TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

XDS51x Emulator

Installation Guide

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Texas Instruments

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XDS51x Emulator Installation Guide

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Preface

Read This First

About This Manual

This manual describes how to install an XDS510™ emulator controller and the XDS511™ emulator board.

There are several XDS510 emulator controllers for use with different computers. These emulator controllers are the XDS510 and XDS510PP for use with PCs, and the XDS510WS™ for use with a SPARCstation or an HP workstation.

This manual includes a chapter for each of the controllers and one chapter for the XDS511.

Notational Conventions

In this manual, program listings, program examples, and interactive displays are shown in a `special typeface` similar to a typewriter's. Examples use a **`bold version`** of the special typeface for emphasis; interactive displays use a **`bold version`** of the special typeface to distinguish commands that you enter from items that the system displays (such as prompts, command output, error messages, etc.).

Here is a sample program listing:

```
0011  0005  0001        .field    1, 2
0012  0005  0003        .field    3, 4
0013  0005  0006        .field    6, 3
0014  0006              .even
```

Here is an example of a system prompt and a command that you might enter:

```
C:  csr –a /user/ti/simuboard/utilities
```

Information About Cautions and Warnings

This manual contains cautions and warnings.

This is an example of a caution statement.

A caution statement describes a situation that could potentially damage your software or equipment.

This is an example of a warning statement.

A warning statement describes a situation that could potentially cause harm to you.

The information in a caution or a warning is provided for your protection. Please read each caution and warning carefully.

Related Documentation From Texas Instruments

The following books describe the C source debugger for the TMS370C8, TMS370C16, or TMS320C2xx devices and the JTAG cable. To obtain a copy of any of these TI documents, call the Texas Instruments Literature Response Center at (800) 477–8924. When ordering, please identify the book by its title and literature number.

JTAG/MPSD Emulation Technical Reference (literature number SPDU079) provides the design requirements of the XDS510 emulator controller. Discusses JTAG designs (based on the IEEE 1149.1 standard) and modular port scan device (MPSD) designs.

TMS370C8 C Source Debugger User's Guide (literature number SPNU063) tells you how to invoke the TMS370C8 XDS emulator, compact development tool (CDT), and simulator versions of the C source debugger interface. This book discusses various aspects of the debugger interface, including window management, command entry, code execution, data management, and breakpoints, and includes a tutorial that introduces basic debugger functionality.

TMS370C16 C Source Debugger User's Guide (literature number SPNU065) tells you how to invoke the TMS370C16 XDS emulator, compact development tool (CDT), and simulator versions of the C source debugger interface. This book discusses various aspects of the debugger interface, including window management, command entry, code execution, data management, and breakpoints, and includes a tutorial that introduces basic debugger functionality.

TMS320C2xx C Source Debugger User's Guide (literature number SPRU151) tells you how to invoke the 'C2xx emulator and simulator versions of the C source debugger interface. This book discusses various aspects of the debugger interface, including window management, command entry, code execution, data management, and breakpoints. It also includes a tutorial that introduces basic debugger functionality.

If You Need Assistance. . .

If you want to. . .	Do this. . .
Request more information about Texas Instruments Digital Signal Processing (DSP) products	Write to: Texas Instruments Incorporated Market Communications Manager, MS 736 P.O. Box 1443 Houston, Texas 77251–1443
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Order Texas Instruments documentation	Call the TI Literature Response Center: **(800) 477–8924**
Ask questions about Digital Signal Processing (DSP) product operation or report suspected problems	Call the DSP Hotline: **(713) 274–2320** **FAX: (713) 274–2324** Or visit the 320 Hotline Online™ : **http://www.ti.com/sc/docs/dsps/expsys.htm**
Ask questions about microcontroller product operation or report suspected problems	Call the Microcontroller Hotline: **(713) 274–2370**
Report mistakes in this document or any other TI documentation	Send your comments to: **comments@books.sc.ti.com**
Please mention the full title of the book and the date of publication (from the spine and/or front cover) in your correspondence.	Texas Instruments Incorporated Technical Publications Manager, MS 702 P.O. Box 1443 Houston, Texas 77251–1443
Visit TI online, including TI&ME™, your own customized web page	http://www.ti.com

FCC Warning

This equipment is intended for use in a laboratory test environment only. It generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and has not been tested for compliance with the limits of computing devices pursuant to subpart J of part 15 of FCC rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection against radio frequency interference. Operation of this equipment in other environments may cause interference with radio communications, in which case the user at his own expense will be required to take whatever measures may be required to correct this interference.

Trademarks

Contents

Figures

Chapter 1

Introduction

This chapter provides background information to help you determine what information in this manual you need to use. The systems discussed in this manual are described so that you can decide which ones you want to use.

Additionally, this chapter contains definitions you will need to understand to install the XDS51x emulator.

Topic **Page**

1.1 Some Definitions

Certain terms are used throughout this book. A list of some of the most frequently used terms are defined here to eliminate confusion.

target system The system you want to debug. This can be your actual system, a test system you have created, or an XDS511 with an SE device attached to it.

JTAG cable The cable that attaches the XDS510, XDS510WS, or XDS510PP to your target system.

JTAG connector A 14-pin connector on the target system that is used to connect the JTAG cable.

1.2 Information About the Hardware

The installation of the hardware shown in Table 1–1 is described in this manual.

Table 1–1. Hardware Descriptions

System	Description
XDS510	Emulator controller board for use in an IBM™-type PC™. The XDS510 is a board installed in your PC. After installing the XDS510, you connect it to your target system. The XDS510 enables your debugger to communicate with the target system.
XDS510PP	Emulator controller for use with an IBM-type PC. The XDS510PP is an external piece of hardware that is connected to your PC using the parallel printer port. This configuration is ideal for portable PCs. After installing the XDS510PP, you connect it to your target system. The XDS510PP enables your debugger to communicate with the target system.
XDS510WS	Emulator controller for use with a UNIX™-type workstation. The XDS510WS is an external piece of hardware that is connected to your workstation using a SCSI connection. After installing the XDS510WS, you connect it to your target system. The XDS510WS enables your debugger to communicate with the target system.
XDS511	Emulator used to emulate a target system. The XDS511 is connected to an XDS510, XDS510PP, or XDS510WS. In turn, you can connect the XDS511 to a target system.
SE device	Device that connects to the XDS511. An SE device is a specialized device that performs the same functions as your target device but includes features for gathering debugging information. There is an SE device for each of the TMS370C8, TMS370C16, and TMS320C2xx devices.

1.2.1 Selecting an XDS510

The XDS510 that you select depends on the computer you are using. Use the following table to select the device you want to use:

If you are using . . .	Then use the . . .
An IBM-type PC	XDS510, which you install in your PC; or XDS510PP, which you attach to your PC's parallel printer port
A UNIX workstation	XDS510WS, which you attach to a SCSI port

1.3 Where to Go From Here

After reading this chapter, turn to the chapter that describes how to install the XDS510 that you have selected and follow the instructions in that chapter.

If you are going to install the . . .	Turn to chapter . . .
XDS510	2, *Installing the XDS510 in a PC*
XDS510PP	3, *Installing the XDS510PP on a PC*
XDS510WS on a SPARCstation	4, *Installing the XDS510WS on a SPARCstation*
XDS510WS on an HP workstation	5, *Installing the XDS510WS on an HP Workstation*

Chapter 2

Installing the XDS510 in a PC

This chapter explains how to install the XDS510 emulator controller in your PC. It also describes how to use the JTAG cable to connect the XDS510 to a target system.

Topic **Page**

2.1 What You'll Need

To install the XDS510, you will need the following hardware:

☐	**host**	An IBM PC/AT or 100% compatible ISA/ EISA-based PC
☐	**slot**	One 16-bit slot
☐	**emulator controller**	XDS510 emulator controller board
☐	**JTAG cable**	Cable that connects the XDS510 to your target system
☐	**target system**	A system of your own design or an XDS511 emulator
☐	**JTAG connector**	A 14-pin connector (two rows of seven pins) on your target system

Minimizing Electrical Shock and Fire Hazard

To minimize the risk of electric shock and fire hazard, be sure that all major components that you interface with Texas Instruments devices are limited in energy and certified by one or more of the following agencies: UL, CSA, VDE, or TUV.

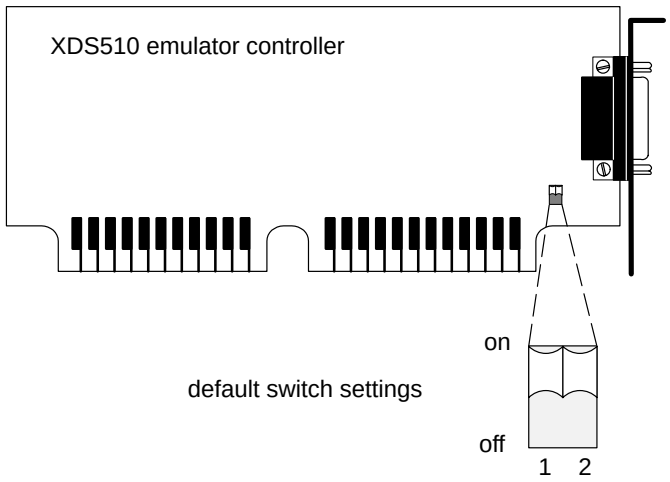
Minimizing Static Shock

Special handling methods and materials should be used to prevent equipment damage. You should be familiar with identification and handling of ESD sensitive devices before attempting to perform the procedures described in this manual.

2.2 Step 1: Preparing the XDS510 for Installation

The XDS510 uses 32 bytes of the PC I/O space. Before you install the XDS510, set its switches to correctly identify the I/O space that the XDS510 can use. Figure 2–1 shows the location of the switches.

Figure 2–1. XDS510 I/O Switches



The switches on the XDS510 are shipped in the default settings. All possible switch settings are listed in Table 2–1.

