C4632      DB      03H,"LF2"
0BE4 0341494E      DB      03H,"AIN"
0BEB 03535031      DB      03H,"SP1"
0BEC 03535032      DB      03H,"SP2"
0BF0 0343424E      DB      03H,"CBN"
0BF4 03434246      DB      03H,"CBF"
0BF8 03534946      DB      03H,"SIF"
0BFC 034D414E      DB      03H,"MAN"
0C00 034D4146      DB      03H,"MAF"
0C04 03414F54      DB      03H,"AQT"
0C08 03414F46      DB      03H,"AOF"
0C0C 034E4F4E      DB      03H,"NON"
0C10 034E4F46      DB      03H,"NOF"
0C14 03504D4E      DB      03H,"PMN"
0C18 03504D46      DB      03H,"PMF"
0C1C 054C58313D    DB      05H,"LX1=1"
      31
0C22 054C58313D    DB      05H,"LX1=0"
      30
0C28 054C58323D    DB      05H,"LX2=1"
      31
0C2E 054C58323D    DB      05H,"LX2=0"
      30
0C34 054C58333D    DB      05H,"LX3=1"
      31
0C3A 054C58333D    DB      05H,"LX3=0"
      30
0C40 054C58343D    DB      05H,"LX4=1"
      31
0C46 054C58343D    DB      05H,"LX4=0"
      30
0C4C 054C58353D    DB      05H,"LX5=1"
      31
0C52 054C58353D    DB      05H,"LX5=0"
      30
0C58 00            DB      00H            ; End of table indicator
  
```

```

;*****
;*          PATH BIT MAP CONTROL TABLES          *
;*****
  
```

; Control code table:

```

0C59 07080F1011 G1_rol  DB      07H,08H,0FH,10H,11H,12H,0D3H
      12D3
0C60 070F101112 G2_rol  DB      07H,0FH,10H,11H,12H,53H
      53
0C66 070F101192 R1_rol  DB      07H,0FH,10H,11H,92H,53H
  
```

```

53
0C6C 070DBF1011 No_ro1 DB 07H,0DH,8FH,10H,11H,12H,53H
1253
0C73 070F109112 Sp_ro1 DB 07H,0FH,10H,91H,12H,13H,15H,18H,19H,5AH
131518195A
0C7D 880D141516 G1_ro2 DB 88H,0DH,14H,15H,16H,57H
57
0CB3 07080A0D14 G2_ro2 DB 07H,08H,0AH,0DH,14H,15H,16H,0D7H
1516D7
0CBB 080D141596 R2_ro2 DB 08H,0DH,14H,15H,96H,57H
57
0C91 088D141516 No_ro2 DB 08H,8DH,14H,15H,16H,57H
57
0C97 080D111495 Sp_ro2 DB 08H,0DH,11H,14H,95H,16H,17H,18H,19H,5AH
161718195A
0CA1 111598195A Sp_r13 DB 11H,15H,98H,19H,5AH
0CA6 111518995A Sp_r14 DB 11H,15H,18H,99H,5AH
0CAB 11151819DA Sp_r15 DB 11H,15H,18H,19H,0DAH
0CB0 070F901112 Tr1 DB 07H,0FH,90H,11H,12H,53H
53
0CB6 080D941516 Tr2 DB 08H,0DH,94H,15H,16H,57H
57
0CBC C3 Ef1 DB 0C3H
0CBD 0143 Vf1 DB 01H,43H
0CBF 810243 Lf1 DB 81H,02H,43H
0CC2 8546 Ef2 DB 85H,46H
0CCA 040546 Vf2 DB 04H,05H,46H
0CC7 840546 Lf2 DB 84H,05H,46H
0CCA 818243 Ain DB 81H,82H,43H
0CCD 8B4C Sp1 DB 8BH,4CH
0CCF CC Sp2 DB 0CCH
0CD0 CA Cbn DB 0CAH
0CD1 4A Cbf DB 4AH
0CD2 4B Sif DB 4BH
0CD3 C0 Man DB 0C0H
0CD4 40 Maf DB 40H
0CD5 864A Aot DB 86H,4AH
0CD7 46 Aof DB 46H
0CD8 CE Non DB 0CEH
0CD9 4E Nof DB 4EH
0CDA C9 Pmn DB 0C9H
0CDB 49 Pmf DB 49H
0CDC DE Lx1_1 DB 0DBH
0CDD 5B Lx1_0 DB 5BH
0CDE DC Lx2_1 DB 0DCH
0CDF 5C Lx2_0 DB 5CH
0CE0 DD Lx3_1 DB 0DDH
0CE1 5D Lx3_0 DB 5DH
0CE2 DE Lx4_1 DB 0DEH
0CE3 5E Lx4_0 DB 5EH
0CE4 DE Lx5_1 DB 0DFH
0CE5 5E Lx5_0 DB 5FH
  
```

; Code pointer table:

```

0CE6 590C      Fatptr      DW          G1_ro1      ; Point to location of first code set
0CEB 600C      DW          G2_ro1
0CEA 660C      DW          R1_ro1
0CEC 6C0C      DW          No_ro1
0CEE 730C      DW          Sp_ro1
0CF0 7D0C      DW          G1_ro2
0CF2 830C      DW          G2_ro2
0CF4 8B0C      DW          R2_ro2
0CF6 910C      DW          No_ro2
0CFB 970C      DW          Sp_ro2
0CFA A10C      DW          Sp_r13
0CFC A60C      DW          Sp_r14
0CFE AB0C      DW          Sp_r15
0D00 B00C      DW          Tr1
0D02 B60C      DW          Tr2
0D04 BC0C      DW          Ef1
0D06 BD0C      DW          Vf1
0D08 BF0C      DW          Lf1
0D0A C20C      DW          Ef2
0D0C C40C      DW          Vf2