In most cases, you can leave the switch settings in the default position. However, you must ensure that the XDS510 emulator controller I/O space does not conflict with other bus settings. For example, if you've installed a sound card in your system, you might not be able to use the default switch settings for the I/O space—the sound card might use this space.

Refer to your PC technical reference manual and your other hardware-board manuals to see if there are any I/O space conflicts. If you find a conflict, change the switch settings to one of the alternative settings listed in Table 2–1.

Table 2–1. XDS510 Switch Settings

		switch #	
	Address Range	**1**	**2**
default	0x0240–0x025F	on	on
	0x0280–0x029F	on	off
	0x0320–0x033F	off	on
	0x0340–0x035F	off	off

2.3 Step 2: Placing the XDS510 Into Your PC

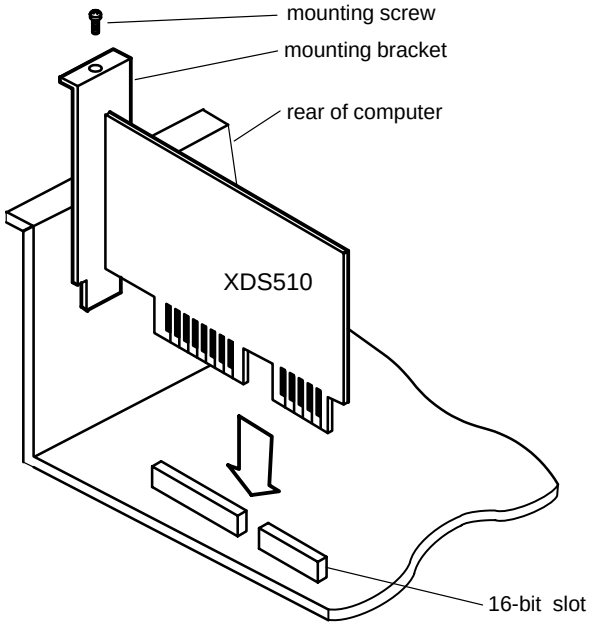
After you've prepared the XDS510 for installation, follow these steps to place it into your PC.

Minimizing Personal Injury

To minimize the risk of personal injury, *always* turn off the power to your PC and unplug the power cord before installing the XDS510.

1) Turn off your PC's power and unplug the power cord.
2) Remove the cover of your PC.
3) Remove the mounting bracket from an unused 16-bit slot.
4) Carefully but firmly push the XDS510 into a 16-bit slot (see Figure 2–2).
5) Return the mounting screw to the mounting bracket and tighten the screw (see Figure 2–2). Note which slot contains the XDS510 for later use.
6) Replace the PC cover.

Figure 2–2. Placing the XDS510 Into Your PC



2.4 Step 3: Connecting the XDS510 to Your Target System

Follow these steps to connect your XDS510 to your target system.

Minimizing Equipment Damage

To minimize the risk of damage, be careful with the JTAG cable connectors. Connect them gently; forcing the connectors into position can damage them.

1) Turn off your target system and unplug the power cord.

2) Plug the 25-pin connector side of the JTAG cable into the XDS510 (see Figure 2–3).

Note: If You Are Using the XDS511

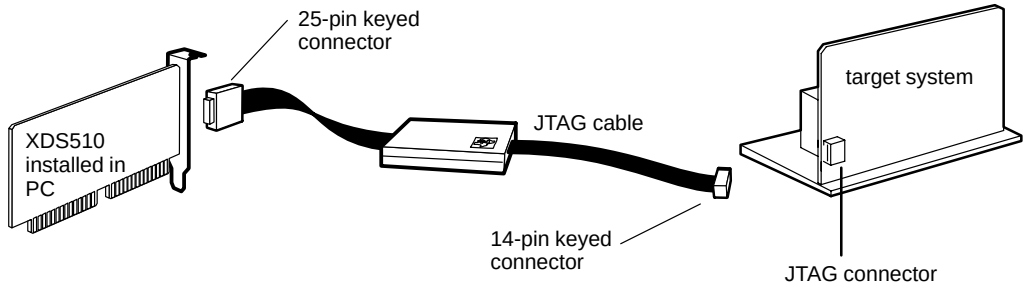
If you are using the XDS511 emulator with or instead of a target system of your own design, stop here and turn to Chapter 6, *Installing the XDS511*.

3) Plug the 14-pin connector side of the JTAG cable into the JTAG connector on your target system. For information about creating the connector on your target system, see the *JTAG/MPSD Emulation Technical Reference*.

4) Plug in the power cord for your PC and target system.

5) Turn on your PC and target system.

Figure 2–3. Connecting the XDS510 and Your Target System



2.5 Where to Go From Here

Your XDS510 is now installed. At this point, do one of the following:

- ❑ If you plan to install the XDS511, turn to Chapter 6, *Installing the XDS511*.
- ❑ If you are not planning to install the XDS511, install the C source debugger for your device. The installation instructions are in the getting started guide for your device's C source debugger.

Only after installing and running the C source debugger for your device can you determine if the XDS510 is installed properly.

Chapter 3

Installing the XDS510PP on a PC

This chapter explains how to install the XDS510PP emulator controller on your PC.

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3.1 What You'll Need

This section describes the required and optional hardware you need to install the XDS510PP.

3.1.1 Required Hardware

To install the XDS510PP, you will need the following hardware:

☐	**host**	An IBM PC/AT or 100% compatible
☐	**parallel port**	One parallel printer port (LPT1 or LPT2)
☐	**emulator controller**	XDS510PP emulator controller
☐	**target system**	A system of your own design or an XDS511 emulator
☐	**JTAG connector**	A 14-pin connector (two rows of seven pins) on your target system
☐	**printer cable**	25-pin D-connector printer cable

3.1.2 Optional Hardware

To install the XDS510PP, you might need the following hardware (see Section 3.4 on page 3-5):

☐	**emulator-controller power supply**	5 volts @ 1 ampere
☐	**power supply adapter cable**	6-inch power supply adapter cable

Minimizing Electrical Shock and Fire Hazard

To minimize the risk of electric shock and fire hazard, be sure that all major components that you interface with Texas Instruments devices are limited in energy and certified by one or more of the following agencies: UL, CSA, VDE, or TUV.

3.2 Step 1: Connecting the XDS510PP to Your PC

Follow these steps to connect the XDS510PP to your PC.

Minimizing Personal Injury

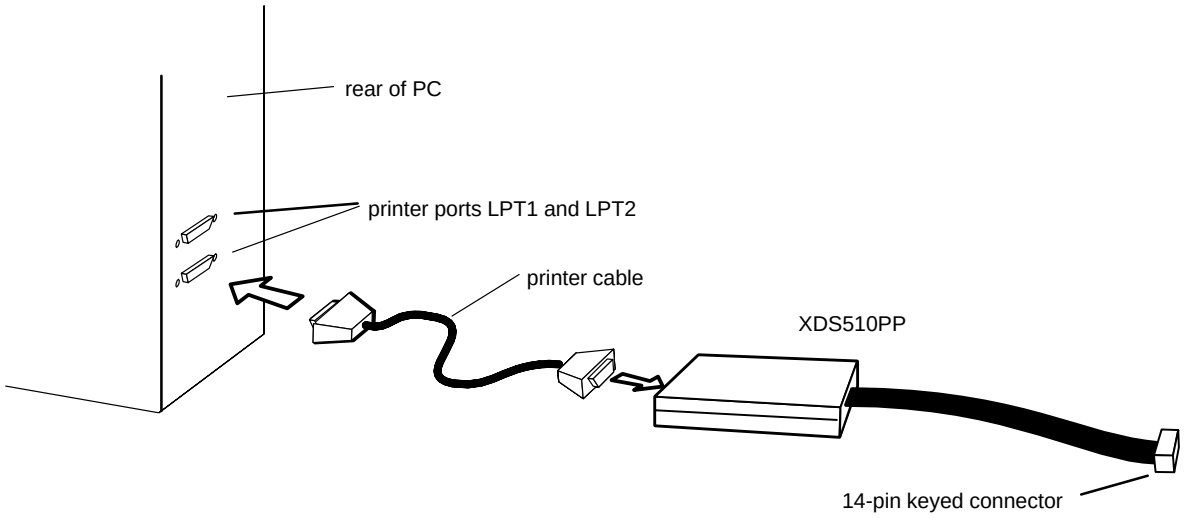
To minimize the risk of personal injury, *always* turn off the power to your PC and unplug the power cord before installing the XDS510PP.

Minimizing Equipment Damage

To minimize the risk of damage, be careful with the printer cable connectors. Connect them gently; forcing the connectors into position can damage them.

1) Turn off your PC's power and unplug the power cord.
2) The printer port connections on the back of your PC are 25-pin female D connectors. Connect one end of the printer cable to the printer port that you intend to use—LPT1 or LPT2 (see Figure 3–1).
3) Connect the other end of the printer cable to the 25-pin connector on the XDS510PP (see Figure 3–1).

Figure 3–1. Connecting the XDS510PP to Your PC



3.3 Step 2: Connecting the XDS510PP to Your Target System

Note: If You Are Using the XDS511

If you are using the XDS511 emulator with or instead of a target system of your own design, stop here (that is, do not perform Step 2 or Step 3) and turn to Chapter 6, *Installing the XDS511*.

1) Turn off your target system and unplug the power cord.