0D0E C70C      DW          Lf2
0D10 CA0C      DW          Ain
0D12 CD0C      DW          Sp1
0D14 CF0C      DW          Sp2
0D16 D00C      DW          Cbn
0D18 D10C      DW          Cbf
0D1A D20C      DW          Sif
0D1C D30C      DW          Man
0D1E D40C      DW          Maf
0D20 D50C      DW          Aot
0D22 D70C      DW          Aof
0D24 D80C      DW          Non
0D26 D90C      DW          Nof
0D28 DA0C      DW          Pmn
0D2A DB0C      DW          Pmf
0D2C DC0C      DW          Lx1_1
0D2E DD0C      DW          Lx1_0
0D30 DE0C      DW          Lx2_1
0D32 DF0C      DW          Lx2_0
0D34 E00C      DW          Lx3_1
0D36 E10C      DW          Lx3_0
0D38 E20C      DW          Lx4_1
0D3A E30C      DW          Lx4_0
0D3C E40C      DW          Lx5_1
0D3E E50C      DW          Lx5_0
0D40 0000      DW          0000H      ; Indicates end of pointer list
;*****

```

0 errors

**TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE**  
*Version 1.2*  
*Assembly Language Listing*

0020 Act232	04F5 Adch	0034 Addrreg
0032 Addsta	0034 Addswt	3E9A Adgpib
0485 Adie1	049F Adie0	082E Adr
042F Adrs1	0415 Adrso	0CCA Ain
0CD7 Aof	0CD5 Aot	060B Asserv
083E Att	09BE Attset	0033 Auxcmd
0AF3 Baudtb	0895 Bcd_bn	0014 Bd9600
0802 Bdr	0000 Begin	0020 Bi
08EA Bn_bcd	09AE Bnb	0010 Bo
07D9 Bot	0030 Bport	0216 Bufchk
0AF0 By	0645 Bye	3EBF Byte0
3E90 Byte1	3E91 Byte2	3E92 Byte3
3E93 Byte4	3E94 Byte5	0CD1 Cbf
0CD0 Cbn	3E0F Chbase	3E0E Chbbc
3E0D Chbep	3E0C Chbfp	0273 Checkr
0406 Chep	03F6 Chfp	0732 Clc
02A7 Clchbf	02AC Clearr	0287 Cliibf
028F Cllobf	0576 Cln232	0566 Cln488
0729 Clp	0724 Clr	00BB Clr_it
087C Clrbit	0297 Clribf	0001 Clrin
029F Clrobfb	0000 Clrst	0129 Cmpr
0686 Comnd	06D3 Comtch	0037 Contrl
02AE Countr	0561 Cr	0010 Cts
0037 Datin	0037 Datout	0000 Defbt0