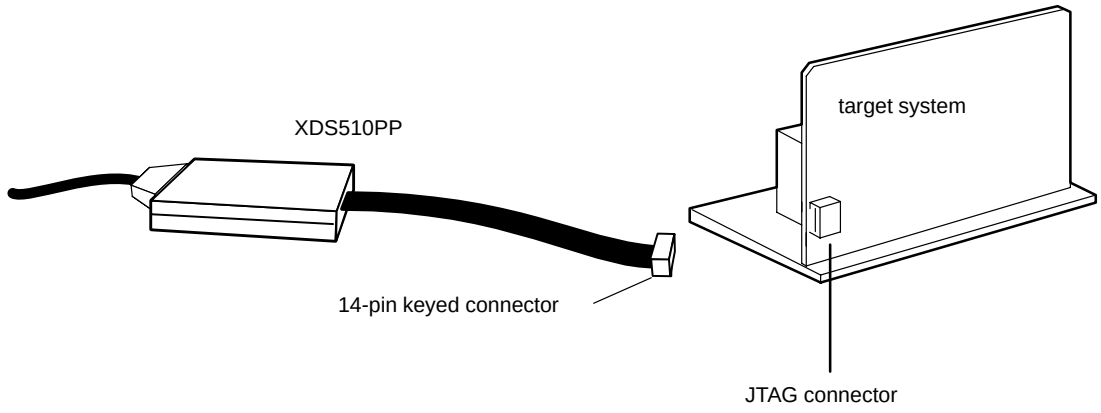
2) To connect the XDS510PP to your target system, plug the 14-pin connector on the XDS510PP cable into your target system (see Figure 3–2).

For information about creating the connector on your target system, see the *JTAG/MPSD Emulation Technical Reference*.

Minimizing Equipment Damage

To minimize the risk of damage, be careful with the XDS510PP cable connectors. Connect them gently; forcing the connectors into position can damage them.

Figure 3–2. Connecting the XDS510PP to Your Target System



3.4 Step 3: Supplying Power to the XDS510PP

The XDS510PP requires a power supply of 5 volts. How you supply power depends upon what the XDS510PP connects to. The following table describes the possibilities:

Connection Scenario	Power Supply Option
The XDS510PP is connected to an XDS511.	Power is supplied by the XDS511. This is true whether or not the XDS511 is connected to a target system. You do not have to connect power directly to the XDS510PP. Connecting power directly to the XDS510PP when using the XDS511, however, will not harm the XDS510PP or the XDS511.
The XDS510PP is connected directly to a 3-volt target system.	You must connect the provided power supply (5 volts @ 1 ampere) to the XDS510PP.
The XDS510PP is connected directly to a 5-volt target system.	While you do not have to connect the provided power supply to the XDS510PP, it is highly recommended. Connecting the power supply ensures that the XDS510PP receives enough power.

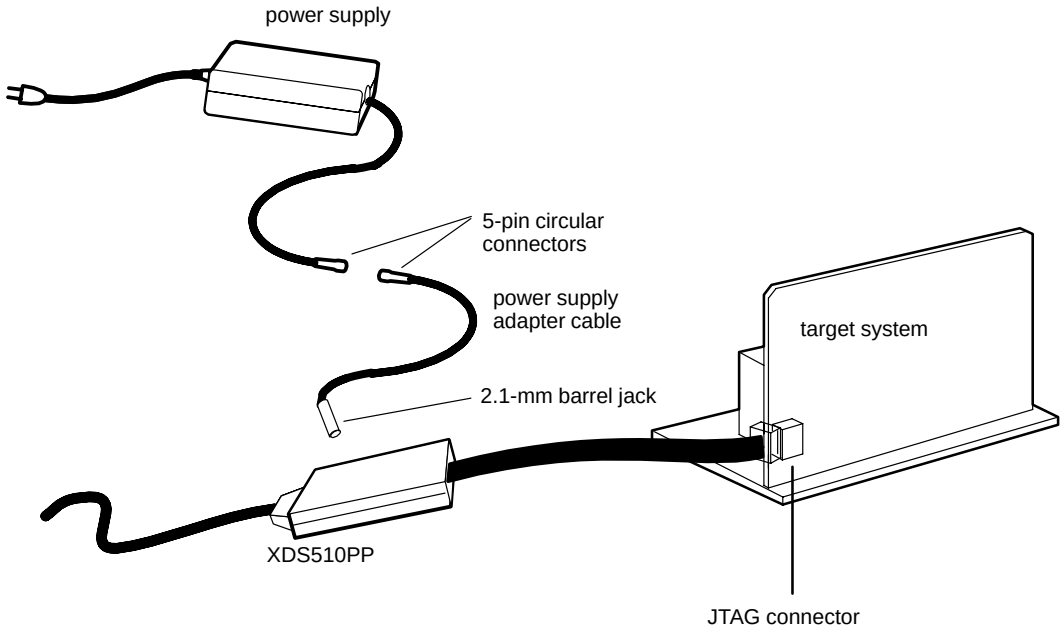
If you need to connect the power supply to the XDS510PP, follow these steps:

1) Connect the 2.1 mm barrel jack end of the power supply adapter cable to the power jack on the XDS510PP (see Figure 3–3).

2) Connect the 5-pin circular connector end of the power supply adapter cable to the power supply (at the circular connector of the DC power cord).

3) Plug in the power cord for your PC, XDS510PP, and target system. Turn on your PC and target system.

Figure 3–3. Connecting the Power Supply Adapter Cable



3.5 Where to Go From Here

Your XDS510PP is now installed. At this point, do one of the following:

- ❑ If you plan to install the XDS511, turn to Chapter 6, *Installing the XDS511*.
- ❑ If you are not planning to install the XDS511, install the C source debugger for your device. The installation instructions are in the getting started guide for your device's C source debugger.

Only after installing and running the C source debugger for your device can you determine if the XDS510PP is installed properly.

Chapter 4

Installing the XDS510WS on a SPARCstation

This chapter explains how to install the XDS510WS emulator controller on a SPARCstation running OpenWindows™ under SunOS™ version 4.1.1 (or higher).

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4.1 What You'll Need

To install the XDS510WS, you will need the following hardware:

☐	**host**	A SPARCstation or 100% compatible system
☐	**interface to host**	A SCSI bus controller with at least one free SCSI identifier
☐	**emulator controller**	An XDS510WS emulator controller
☐	**emulator-controller power supply**	The provided external power supply for the XDS510WS (approximately 5 volts @ 3 ampere)
☐	**SCSI cable**	A SCSI cable used for connecting the XDS510WS to your SPARCstation
☐	**SCSI terminator**	A SCSI bus terminator if the XDS510WS is at the end of the SCSI chain
☐	**JTAG cable**	Cable that connects the XDS510 to your target system
☐	**target system**	A system of your own design or an XDS511 emulator
☐	**JTAG connector**	A 14-pin connector (two rows of seven pins) on your target system

Minimizing Electrical Shock and Fire Hazard

1) To minimize the risk of electric shock and fire hazard, be sure that all major components that you interface with Texas Instruments devices are limited in energy and certified by one or more of the following agencies: UL, CSA, VDE, or TUV.

2) Turn the power off before you connect components and cables.

3) Never disconnect or reconnect any cables or other hardware devices while the XDS510WS is turned on.

4.2 Step 1: Preparing for the Installation

To prepare for the installation, you must have the correct access to the host machine, and you must determine if the XDS510WS is working correctly. This section explains these requirements.

4.2.1 Access Required

You *must* have root access to the host machine you intend to connect to the XDS510WS. If you do not, contact your system administrator.

4.2.2 Ensuring That the XDS510WS Is Working Correctly

Before you attach the XDS510WS to your workstation, be sure it is working correctly. To do this, follow these steps. See Figure 4–1 and Figure 4–2 for illustrations of the XDS510WS.

1) Connect the power supply to the XDS510WS and plug in the power supply.

2) Turn on the XDS510WS.

   - ❑ LED 1 lights to indicate that the power is on. If LED 1 does not come on, turn off the XDS510WS, check your power connections, and restart the XDS510WS.
   - ❑ LED 6 lights to indicate that the XDS510WS is running through a self test. Within a minute, the self–test should be done and LED 6 goes out.

The XDS510WS is ready and running correctly when LEDs 1, 2, and 5 are on, and all other LEDs are off. If these LEDs do not come on, something is wrong with the XDS510WS. Recheck your connections and turn the XDS510WS off and on a second time. If LED 1, 2, or 5 is still off, shut off the XDS510WS and contact the TI DSP or Microcontroller Hotline (see the Preface). For detailed information about the LEDs, see Appendix A, *Interpreting the XDS510WS LEDs*.

Figure 4–1. Rear View of the XDS510WS

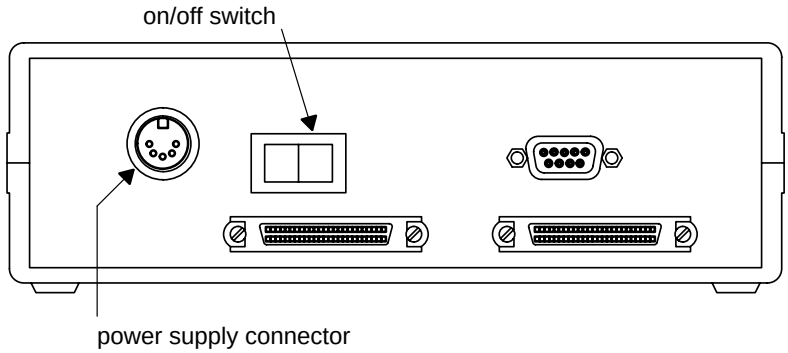
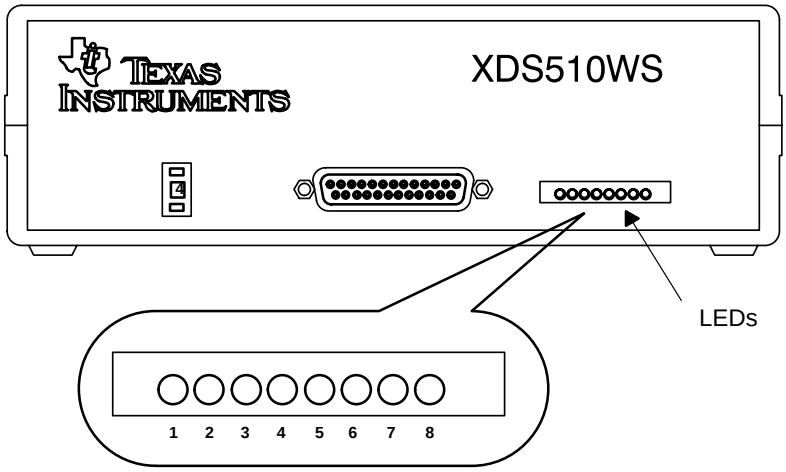


Figure 4–2. Front View of the XDS510WS



4.3 Step 2: Connecting the XDS510WS to Your Workstation

The XDS510WS is connected to your workstation using a SCSI bus. This section describes how to locate a SCSI bus to use and how to connect the XDS510WS to the SCSI bus.