0000 Defbt1	0088 Defbt2	0004 Defbt3
0000 Defbt4	0000 Defbt5	0316 Defsys
0656 Dek	0626 Dek0	0002 Delays
05AF Delete	02F2 Dfault	0080 Dlab
0038 Dllsb	0039 Dlmsb	08A9 Do_it
0001 Drbit	0020 Dsr	0001 Dtr
0915 Dunnit	05BD Dwon	0CBC Ef1
0CC2 Ef2	0008 Eoim	0097 Eoiset
06A1 Err	0004 Erron	0AB6 Error
0001 Errr	0001 Erstat	0874 Escp
0886 Exiter	08C3 Fgs	08DE Fgsdi
01F1 Fin	00A3 Finish	02B8 Fns
020A Fploff	0959 Fte	096E Ftf
0C59 G1_ro1	0C7D G1_ro2	0C60 G2_ro1
0C83 G2_ro2	0701 Geek	0856 Getcod
0983 Getset	01EB Gh	0866 Ghi
0057 Go_0	015D Go_1	06E9 Go_on
0041 Gpib	0AA1 Grab	0205 Hgt
0001 Hpibon	08F4 Hund	094A Iedoit
03C6 Ierep	03B6 Ieifp	00D9 Ieinto
07B3 Ieo	03E6 Ieiep	03D6 Ieopf
0004 Ieomsl	3C03 Iibase	3C02 Iibbc
0001 Iibep	3C00 Iibfp	0030 Int0
0001 Int1	0039 Int2	02E3 Int232
0210 Int488	002C Int5_5	0034 Int6_5
0020 Intr5	0034 Intr6	0279 Intram
0000 Intrnd	000B Interd	3C86 Iobase
0000 Iobbc	3C84 Iobep	3C83 Iobfp
0000 Iof	0108 Ieepup	0115 Ip
0000 Iofb	0179 Ieeter	0929 Id
0417 Iofve	0CBF If1	0CC7 If2

TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

Version 1.2  
 Assembly Language Listing

003B Linct1	00AB Linefd	003D Linsta
056A Lool	057A Loolit	0010 Lpas
0002 Lstone	0621 Lupe	0CDD Lx1_0
0CDC Lx1_1	0CDF Lx2_0	0CDE Lx2_1
0CE1 Lx3_0	0CE0 Lx3_1	0CE3 Lx4_0
0CE2 Lx4_1	0CE5 Lx5_0	0CE4 Lx5_1
0CD4 Maf	0CD3 Man	0924 Md
0020 Mla	003C Modct1	003E Modsta
0040 Mta	08BE Mu	06D6 Nextpt
0C6C No_ro1	0C91 No_ro2	0010 Nocmd
05AC Noefct	0CD9 Nof	06F0 Nomo
0CDB Non	0712 Nope	01DB Normal
0595 Noway	090A Ones	08D6 Dops
093A Outgo	00BF Outie	0040 Fastru
06BC Fatcom	0848 Patdo	085C Pathst
0CE6 Patptr	0CDB Pmf	0CDA Pmn
0040 Fort40	0041 Port41	0042 Port42
0043 Fort43	0044 Port44	0045 Port45
013B Pr1	05CC Pr232	05B1 Pr488
0618 Frcss	067A Proc	01E5 Proc2