Minimizing Electrical Shock and Equipment Damage

1) Never disconnect or reconnect any cables or other hardware devices while the XDS510WS is turned on.

2) Be sure that all devices on the SCSI bus, your workstation, and the XDS510WS are turned off before you connect the XDS510WS to your workstation.

4.3.1 Locating a SCSI Bus With an Unused Identifier

Each SCSI controller in your workstation has its own SCSI bus. A workstation usually has only one SCSI controller (unless you have added additional controller cards). A single bus can support up to eight different devices (including the workstation), each uniquely numbered 0 through 7, with the higher priority devices assigned to the larger SCSI ID numbers. Your workstation is SCSI ID 7 by default. CD-ROM drives are ID 6 by default. The XDS510WS uses SCSI ID 4 by default. If, however, SCSI ID 4 is already in use, you must change the ID of the XDS510WS to one that is not used.

To get a list of the SCSI IDs used on your workstation, follow these steps:

1) As the root user, type the following command to get the PROM prompt:

   halt ↵

2) If you receive the following message:

   ```
   Program terminated
   Type b(boot), c(continue), or n(new command mode)
   >
   ```

   Type:

   n ↵

   If you do not receive this message, skip to the next step.

3) After you receive the following message, type one of the indicated commands:

```
Type help for more information
ok
```

If you have one SCSI controller, type:

probe-scsi ⏎

If you have multiple SCSI controllers, type:

probe-scsi-all ⏎

You should see a list of used SCSI IDs scroll on your screen similar to the following:

```
Target 3
   Unit 0 disk SEAGATE ST1480 SUN Copyright (c) 1992
   Seagate all rights reserved 0000
ok
```

The number following the word *Target* represents the currently used SCSI IDs. In the above message, SCSI ID number 3 is taken. The workstation's SCSI ID is not in this list. Rather, it is stored in the PROM environment variable *scsi_initiator_id* and can be viewed at this point when you type **printenv.**

4.3.2 Setting the SCSI ID on the XDS510WS

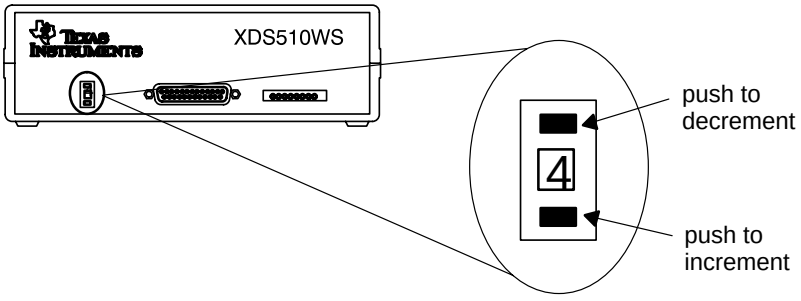
If your workstation is already using SCSI ID 4 (see subsection 4.3.1), you must change the SCSI ID on the XDS510WS. Follow these steps to change the SCSI ID:

1) Turn off the XDS510WS.

2) Set the switch to a number of an unused SCSI ID.

   The SCSI ID of the XDS510WS is controlled by a switch on its front panel (see Figure 4–3). The switch has positions 0 to 9. Do not use settings 8 and 9. (The XDS510WS uses only the three LSBs of the switch number; therefore, a setting of 8 would set the SCSI ID to 0, and a setting of 9 would set the SCSI ID to 1.)

Figure 4–3. SCSI ID Switch on the XDS510WS



4.3.3 Adding the XDS510WS Onto the SCSI Bus

The SCSI bus is a chain with two distinct ends; it is not a loop. Although there may be SCSI devices within your host, the visible chain begins at the host and ends at one of the external SCSI devices.

You can connect the XDS510WS into the SCSI bus anywhere along this chain. Place the XDS510WS where you can easily connect it to your target system, read the LEDs, and reach the power switch.

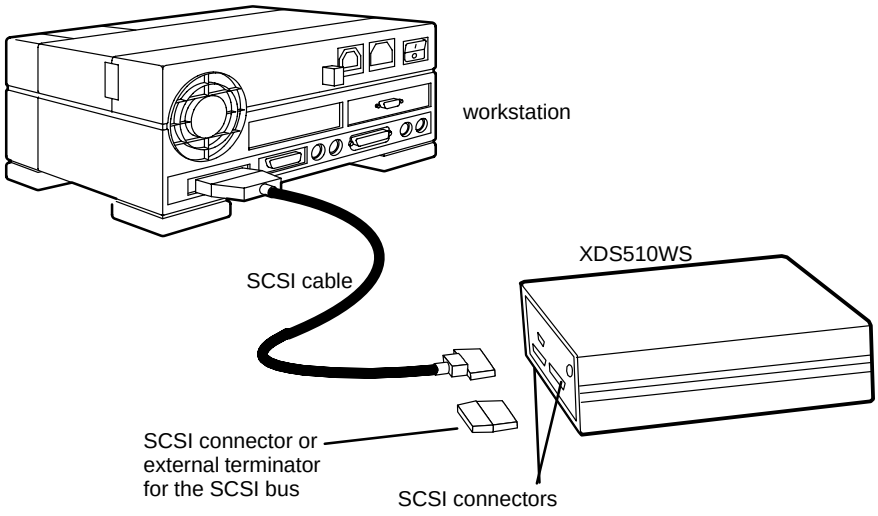
Minimizing Personal Injury

To minimize the risk of personal injury, *always* turn off the power to your workstation and unplug the power cord before installing the XDS510WS.

To connect the XDS510WS to your workstation, follow these steps:

1) Turn off the power to your workstation and SCSI devices, and unplug the power cords.
2) Connect one end of a SCSI cable to the back of the XDS510WS. You can use either of the SCSI connectors that are on the XDS510WS. See Figure 4–4.
3) Connect the other end of the SCSI cable to the back of your workstation or to another SCSI device.

Figure 4–4. Connecting the XDS510WS to Your Workstation



4.3.4 Terminating the SCSI Bus

You *must* terminate the SCSI bus at each end of its chain to reduce signal noise. The device farthest from your workstation on the chain should be terminated. Terminating intervening devices can cause intermittent errors in the SCSI bus.

If the XDS510WS is at the end of the SCSI bus, terminate the bus by connecting an external terminator (see Figure 4-4) to the unused SCSI connector on the back of the XDS510WS.

Turn on all external SCSI devices (including the XDS510WS) then turn on your workstation.

4.4 Step 3: Configuring Your Workstation to Recognize the XDS510WS

This step varies, depending on which version of the operating system you are using—SunOS 5.x or SunOS 4.1.x. The following table directs you to the proper section:

Operating System	See Subsection
SunOS 5.x	4.4.1
SunOS 4.1.x	4.4.2, 4.4.3, 4.4.4, and 4.4.5

4.4.1 Using SunOS 5.x

If you are using SunOS 5.x, follow these steps to have your workstation recognize the XDS510WS:

1) As the root user, enter:

   `halt` ↵

2) With the XDS510WS properly connected and powered up, reboot your workstation with the following PROM command:

   `boot -r` ↵

3) Once the system comes back up, as the root user, execute the following command:

   `/usr/sbin/disks` ↵

4) Go on to Section 4.5 on page 4-14.

4.4.2 Using SunOS 4.1.x

If you are using SunOS 4.1.x, modify your workstation's configuration file to allow the debugger to access the XDS510WS. The name of the configuration file used by your workstation normally appears in parentheses following your SunOS version number when you boot or log onto your system. In Example 4–1, the configuration file is called GENERIC.

Example 4–1. Locating the Name of Your Configuration File

```
Last login: Mon Mar 15 09:40:13 on console
SunOS Release 4.1.1 (GENERIC)#1: Mon Feb 1 09:00:07 CST 1993
You have mail.
```

4.4.3 Copying Your Workstation's Configuration File

Before you can modify your workstation's configuration file, you must copy it. Take the following steps to copy your configuration file:

1) Switch directories to find the configuration file. To do this, enter the following command:

   `cd /usr/kvm/sys/sun4/conf` ⏎

   If this command does not work, replace **sun4** with one of the following directory names:

For machine type . . .	Use directory name . . .
SPARCstation 1, 1+, or 2	sun4c
SPARCstation 5, 10, or 20 xxx-MP (for example, 600 MP)	sun4m

Note

If the specified directory does not exist or does not contain the specified configuration file, your system was probably installed without modification privileges. Contact your system administrator for help.

2) Copy the current configuration file to a file called EMULATOR:

   `cp` *`filename`* **`EMULATOR`** ⏎

   Replace *filename* with the name of the current configuration file. For example, if you were using the file name from Example 4–1 on page 4-9, you would replace *filename* with the name GENERIC.

4.4.4 Modifying Your Workstation's Configuration File

Follow these steps to modify your workstation's configuration file:

1) Edit the EMULATOR file. You can use any text editor you are familiar with. Your EMULATOR file should look similar to the configuration file shown in Example 4–2 on page 4-12. Search for:

   - *ident* and replace the string following it with **"EMULATOR"**.
   - *options IPCSEMAPHORE* to be sure it exists and is not a comment. Comments are preceded by the # symbol. If *options IPCSEMAPHORE* does not exist, add it. If it is a comment, remove the # to make it a statement.
   - *options IPCSHMEM* to be sure it exists and is not a comment. Comments are preceded by the # symbol. If *options IPCSHMEM* does not exist, add it. If it is a comment, remove the # to make it a statement.
   - *options IPCMESSAGE* to be sure it exists and is not a comment. Comments are preceded by the # symbol. If *options IPCMESSAGE* does not exist, add it. If it is a comment, remove the # to make it a statement.
   - *n target # lun 0*, where *n* is the SCSI controller (the default is 0) and # is the SCSI ID for the XDS510WS (the default is 4). (For more information, see subsection 4.3.1 on page 4-5.) Be sure the entry is set up as a disk. To set it up as a disk, make sure *tape st4*, for example, is changed to *disk sd4*.

   Turn any other references to the driver that you have chosen (sd4 is the default) into comments.

> **Note**
>
> When you execute the debugger or emurst and you use the –p option, you are referring to the sd# in the configuration file and to the associated rsd#a file. (This number is not necessarily the same as the SCSI ID number, but it can be.)

   Example 4–2 shows a correctly modified EMULATOR file. Modifications are highlighted. Lines preceded by # are comments. You do not have to edit them. However, for consistency, these lines are modified.

2) Save your EMULATOR file and exit the text editor.

3) Create the EMULATOR directory. To do this, enter:

   `config EMULATOR` ↵

4) Change your current directory to your newly created EMULATOR directory by entering:

   `cd ../EMULATOR` ↵

Example 4–2.XDS510WS Configuration File

```
#
# @(#) GENERIC from master 1.28 90/09/21 SMI
#
# This config file describes an generic Sun–4c kernel, including all
# possible standard devices and software options.
#
# The following lines include support for all Sun–4c CPU types.
# There is little to be gained by removing support for particular
# CPUs, so you might as well leave them all in.
#
machine             ”sun4c”
cpu                 ”SUN4C_60”    # Sun–4/60
#
# Name this kernel EMULATOR.
#
ident         ”EMULATOR”
.
.
.
#
# The following options are for various System V IPC facilities.
# Most standard software does not need them, although they are
# used by SunGKS and some third–party software.
#
options IPCMESSAGE  # System V IPC message facility
options IPCSEMAPHORE# System V IPC semaphore facility
options IPCSHMEM    # System V IPC shared memory facility
.
.
.
scsibus0 at esp     # declare first scsi bus
  disk sd0 at scsibus0 target 3 lun 0   # first hard SCSI disk
  disk sd1 at scsibus0 target 1 lun 0   # second hard SCSI disk
  disk sd2 at scsibus0 target 2 lun 0   # third hard SCSI disk
  disk sd3 at scsibus0 target 0 lun 0   # fourth hard SCSI disk
  disk sd4 at scsibus0 target 4 lun 0   # XDS510WS emulator
  tape st1 at scsibus0 target 5 lun 0   # second SCSI tape
  disk sr0 at scsibus0 target 6 lun 0   # CD–ROM device

scsibus1 at esp     # declare second scsi bus
  #disk sd4 at scsibus1 target 3 lun 0  # fifth hard SCSI disk
  disk sd5 at scsibus1 target 1 lun 0   # sixth hard SCSI disk
  disk sd6 at scsibus1 target 2 lun 0   # seventh hard SCSI disk
  disk sd7 at scsibus1 target 0 lun 0   # eighth hard SCSI disk
  tape st2 at scsibus1 target 4 lun 0   # third SCSI tape
  tape st3 at scsibus1 target 5 lun 0   # fourth SCSI tape
  disk sr1 at scsibus1 target 6 lun 0   # 2nd CD–ROM device
```

4.4.5 Compiling the New Kernel

Now compile the new kernel described by your configuration file. Follow these steps:

1) To compile the kernel, enter:

   make ↵

2) Save the old kernel file (vmunix) so that you can easily revert to it; enter:

   mv /vmunix /vmunix.orig ↵

3) To move the new kernel file into use, enter:

   cp vmunix / ↵

4) You are now ready to reboot your workstation; enter:

   shutdown –r now ↵

When you log onto your workstation, you should notice that the name EMULATOR appears in parentheses as shown in Example 4–3.

If EMULATOR does not appear in parentheses as you are rebooting your workstation, your XDS510WS may not be installed properly. Go back through this section and be sure that you have followed each step correctly.

Example 4–3. Result of Your Modified Configuration File

```
Last login: Mon Mar 15 09:40:13 on console
SunOS Release 4.1.1 (EMULATOR)#1: Mon Feb 1 09:00:07 CST 1993
You have mail.
```

4.5 Step 4: Allowing the Debugger to Access the XDS510WS

The debugger accesses the XDS510WS by reading from and writing to the device driver you defined in the EMULATOR configuration file. As a result, to execute the debugger, you must have read/write privileges on the driver file.

This step varies, depending on which version of the operating system you are using—SunOS 5.x or SunOS 4.1.x. The following table directs you to the proper section:

Operating System	See Subsection
SunOS 5.x	4.5.1
SunOS 4.1.x	4.5.2

4.5.1 Using SunOS 5.x

If you are using SunOS 5.x, nothing further is required. To confirm proper operation, enter:

`ls -l /dev/rsd*a` ⏎

If rsd#a is not listed (where # is a device driver number), repeat the steps in subsection 4.4.1 on page 4-9.

If rsd#a is listed with permissions other than lrwxrwxrwx, change them as shown below for SunOS 4.1.x users.

4.5.2 Using SunOS 4.1.x

If you are using SunOS 4.1.x**,** as the root user, enter the following command. Replace # with the device driver number of the XDS510WS (4 by default):

`chmod a+rw /dev/rsd#a` ⏎

This enables the debugger to access the XDS510WS *without* root privileges.

4.6 Step 5: Connecting the XDS510WS to Your Target System

Follow these steps to connect the JTAG cable to your XDS510WS and your target system. Figure 4–5 illustrates the connection.

Minimizing Equipment Damage

To minimize the risk of damage, be careful with the JTAG cable connectors. Connect them gently; forcing the connectors into position can damage them.

Remember, the connectors are keyed. Be sure to connect the cable so that the keys fit in the correct slots.

1) Turn off the power to your SCSI devices, workstation, XDS510WS, and target system. Unplug all of the power cords.

2) Plug the 25-pin connector side of the JTAG cable into the XDS510WS. The connector is keyed to ensure proper connection.

Note: If You Are Using the XDS511

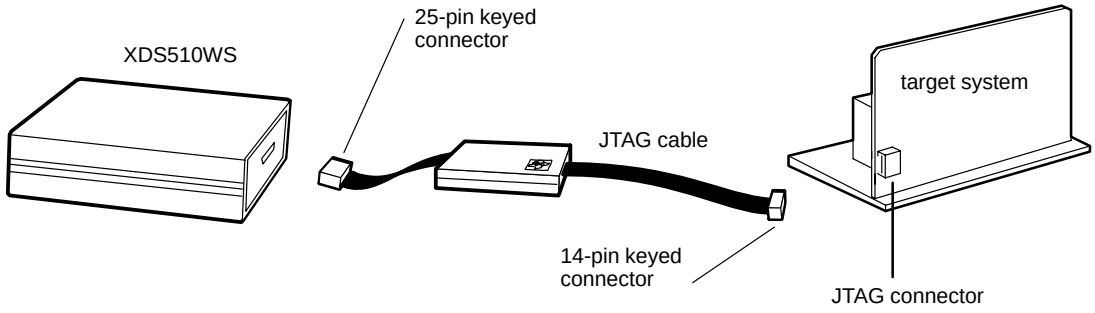
If you are using the XDS511 emulator with or instead of a target system of your own design, stop here (that is, complete only Step 1 of this section) and turn to Chapter 6, *Installing the XDS511*.

3) Plug the 14-pin connector side of the JTAG cable into the JTAG connector on your target system. The connector is keyed to ensure a proper connection. For information about creating the connector on your target system, see the *JTAG/MPSD Emulation Technical Reference*.

4) Plug in the power cords for your workstation, SCSI devices, XDS510WS, and target system.

5) Turn on your SCSI devices, workstation, XDS510WS, and target system.

Figure 4–5. Connecting Your Target System



4.7 Where to Go From Here

Your XDS510WS is now installed. At this point, do one of the following:

- ❑ If you plan to install the XDS511, turn to Chapter 6, *Installing the XDS511*.
- ❑ If you are not planning to install the XDS511, install the C source debugger for your device. The installation instructions are in the getting started guide for your device's C source debugger.

Only after installing and running the C source debugger for your device can you determine if the XDS510WS is installed properly.

Chapter 5

Installing the XDS510WS on an HP Workstation

This chapter explains how to install the XDS510WS emulator controller on an HP 9000 Series 700™ PA-RISC™ computer running HP-UX™ 9.0x.

Topic **Page**

5.1 What You'll Need

To install the XDS510WS, you will need the following hardware:

☐	**host**	An HP 9000 Series 700 PA-RISC computer
☐	**interface to host**	A SCSI bus controller with at least one free SCSI identifier
☐	**emulator controller**	An XDS510WS emulator controller
☐	**emulator-controller power supply**	The provided external power supply for the XDS510WS (approximately 5 volts @ 3 ampere)
☐	**SCSI cable**	A SCSI cable used for connecting the XDS510WS to your HP workstation
☐	**SCSI terminator**	A SCSI bus terminator if the XDS510WS is at the end of the SCSI chain
☐	**JTAG cable**	Cable that connects the XDS510 to your target system
☐	**target system**	A system of your own design or an XDS511 emulator
☐	**JTAG connector**	A 14-pin connector (two rows of seven pins) on your target system

Minimizing Electrical Shock and Fire Hazard

1) To minimize the risk of electric shock and fire hazard, be sure that all major components that you interface with Texas Instruments devices are limited in energy and certified by one or more of the following agencies: UL, CSA, VDE, or TUV.