0008 Fstr	05FA Pt232	05E4 Pt488
073B Ftm	011E Ptpg	0080 Ptproc
0002 Ptstat	0C66 R1_ro1	0C8B R2_ro2
0B17 Rad	027F Rambot	3C00 Ramstr
077A Rbm	0004 Rcv	0189 Rcvser
0038 Recbuf	0001 Recda	0004 Replie
0BE5 Reslt	0583 Retain	071A Rfe
3D09 Ribase	3D08 Ribbc	3D07 Ribep
3D06 Ribfp	3D8C Robase	3D8B Robbc
3D8A Robep	3D89 Robfp	07A4 Rps
0B6C Rptr	0755 Rsb	0968 Rsdoit
0386 Rsiep	0376 Rsifp	07C6 Rso
03A6 Rsoep	0396 Rsofp	0008 Rsomsk
0651 Rstr	0098 Rsv2	0002 Rts
01FA Scat	0001 Scrтч	07F5 Ser
0147 Serial	0002 Ser1	0002 Ser1on
005F Serp11	01CD Serpth	3E95 Sertrm
0ABF Set_br	08B3 Setbit	06F3 Setmct
034C Setprt	0891 Setter	0CD2 Sif
05F5 Snd232	0CCD Sp1	0CCF Sp2
0CA1 Sp_r13	0CA6 Sp_r14	0CAB Sp_r15
0C73 Sp_ro1	0C97 Sp_ro2	0004 Spas
0588 Spcspn	0035 Spoll	0001 Srmask
0AD2 Srq_do	3E98 Srqmsk	0008 Srqon
0004 Srstat	3FFF Stack	0000 Start
3E97 Status	0006 Stkint	080B Stm
007F Stoppt	07E9 Sts	0080 Swrst
0004 Sysbyt	06A5 Syscom	0723 Sysdo
3E99 Systat	0B17 System	0002 Tads
007E Tall	0002 Tbei	08FF Tens
0020 Thre	050F Tlch	04B9 Tliei
052D Tlieia	04D7 Tlieo	0449 Tlrsl
0547 Tlrsla	0467 Tlrso	0077 Tll1st
0008 Tpas	0CB0 Tr1	0CB6 Tr2
0040 Tsre	05D8 Tue	0002 T:m

TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

Version 1.2  
 Assembly Language Listing

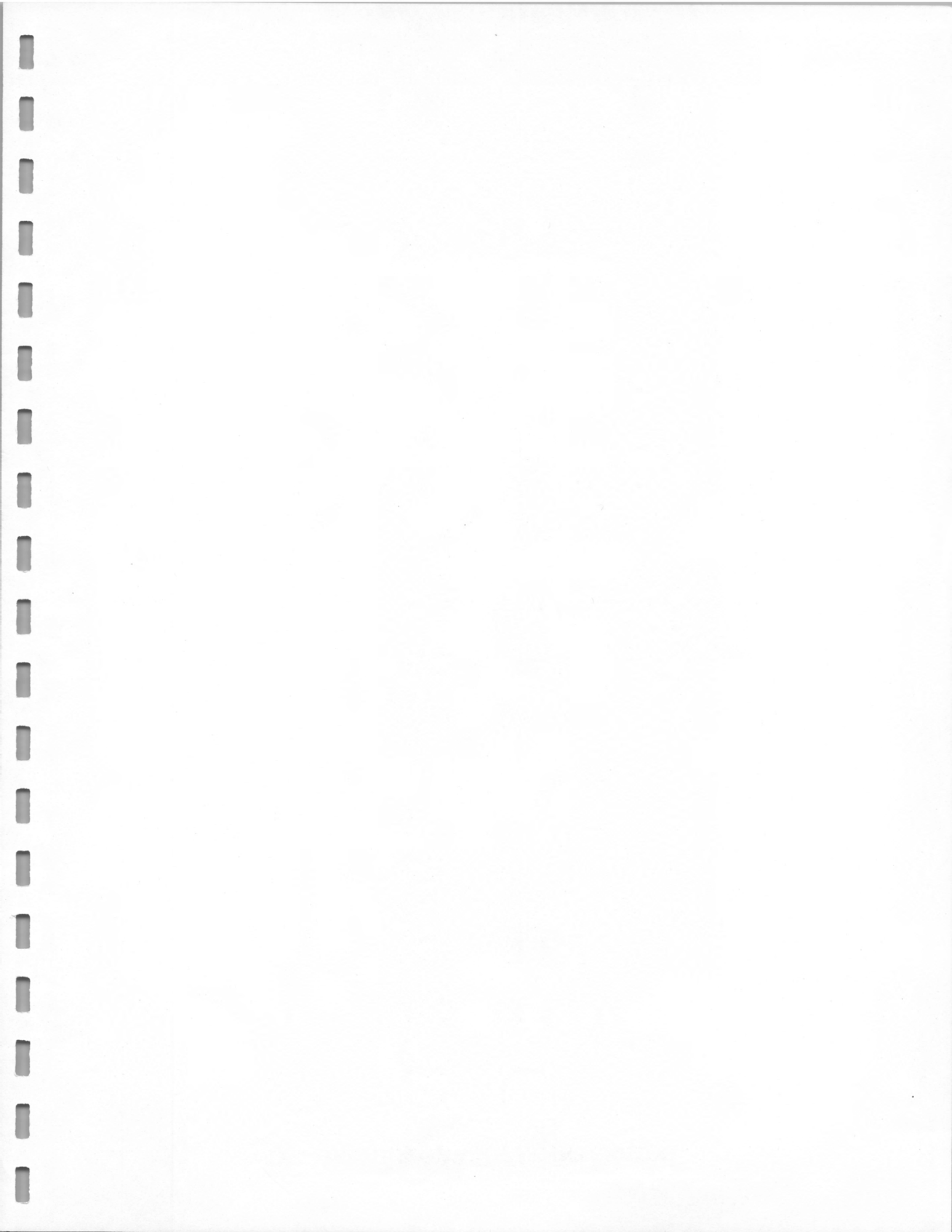


0A83 Vby	0CBD Vf1	0CC4 Vf2
0A75 Vrn	003D Wait	3E96 Wordse
0965 X_s_1	097F X_s_r	0852 Xcute
003B Xmtbuf	0722 Yup	

**TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE**

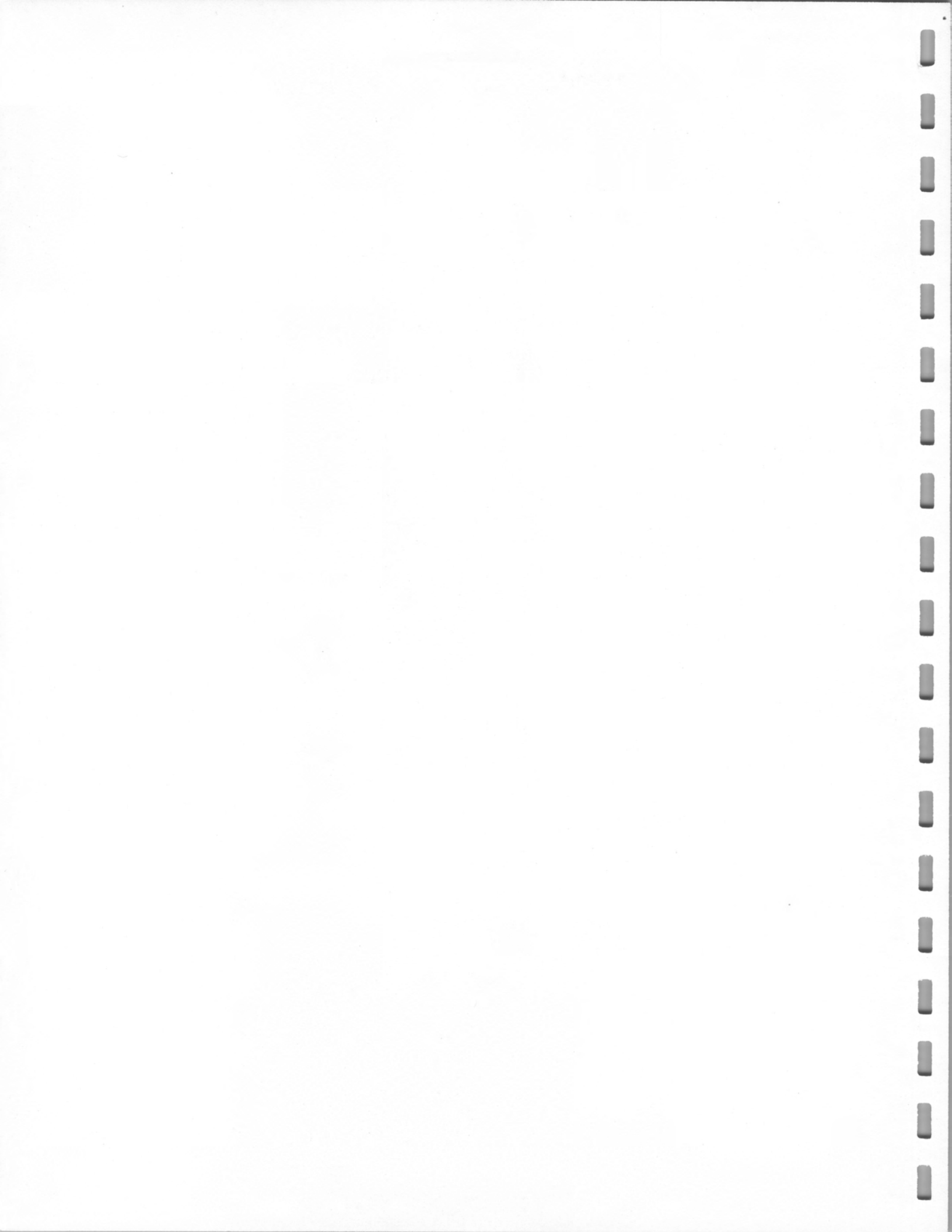
*Version 1.2*

*Assembly Language Listing*



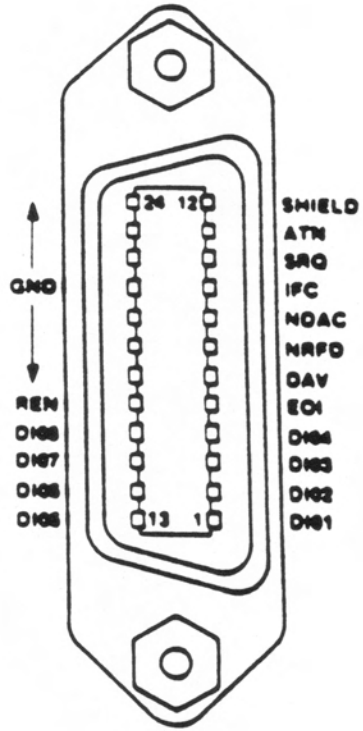
**TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE**

*Hardware References*

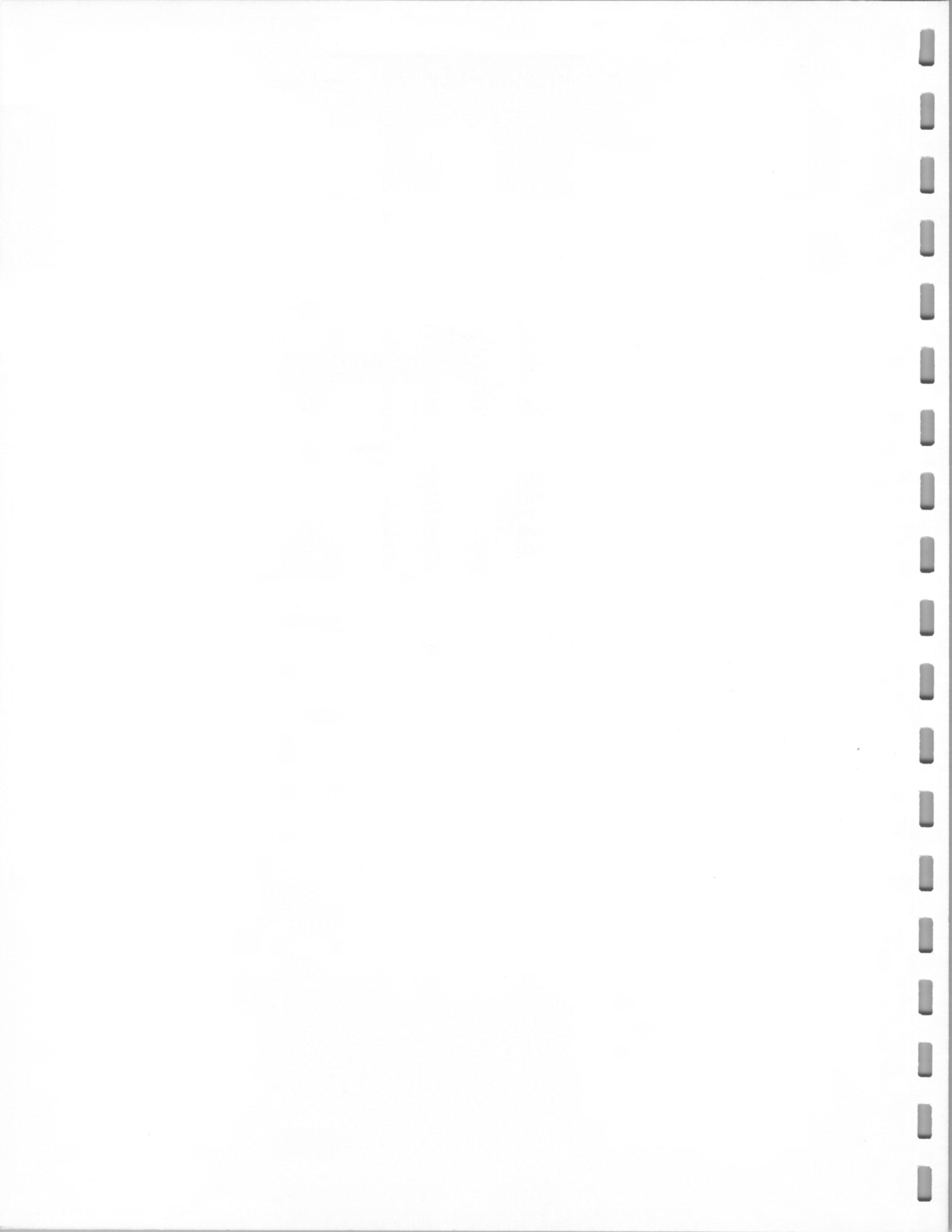


# TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

*IEEE-488 Connector*