2) Turn the power off before you connect components and cables.

3) Never disconnect or reconnect any cables or other hardware devices while the XDS510WS is turned on.

5.2 Step 1: Preparing for the Installation

To prepare for the installation, you must have the correct access to the host machine, and you must determine if the XDS510WS is working correctly. This section explains these requirements.

5.2.1 Access Required

You *must* have root access to the host machine you intend to connect to the XDS510WS. If you do not, contact your system administrator.

5.2.2 Ensuring That the XDS510WS Is Working Correctly

Before you attach the XDS510WS to your workstation, be sure it is working correctly. To do this, follow these steps. See Figure 5–1 and Figure 5–2 for illustrations of the XDS510WS.

1) Connect the power supply to the XDS510WS and plug in the power supply.

2) Turn on the XDS510WS.

   - ❑ LED 1 lights to indicate that the power is on. If LED 1 does not come on, turn off the XDS510WS, check your power connections, and restart the XDS510WS.
   - ❑ LED 6 lights to indicate that the XDS510WS is running through a self test. Within a minute, the self–test should be done and LED 6 goes out.

The XDS510WS is ready and running correctly when LEDs 1, 2, and 5 are on, and all other LEDs are off. If these LEDs do not come on, something is wrong with the XDS510WS. Recheck your connections and turn the XDS510WS off and on a second time. If LED 1, 2, or 5 is still off, shut off the XDS510WS and contact the TI DSP or Microcontroller Hotline (see the Preface). For detailed information about the LEDs, see Appendix A, *Interpreting the XDS510WS LEDs*.

Figure 5–1. Rear View of the XDS510WS

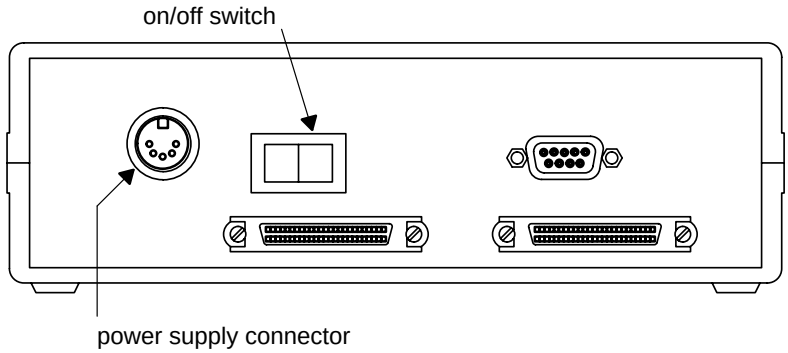
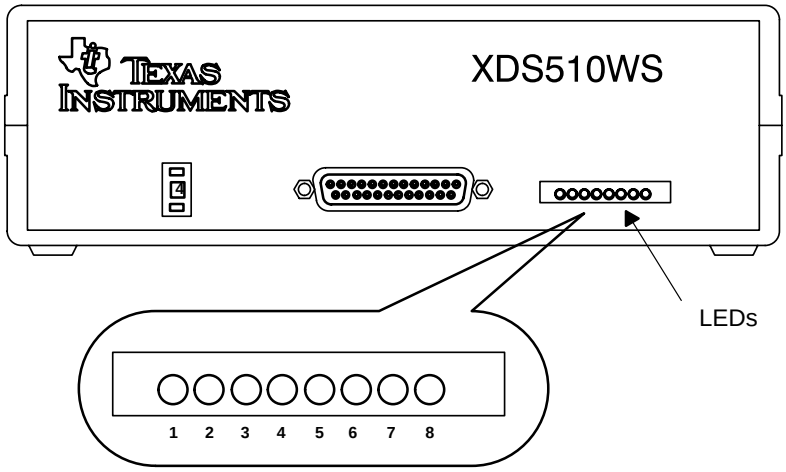


Figure 5–2. Front View of the XDS510WS



5.3 Step 2: Connecting the XDS510WS to Your Workstation

The XDS510WS is connected to your workstation using a SCSI bus. This section describes how to locate a SCSI bus to use and how to connect the XDS510WS to the SCSI bus.

Minimizing Electrical Shock and Equipment Damage

1) Never disconnect or reconnect any cables or other hardware devices while the XDS510WS is turned on.

2) Be sure that all devices on the SCSI bus, your workstation, and the XDS510WS are turned off before you connect the XDS510WS to your workstation.

5.3.1 Locating a SCSI Bus With an Unused Identifier

Each SCSI controller in your workstation has its own SCSI bus, and a workstation usually has only one SCSI controller (unless you have added additional controller cards). A single bus can support up to eight different devices (including the workstation), each uniquely numbered 0 through 7, with the higher priority devices assigned to the larger SCSI ID numbers. Your workstation is SCSI ID 7 by default. CD-ROM drives are ID 6 by default. The XDS510WS uses SCSI ID 4 by default. If, however, SCSI ID 4 is already in use, you must change the ID of the XDS510WS to one that is not used.

To get a list of the used SCSI IDs on your workstation, follow these steps.

1) As the root user, enter the following command:

   `/usr/bin/sam` ↵

2) Once SAM (System Administration Manager) is running, select View All from the Peripheral Devices menu.

You should see a list of used SCSI IDs scroll on your screen; it should look similar to the following:

```
Path        Driver     Description                       Status
====        ======     ===========                       ======
1.0.0       graph3     Graphics Subsystem                  ok
2.0.1       c700       SCSI Interface                      ok
2.0.1.4.0   scsi       SCSI CD-ROM drive                   ok
2.0.1.5.0   scsi       SCSI Disk Drive                     ok
2.0.1.6.0   scsi       SCSI Seagate ST31200N Disk Drive    ok
2.0.2       lan01      LAN Interface                       ok
2.0.4       asio0      RS-232 Interface                    ok
2.0.6       parallel   Parallel Interface                  ok
2.0.8       audio      Audio Interface                     ok
2.0.11      ps2        Keyboard/Mouse Port                 ok
2.0.12      ps2        Keyboard/Mouse Port                 ok
```

The currently active SCSI devices have SCSI as their driver type and the name x.x.x.Y.0, where Y is the SCSI ID on the x.x.x controller. In this example, the XDS510WS is described as the *SCSI Disk Drive*, the controller (x.x.x) is 2.0.1, and the SCSI ID (Y) is 5.

5.3.2 Setting the SCSI ID on the XDS510WS

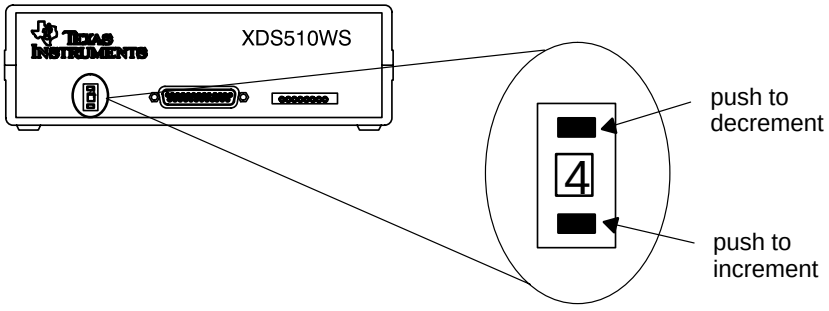
If your workstation is already using SCSI ID 4 (see subsection 5.3.1), you must change the SCSI ID on the XDS510WS. Follow these steps to change the SCSI ID:

1) Turn off the XDS510WS.

2) Set the switch to a number of an unused SCSI ID.

   The SCSI ID of the XDS510WS is controlled by a switch on its front panel (see Figure 5–3). This switch has ten positions, 0 through 9. Do not use settings 8 and 9. (The XDS510WS uses only the three LSBs of the switch number; therefore, a setting of 8 would set the SCSI ID to 0, and a setting of 9 would set the SCSI ID to 1.)

Figure 5–3. Front View of the XDS510WS



5.3.3 Adding the XDS510WS Onto the SCSI Bus

The SCSI bus is a chain with two distinct ends; it is not a loop. Although there may be SCSI devices within your host, the visible chain begins at the host and ends at one of the external SCSI devices.

You can connect the XDS510WS into the SCSI bus anywhere along this chain. It is best, however, to place the XDS510WS where you can easily connect it to your target system. The LEDs on the XDS510WS should be visible and its power switch readily accessible.

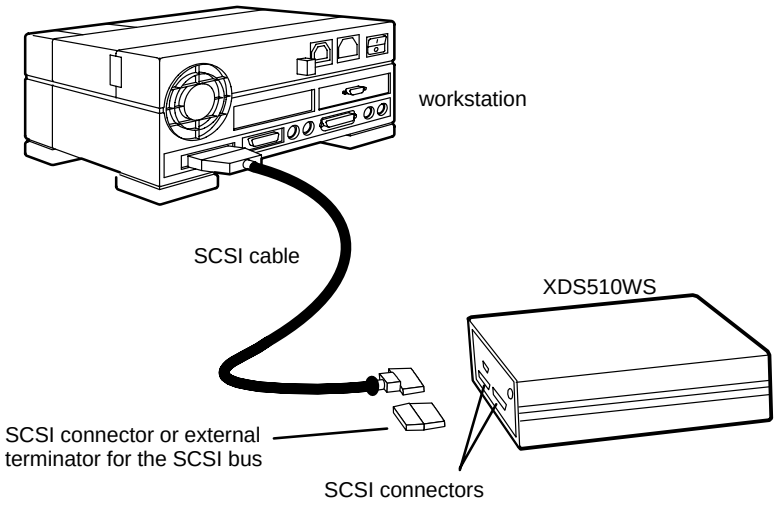
Minimizing Personal Injury

To minimize the risk of personal injury, *always* turn off the power to your workstation and unplug the power cord before installing the XDS510WS.