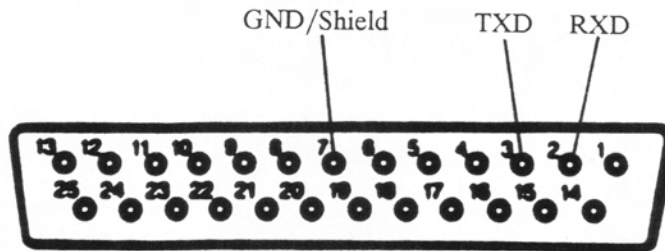


J20 IEEE-488



# TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

## *RS-232 Connector*



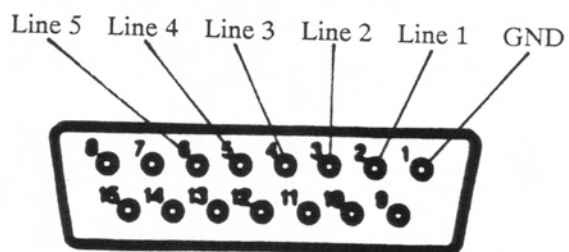
Front Panel RS-232 Connector



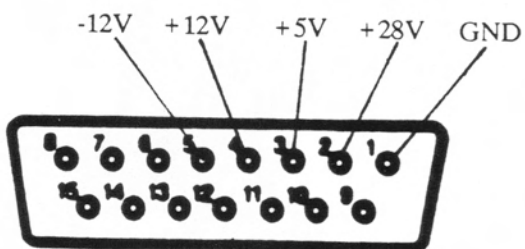


# TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

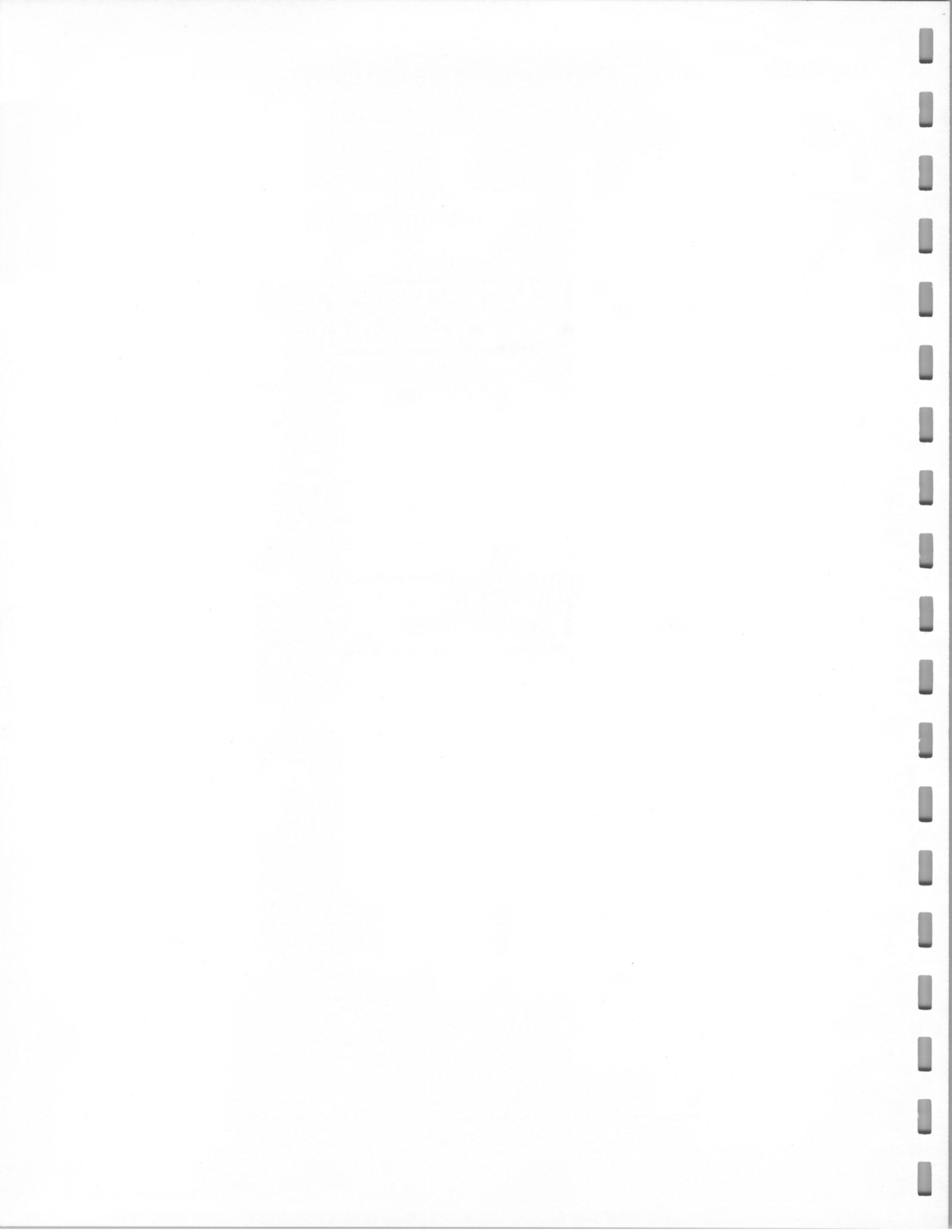
## *Auxilliary Output Connectors*



J18 External Control

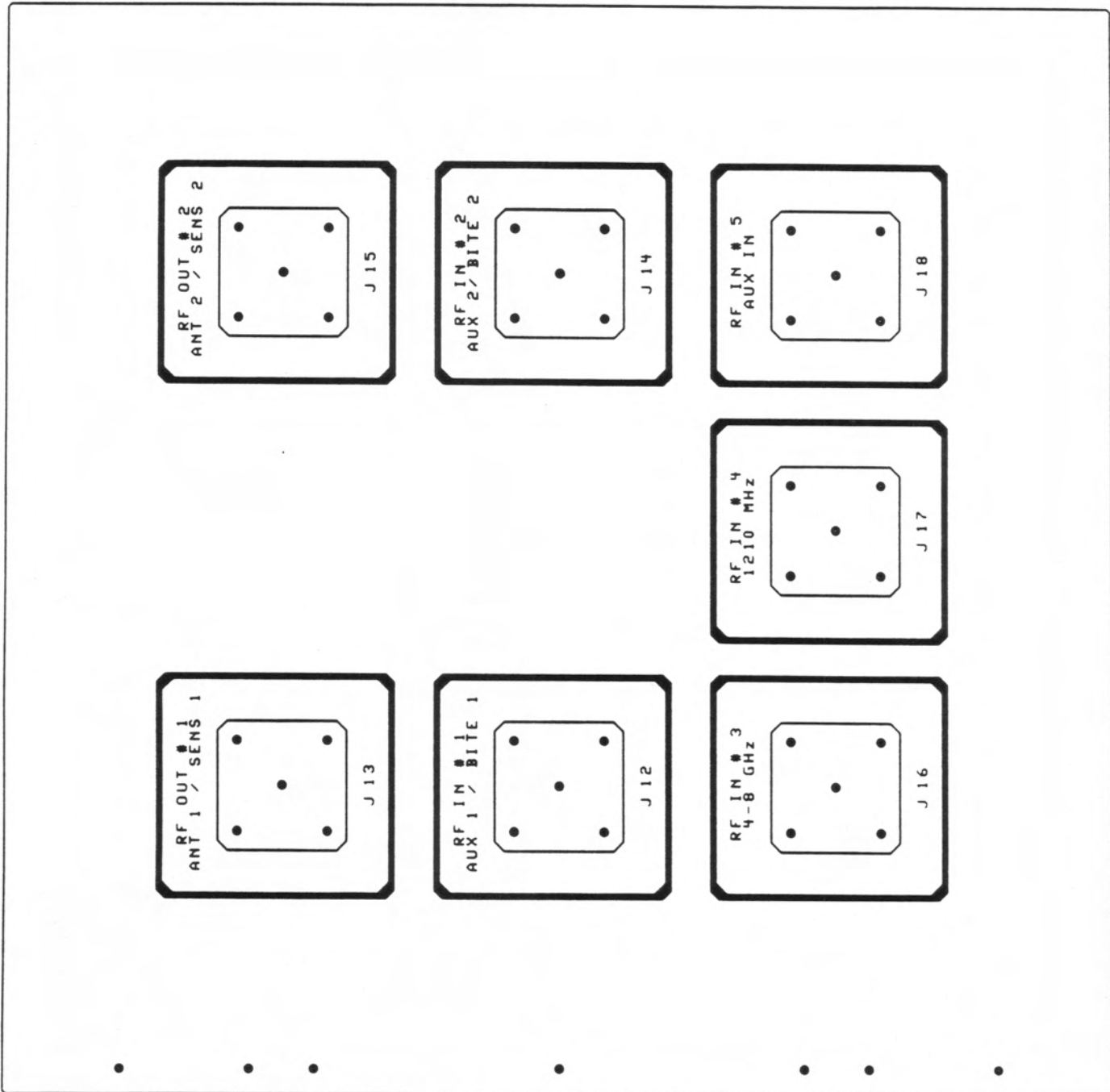


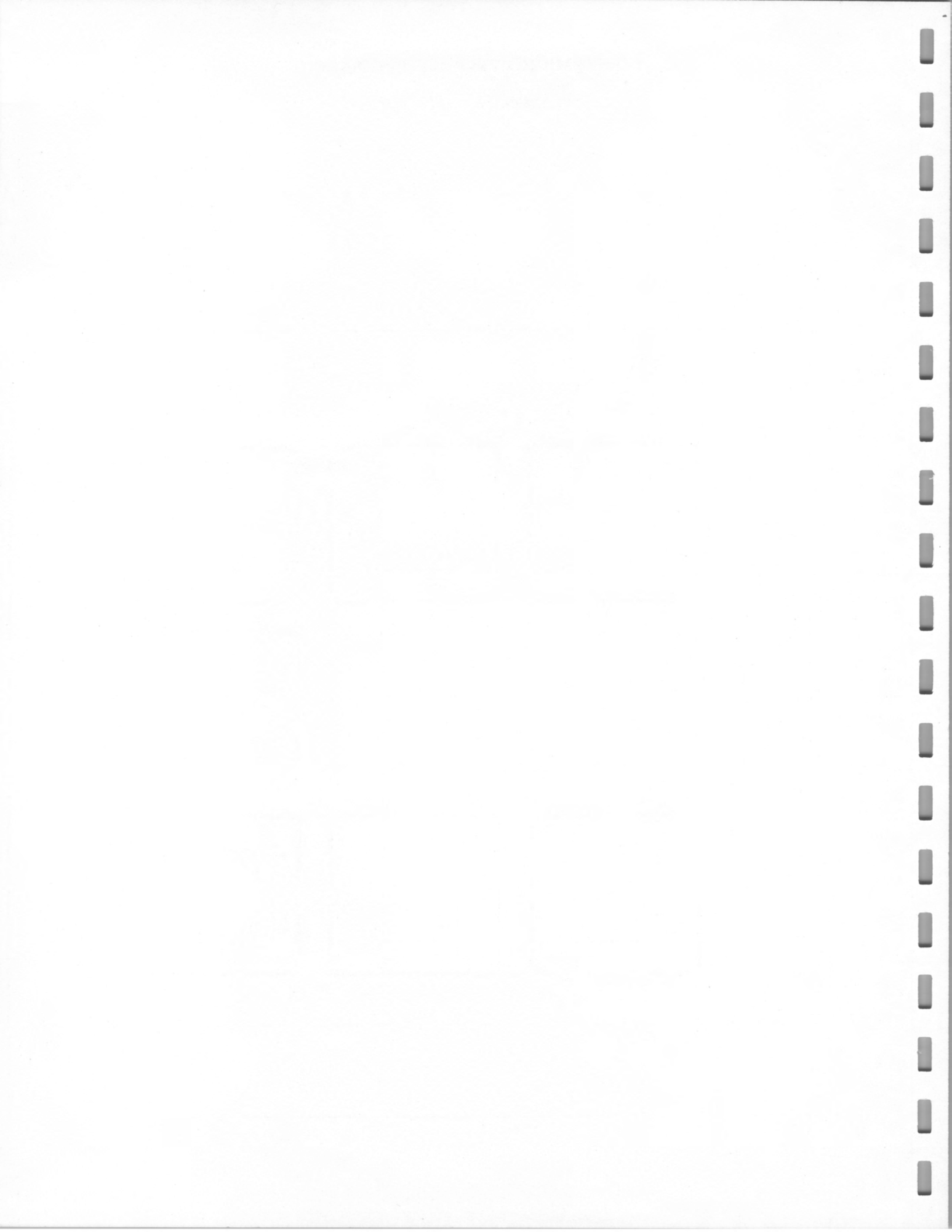
J19 External DC Power



# TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

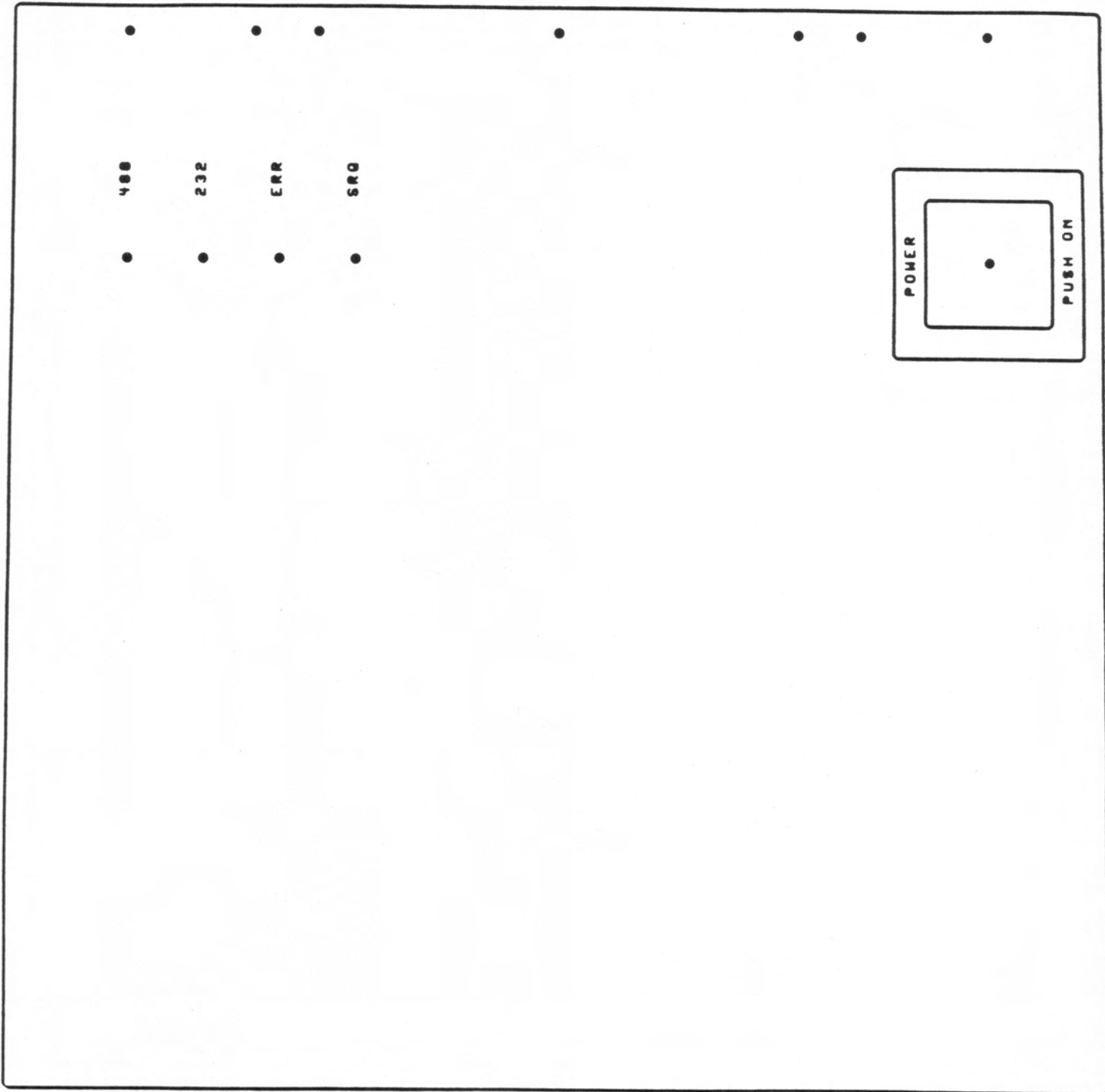
*Layout of Left Side of Front Panel*

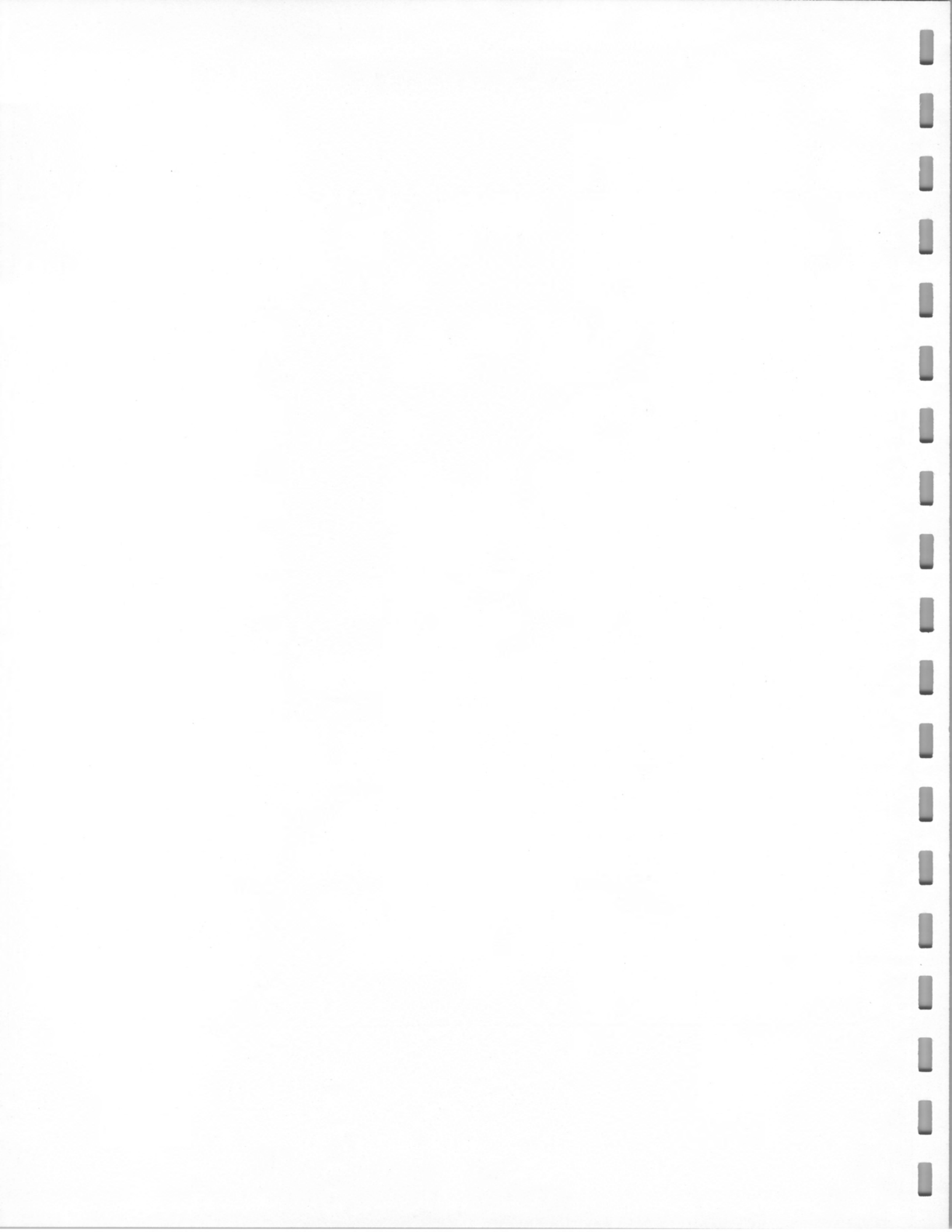




TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

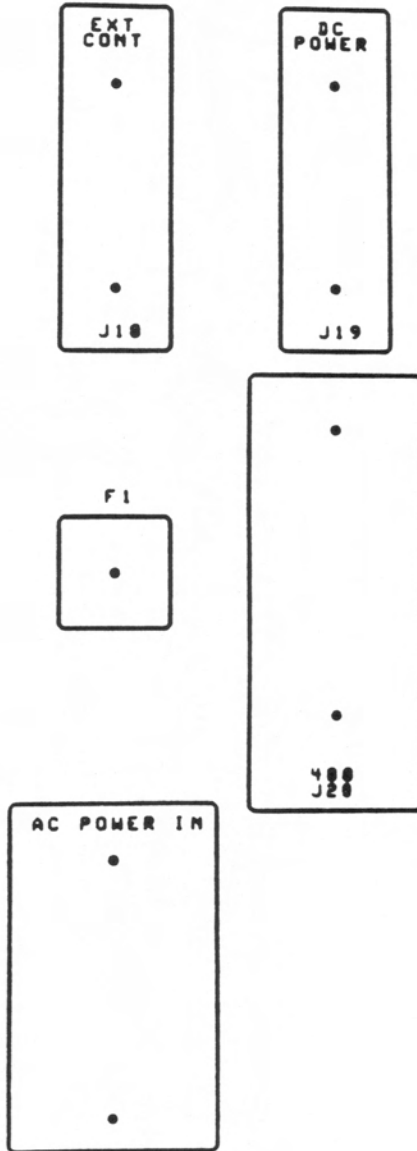
*Layout of Right Side of Front Panel*

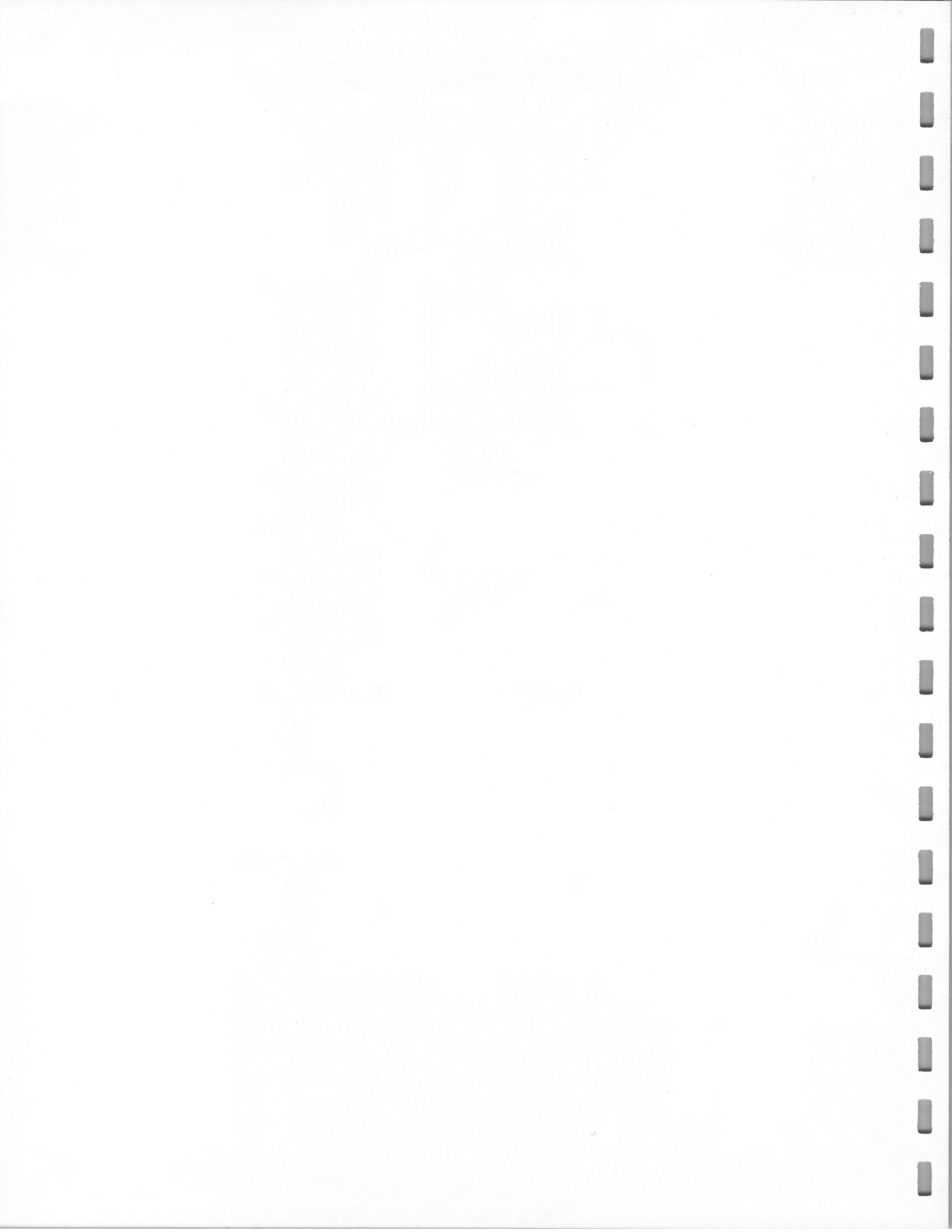




TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

*Layout of Left Side of Rear Panel (facing rear from behind)*

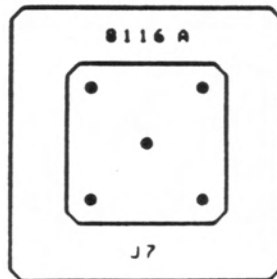
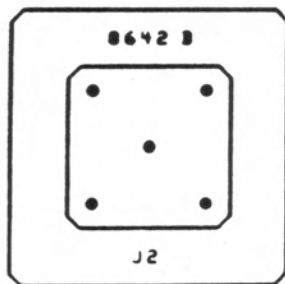
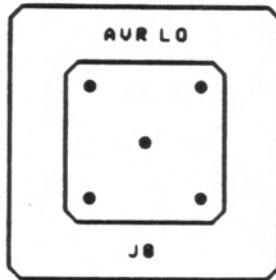
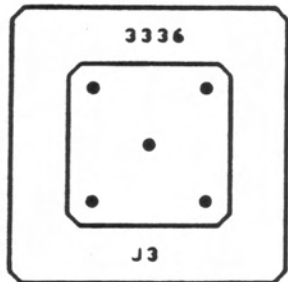
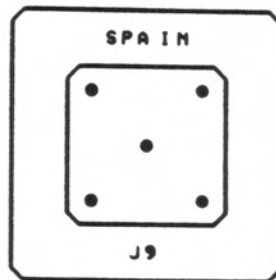
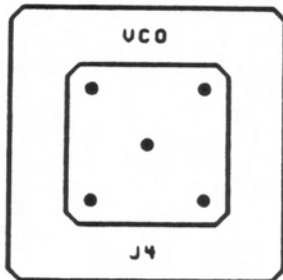
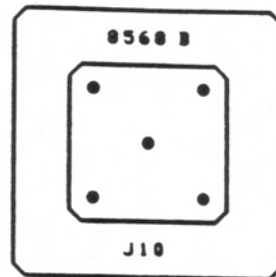
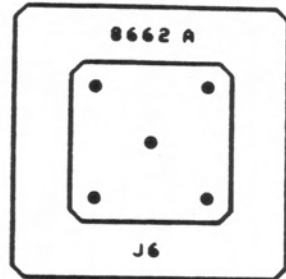


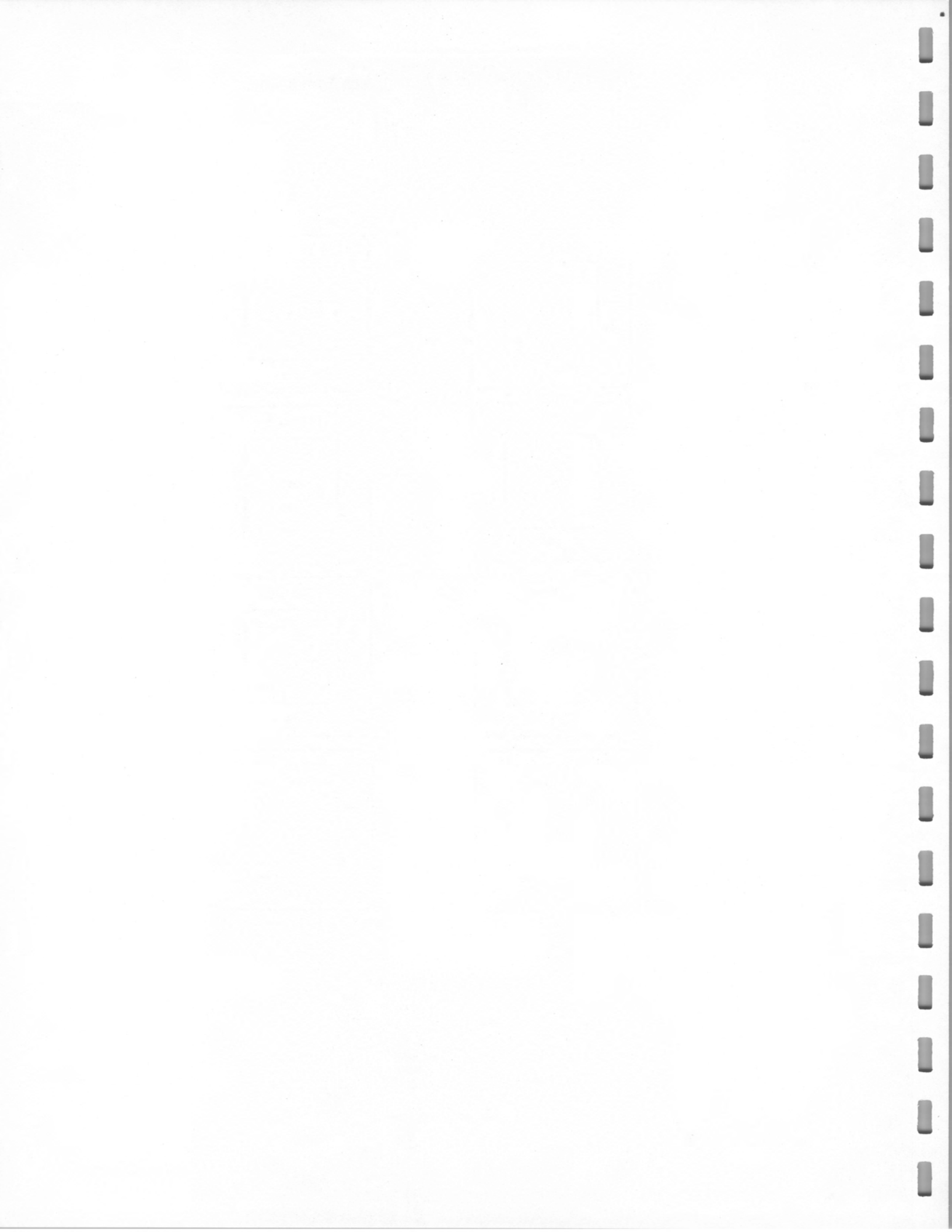




# TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

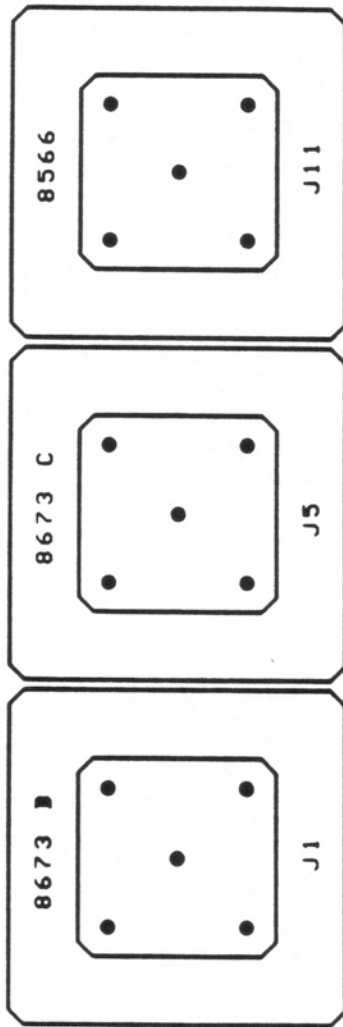
*Layout of Right Side of Rear Panel (facing rear from behind)*





TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

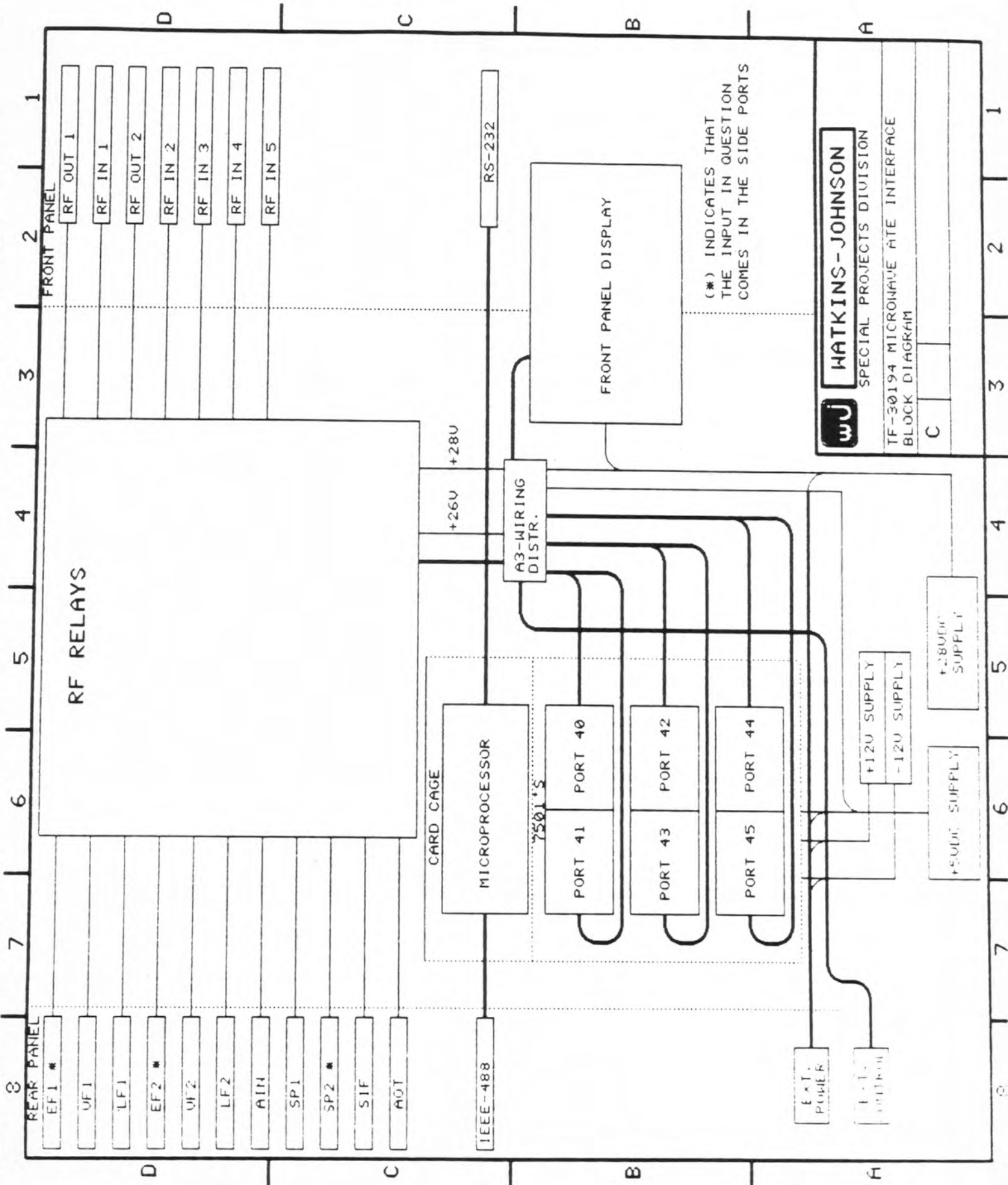
*Side Panel Inset Layout*





# TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

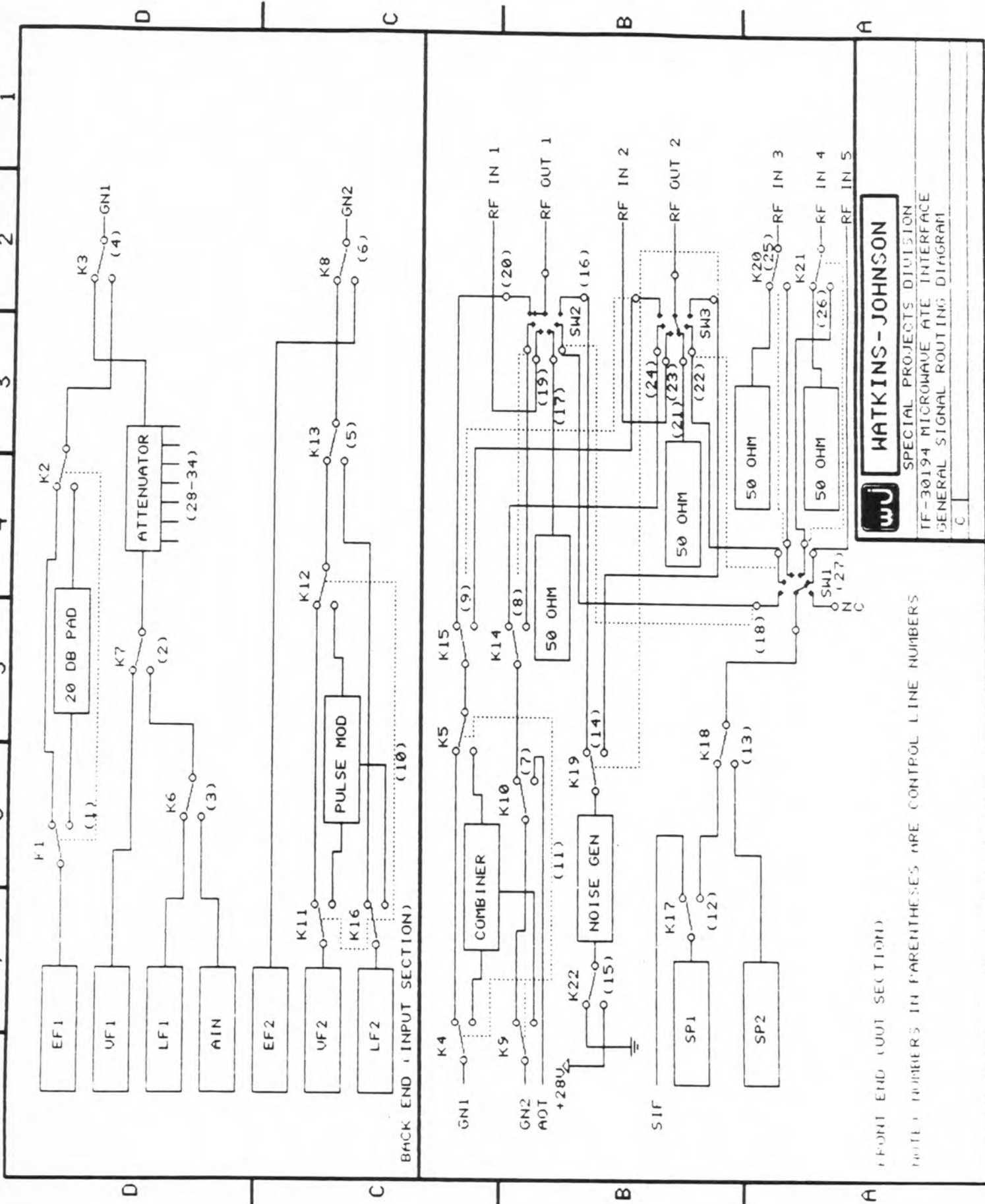
## General Block Diagram





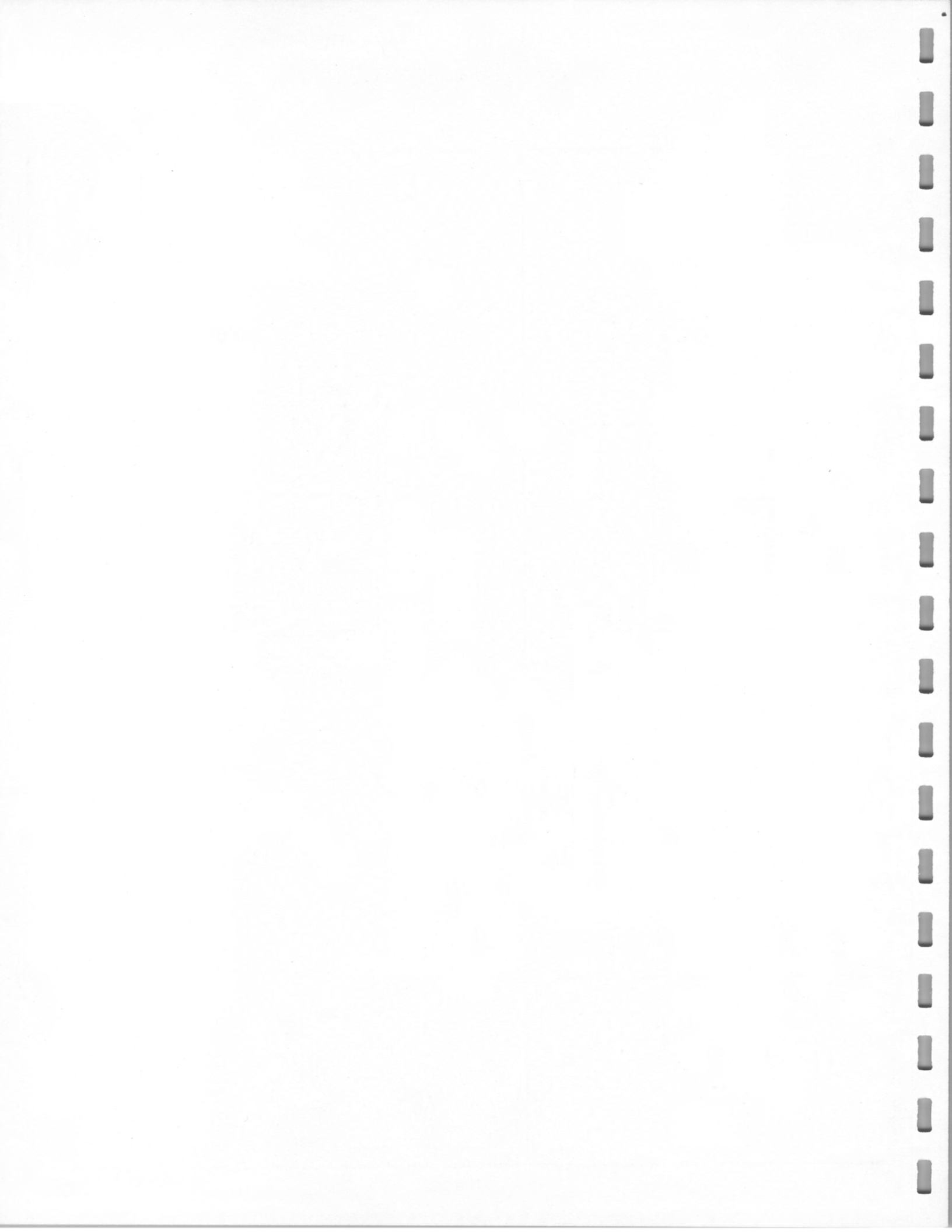
# TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

## General Signal Routing Diagram



**WATKINS-JOHNSON**  
 SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION  
 TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE  
 GENERAL SIGNAL ROUTING DIAGRAM

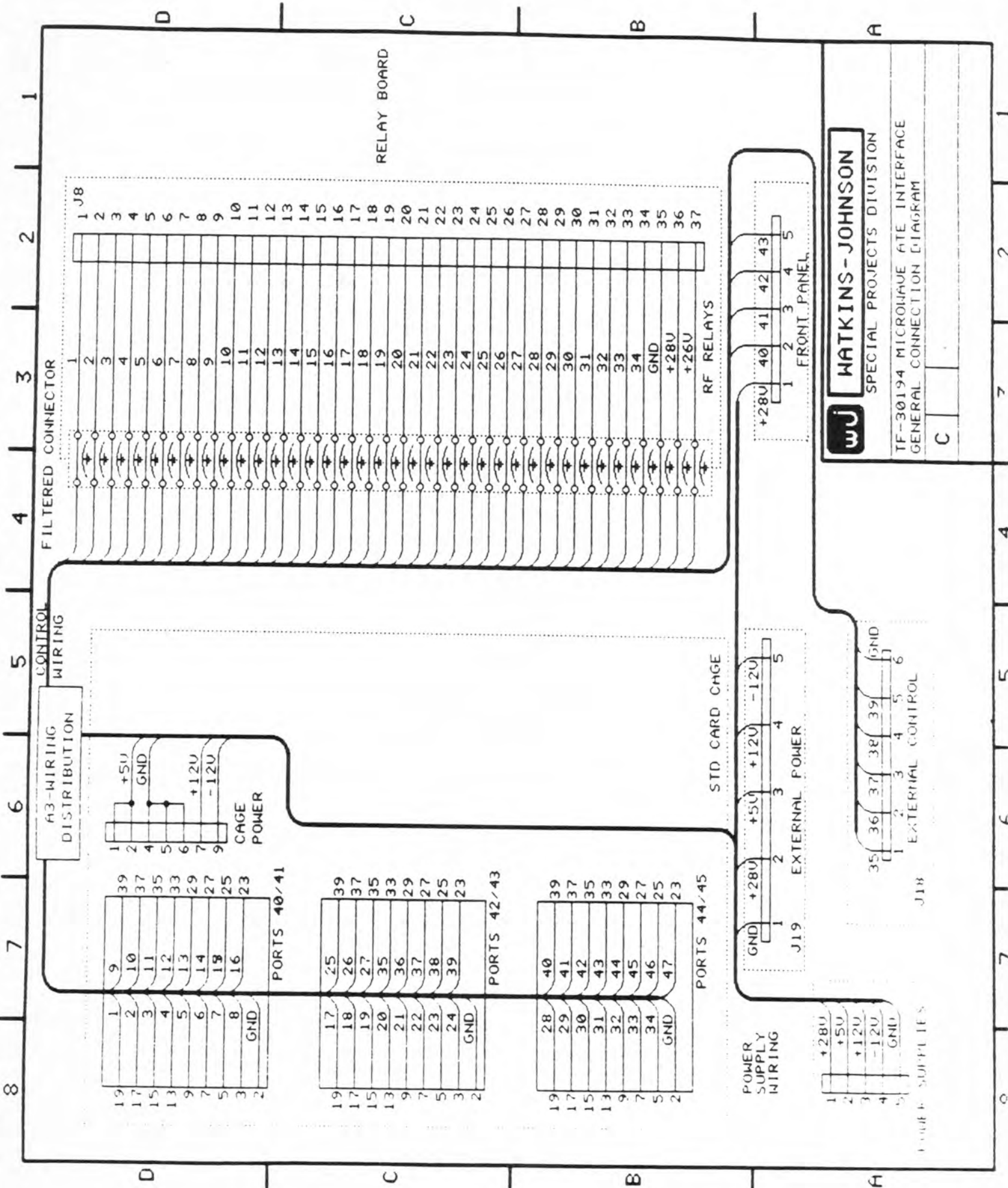
NOTE: NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES ARE CONTROL LINE NUMBERS





# TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

## General Connection Diagram



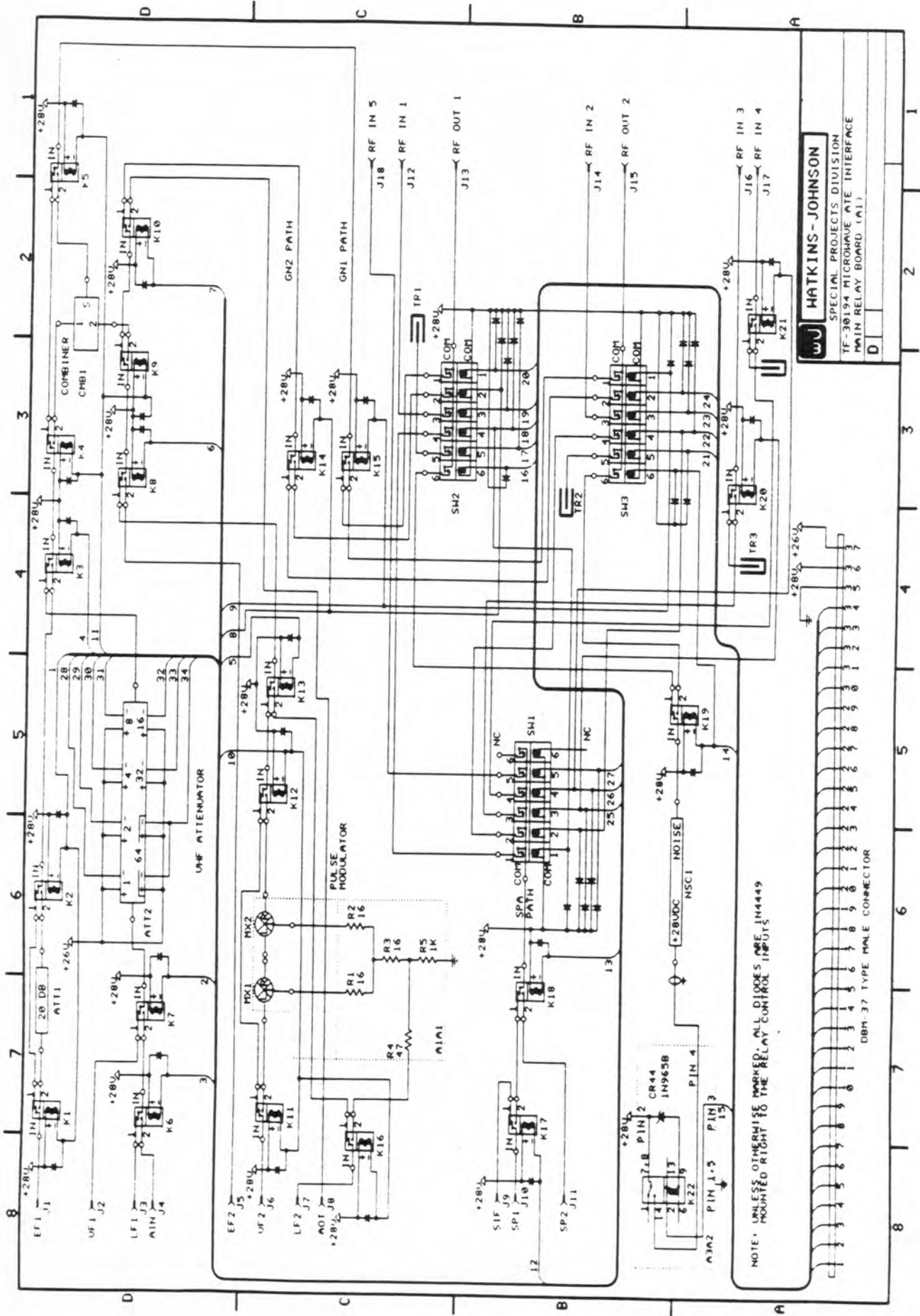
**HATKINS-JOHNSON**  
SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION  
TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE  
GENERAL CONNECTION DIAGRAM

Figure 4. SUPPLIES



# TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

## Schematic of The Main Relay Plate

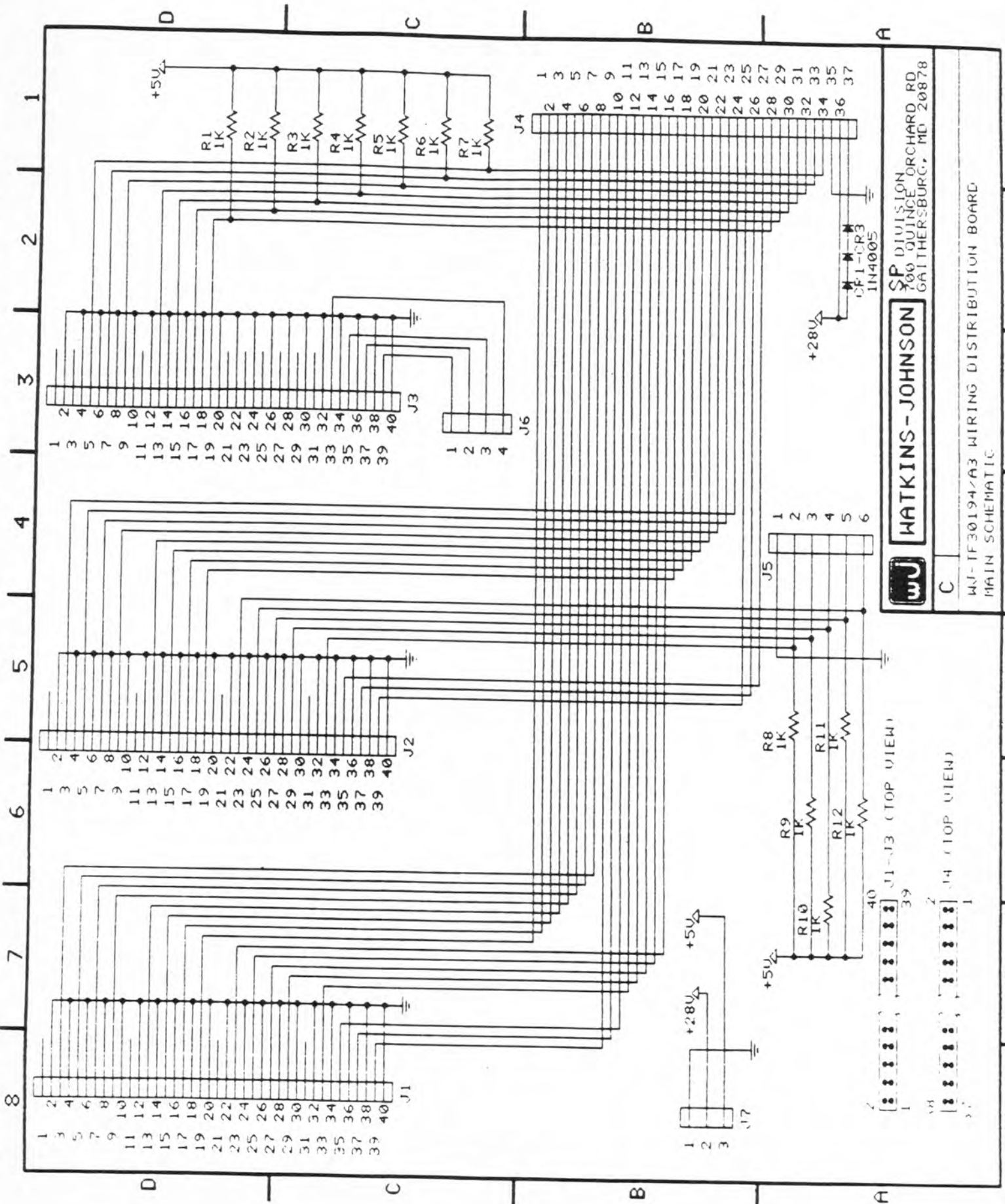


**HATKINS-JOHNSON**  
 SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION  
 TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE  
 MAIN RELAY BOARD (A1)



# TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

## Schematic of A3 Wiring Distribution Board

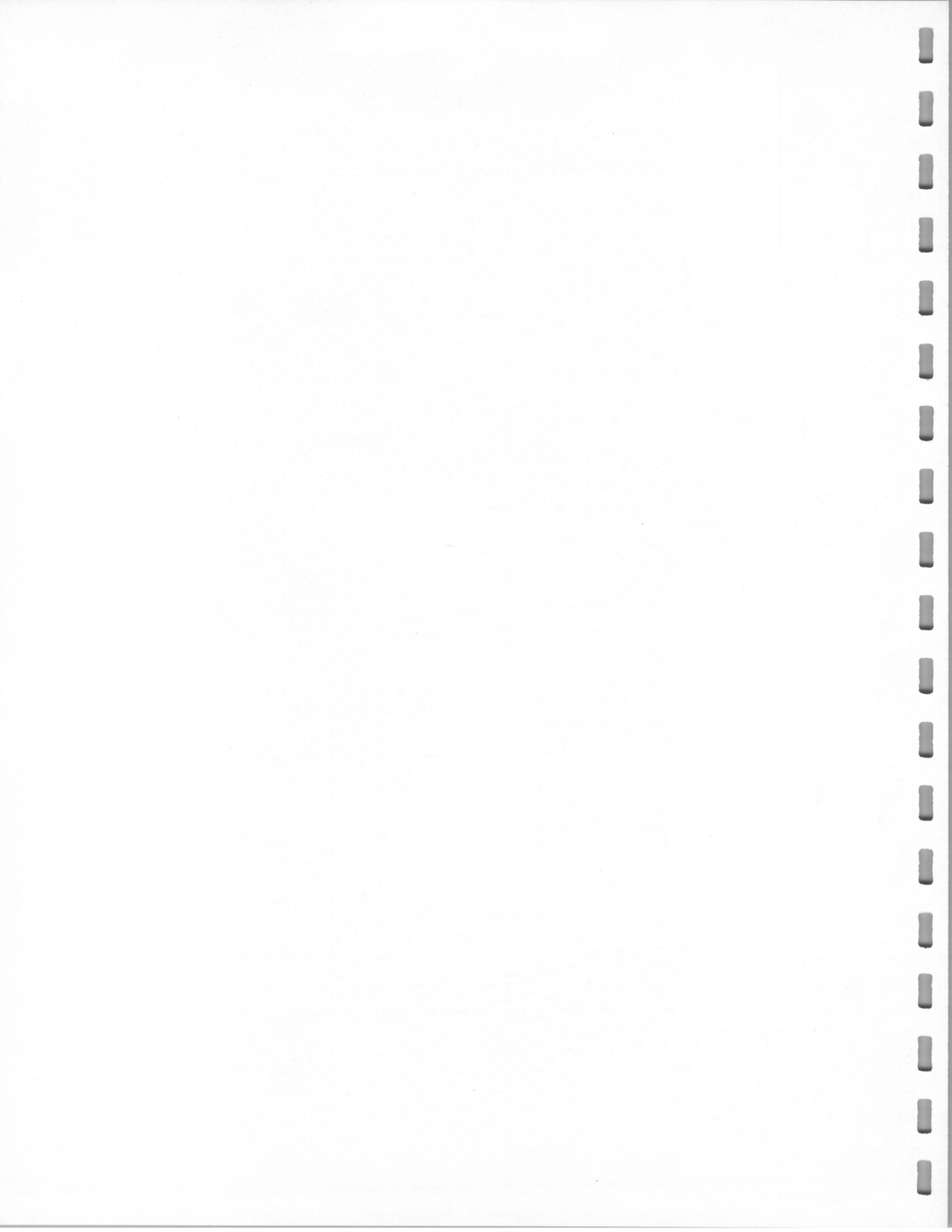


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WJ-TF30194/A3 WIRING DISTRIBUTION BOARD  
MAIN SCHEMATIC



# TF-30194 MICROWAVE ATE INTERFACE

## Parts List Main Chassis/RF Relays

Control #	Qty.	Part No.	Description	Notes/Vendor	Desig.
	1	444-20DB	20 dB SMA Pad	Midwest Mic.	ATT1
	1	PA-54	Prog. Attenuator	Texscan	ATT2
	1		Resistor Network	In-house	A1A1
	1		DC Relay Board	In-house	A1A2
	1		Wiring Dist. Board	In-house	A3
	1	1515	Microwave Comb.	Weinschel	CB1