To connect the XDS510WS to your workstation, follow these steps:

1) Turn off the power to your workstation and SCSI devices, and unplug the power cords.
2) Connect one end of a SCSI cable to the back of the XDS510WS. You can use either of the SCSI connectors that are on the XDS510WS. See Figure 5–4.
3) Connect the other end of the SCSI cable to the back of your workstation or to another SCSI device.

Figure 5–4. Connecting the XDS510WS to Your Workstation



5.3.4 Terminating the SCSI Bus

You *must* terminate the SCSI bus at each end of its chain to reduce signal noise. The device farthest from your workstation on the chain should be terminated. Terminating intervening devices can cause intermittent errors in the SCSI bus.

If the XDS510WS is at the end of the SCSI bus, terminate the bus by connecting the external terminator (see Figure 5-4) to the unused SCSI connector on the back of the XDS510WS.

Turn on all external SCSI devices (including the XDS510WS) then turn on your workstation.

5.4 Step 3: Setting Up Your Workstation to Recognize the XDS510WS

Ensure that the device driver exists. Look for file /dev/rdsk/cXdYs0, where X is the ID of the SCSI controller that the emulator is attached to and Y is the SCSI ID of the emulator. Usually X is 201.

If this file does not exist, get your system administrator to help you create one with the HP mkdev utility.

5.5 Step 4: Allowing the Debugger to Access the XDS510WS

The debugger accesses the XDS510WS by reading from and writing to the device driver you looked for in Section 5.4.

To execute the debugger, you must ensure that any user who uses the XDS510WS has read/write privileges for the /dev/rdsk/cXdYs0 file. To determine the read/write privileges, enter the following command:

`ls –l /dev/rdsk/cXdYs0` ↵

If the file does not have the appropriate read/write privileges, as the root user, enter the following command:

`chmod a+rw /dev/rdsk/cXdYs0` ↵

5.6 Step 5: Connecting the XDS510WS to Your Target System

Follow these steps to connect the JTAG cable to your XDS510WS and your target system. Figure 5–5 on page 5-10 illustrates the connection.

Minimizing Equipment Damage

To minimize the risk of damage, be careful with the JTAG cable connectors. Connect them gently; forcing the connectors into position can damage them.

Remember, the connectors are keyed. Be sure to connect the cable so that the keys fit in the correct slots.

1) Turn off the power to your SCSI devices, workstation, XDS510WS, and target system. Unplug all of the power cords.

2) Plug the 25-pin connector side of the JTAG cable into the XDS510WS. The connector is keyed to ensure proper connection.

Note: If Using the XDS511

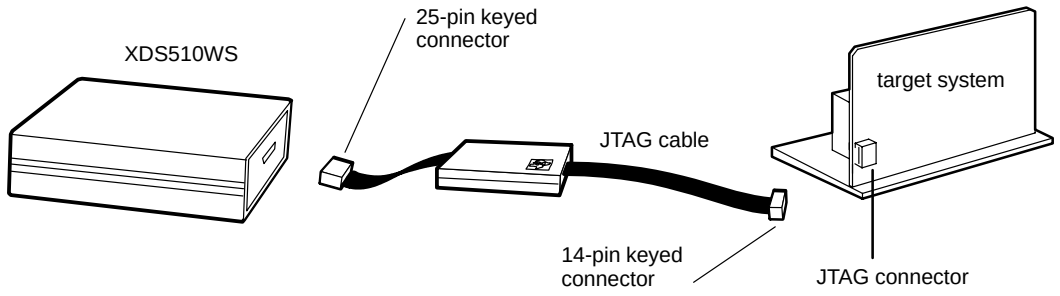
If you are using the XDS511 emulator with or instead of a target system of your own design, stop here (that is, complete only Step 1 of this section) and turn to Chapter 6, *Installing the XDS511*.

3) Plug the 14-pin connector side of the JTAG cable into the JTAG connector on your target system. The connector is keyed to ensure a proper connection. For information about creating the connector on your target system, see the *JTAG/MPSD Emulation Technical Reference*.

4) Plug in the power cords for your workstation, SCSI devices, XDS510WS, and target system.

5) Turn on your SCSI devices, workstation, XDS510WS, and target system.

Figure 5–5. Connecting Your Target System



5.7 Where to Go From Here

Your XDS510WS is now installed. At this point, do one of the following:

- ❑ If you plan to install the XDS511, turn to Chapter 6, *Installing the XDS511*.
- ❑ If you are not planning to install the XDS511, install the C source debugger for your device. The installation instructions are in the getting started guide for your device's C source debugger.

Only after installing and running the C source debugger for your device can you determine if the XDS510WS is installed properly.

Chapter 6

Installing the XDS511

This chapter describes how to set up and install the XDS511 emulator board. If you plan to use the XDS511 as your target system, follow the instructions in this chapter.

Topic **Page**

6.1 What You'll Need

This section describes the required and optional hardware you need to install the XDS511.

6.1.1 Required Hardware

To install the XDS511, you will need the following hardware:

☐	**emulator controller**	An XDS510, XDS510PP, or XDS510WS installed as described in Chapters 2–5
☐	**emulator**	XDS511 emulator board
☐	**emulator power supply**	The provided external power supply for the XDS510WS (approximately 5 volts @ 3 ampere)
☐	**power supply adapter cable**	6-inch power supply adapter cable
☐	**target cable adapter board**	Adapter board
☐	**SE device**	SE device for the 'C8, 'C16, or 'C2xx

6.1.2 Optional Hardware

To install the XDS511, you might want the following hardware:

☐	**target system**	A system of your own design
☐	**target cable**	A cable that you purchase from TI to connect the XDS511 to your target system

Minimizing Electrical Shock and Fire Hazard

To minimize the risk of electric shock and fire hazard, be sure that all major components that you interface with Texas Instruments devices are limited in energy and certified by one or more of the following agencies: UL, CSA, VDE, or TUV.

Minimizing Static Shock

Special handling methods and materials should be used to prevent equipment damage. You should be familiar with identification and handling of ESD sensitive devices before attempting to perform the procedures described in this manual.

6.2 The XDS511

Figure 6–1 and Figure 6–2 show the top and bottom views of the XDS511 emulator and call out components that are referred to in this chapter.

Figure 6–1. XDS511 Emulator Top View

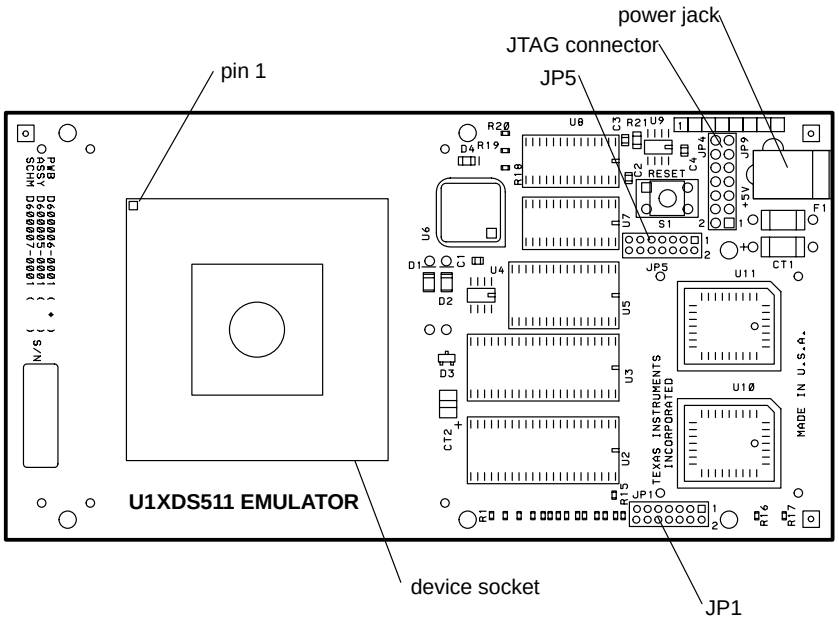
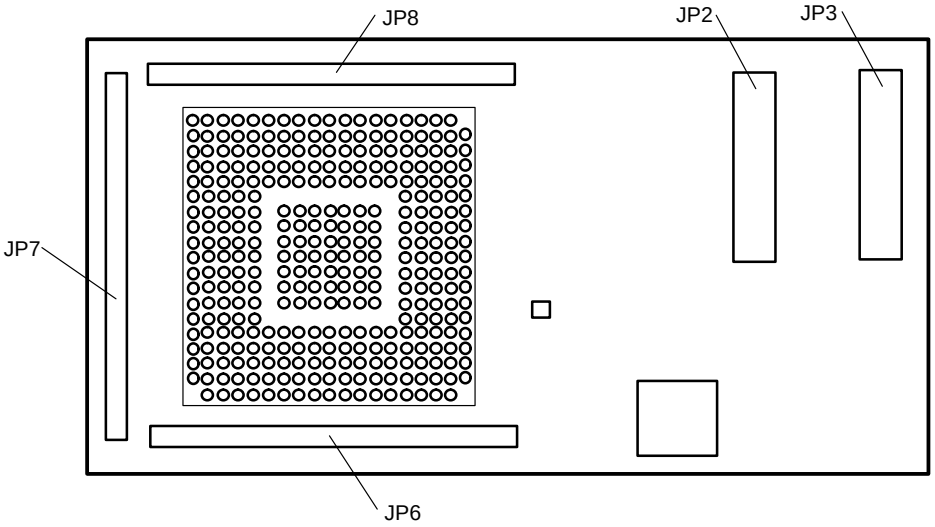


Figure 6–2. XDS511 Bottom View



6.3 Step 1: Setting the Jumpers on the XDS511

The XDS511 has two blocks of jumpers that must be set. The locations of the jumper blocks are shown in Figure 6–1 on page 6-3.