	1	BR-16H(1)	STD Card Cage	PRO-LOG	CC1
S190115	38	1N4449	Diode		CR1-38
	3	PL-7501	DC Driver Card	PRO-LOG	DR1-3
S250145	1	342004	Fuse Holder		F1
	21	CS33S10	Microwave SPDT	Teledyne	K1-21
	17	3006-7941-00	Bulkhead N-conn.	Omni-Spect.	J1-17
S440046	2	842926-3	Filtered DBM-15	AMP	J18-19
S380448	1	553122-1	IEEE-488 Conn.		J20
	2	WJ-M1A	Mixer	WJ	MX1-2
	1	346B	Noise Source	HP	NSC1
	1	HB5-3/OVP-A	5V Power Supply	Power-One	PS1
	1	HD28-4	28V Power Supply	Condor	PS2
	1	HAD-12-0.4-A	+ -12V Power Sup.	Power-One	PS3
	3	CS38S16	6-pole Coax Switch	Teledyne	SW1-3
N380087	4	2444	50 Ohm SMA Trm	Midwest Mic.	TR1-4
	1	ZT7805	GPIB Computer	Ziatech	UP1
S200298	94	201-1	SMA/Semi-Rigid		
N340256	2	217	SMA Male-Male	Omni-Spect.	
N580481	1	3082-2240-00	N-to-SMA Adpt.	Omni-Spect.	
	6	746094-9	40-Pin Rib. Conn.	AMP	
	1	746094-6	26-Pin Rib. Conn.	AMP	
	1	102387-1(2)	10-Pin Keyed Soc.	AMP	
	1	102387-9(3)	40-Pin Keyed Soc.	AMP	
N370171	3	DCM-37P	DBM-37 Male	ITT	
N370172	2	DCM-37S	DBM-37 Female	ITT	
N490110	1	56-733-004(4)	EMI DBM-37S	Metuschen	
S140492	1	DBM-25S	DBM-25 Female		
	3	745174-3	Cover, DBM-37	AMP	
S300113	1	1EF1	EMI Line Filter		
S250096	1	671-6-1	Pushbutton Sw.		
S200056	AR	AA50141	.141 Semi-Rigid		
N320419	24"	171-40	40-Cond. Rib. Ca.		
S380113	18"	1-499116-1	24-Cond. Rib. Ca.		

(1) This was a 16-position cage that was cut in half, and shortened vertically. You may also use a PRO-LOG™ BR-08T 8-position card cage.  
 (2) The prototype uses a handmade "home-brew" connector.  
 (3) The prototype uses a handmade connector filed down to 38 pins. You may use the 40-pin connector offset by 1 row of pins.  
 (4) This was soldered straight (pin-to-pin) to one of the DBM-37P connectors and mounted to make a filtered male-to-female adaptor.