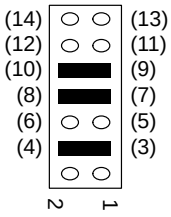
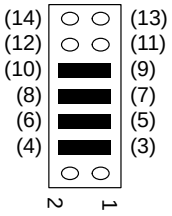
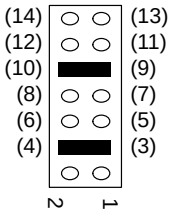
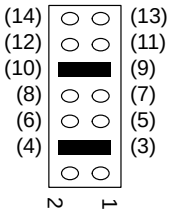
To set a pair of jumpers, place a jumper on the pins that correspond to the jumper numbers. To disable a setting, remove the jumper from the pins that correspond to the jumper numbers.

The jumpers are set to correspond to the SE device that you are using.

SE Device Used	See Subsection
’C8	6.3.1
’C16	6.3.1
’C2xx	6.3.2

6.3.1 Jumper Settings When Using a ’C8 or ’C16 SE Device

The following table shows the jumper settings for jumper blocks 1 and 5 (JP1 and JP5) when using the ’C8 or ’C16 SE device.

Jumper block	TMS370C8	TMS370C16
Jumper block 1 (JP1)		
Jumper block 5 (JP5)		

6.3.2 Jumper Settings When Using a ’C2xx SE Device

When using the ’C2xx SE device, the jumper settings for the XDS511 vary depending upon which operating mode you use. These modes are:

native The XDS511 replacement memory is disabled. Memory access is on-chip or on the ’C2xx logic interface.

EPROM The ’C2xx on-chip ROM is replaced by the XDS511 EPROM. The XDS511 is limited to 50-ns operation when 35-ns EPROMs are used.

RAM The ’C2xx on-chip ROM is replaced by the XDS511 RAM bank 1.

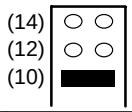
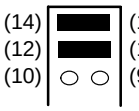
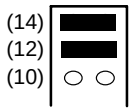
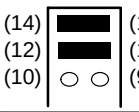
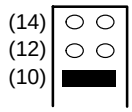
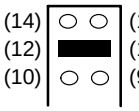
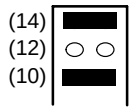
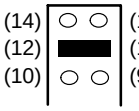
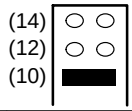
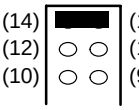
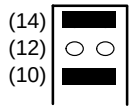
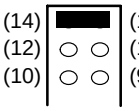
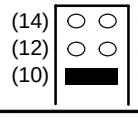
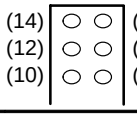
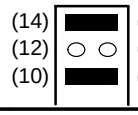
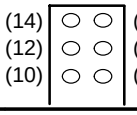
fast-RAM The ’C2xx on-chip ROM is replaced by the XDS511 RAM bank 1. The memory timing signals are advanced to achieve faster operating speed. The replacement RAMs are continuously enabled, consuming more power than RAM mode.

boot The contents of the EPROM are copied to RAM bank 2 on reset. The EPROMs are enabled continuously during copying. Writes to RAM bank 2 occur at the end of a cycle, and one complete read/write cycle takes two clock cycles. The EPROM is disabled at the end of the copy operation, and the normal device reset occurs.

Jumper settings for 1–2, 3–4, 5–6, and 7–8 for both JP1 and JP5 are the same for all operating modes. These settings are shown in Figure 6–3. The remaining jumpers vary and are shown in Table 6–1.

Figure 6–3. Jumper Settings That Remain the Same for All Modes

Table 6–1. Jumper Settings That Change for the Various Modes

If you want this mode . . .	And you want . . .	Then set JP1 like this . . .	And set JP5 like this . . .
Native	—		
EPROM	—		
RAM	The debugger to always write to replacement memory, and the CPU to write to replacement memory when memory mapping overlay functions are enabled		
RAM	To boot on the power up of the XDS511. You must have programmed EPROMs inserted.		
RAM	To boot on the power up of the XDS511 and on the power up of the CPU. You must have programmed EPROMs inserted.		
Fast-RAM	The debugger to always write to replacement memory, and the CPU to write to replacement memory when memory mapping overlay functions are enabled		
Fast-RAM	To boot on the power up of the XDS511. You must have programmed EPROMs inserted.		
Fast-RAM	To boot on the power up of the XDS511 and on the power up of the CPU. You must have programmed EPROMs inserted.		

6.4 Step 2: Connecting the SE Device to the XDS511

An SE device is connected to the XDS511 by inserting the device into a socket. The XDS511 can have a lever-type socket or a screwdriver-type socket.

Minimizing Equipment Damage

To minimize the risk of damage, be very careful with the SE device. Connect it gently; forcing the pins into position can damage them.

Remember, the device is keyed. Be sure to connect the device so that the key fits in the correct slot.

6.4.1 Inserting an SE Device Into a Lever-Type Socket

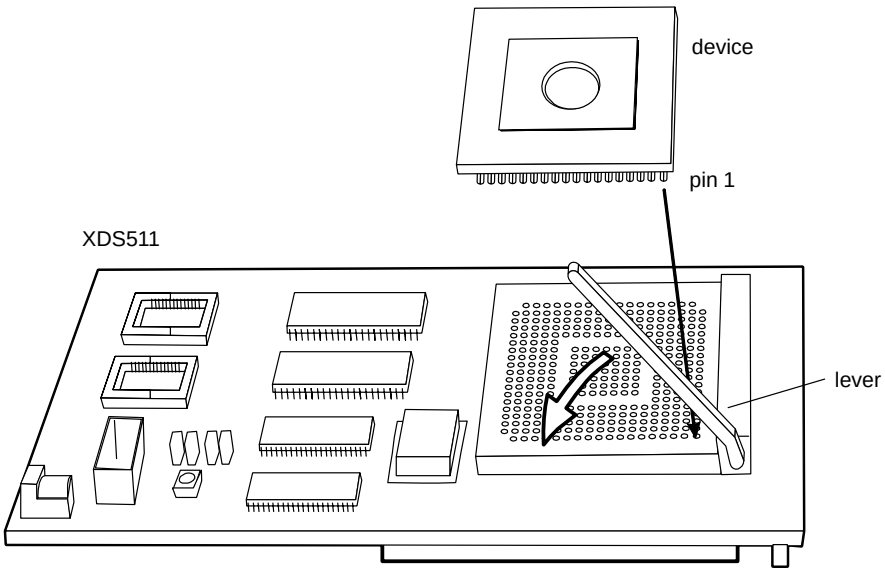
Follow these steps to insert your SE device into a lever-type socket:

1) Pull up the lever on the socket.

2) Carefully push the SE device into the socket. The device is keyed, using a pin in one corner (pin 1) to fit in only one way.

3) Push the lever down until it locks into place.

Figure 6–4. Inserting an SE Device Into a Lever-Type Socket



6.4.2 Inserting an SE Device Into a Screwdriver-Type Socket

Follow these steps to insert your SE device into a screwdriver-type socket:

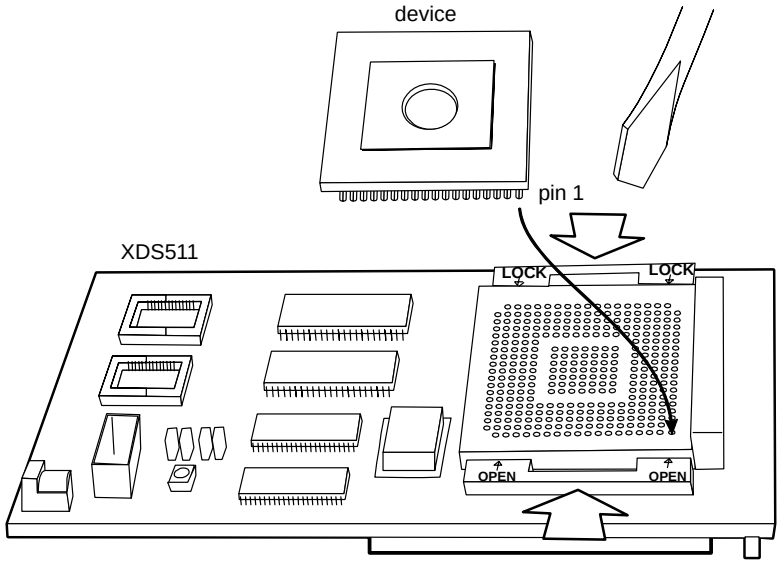
1) Insert the head of a flathead screwdriver into the slot marked OPEN on the side of the socket. Using the screwdriver as a lever, slide the top of the socket toward the center of the socket until it clicks open. The socket may already be open.

2) Carefully push the SE device into the socket. The device is keyed, using a pin in one corner (pin 1) to fit in only one way.

3) Insert the tip of a flathead screwdriver into the slot marked LOCK on the side of the socket. Using the screwdriver as a lever, slide the top of the socket toward the center of the socket until it clicks closed.

   The lock is tight, so you must apply force to slide the socket to the side.

Figure 6–5. Inserting an SE Device Into a Screwdriver-Type Socket



6.5 Step 3: Connecting the JTAG Cable, Power Supply, and Adapter Board to the XDS511

Follow these steps to connect the JTAG cable to the XDS511. You should have already connected the cable to your XDS510 (see the previous chapters).

Minimizing Equipment Damage

To minimize the risk of damage, be very careful with the JTAG cable connectors. Connect them gently; forcing the connectors into position can damage them.

Remember, the connectors are keyed. Be sure to connect the cable so that the keys fit in the correct slots.

1) Plug the 14-pin connector side of the JTAG cable into the JTAG connector on the XDS511 (see Figure 6–6). The connector is keyed to ensure a proper connection.

2) Connect the adapter board to the bottom of the XDS511 by matching the three 100-pin connectors on each board (see Figure 6–6). On the XDS511, the connectors are labeled JP6, JP7, and JP8. On the adapter board, the connectors are labeled JP3, JP4, and JP5.

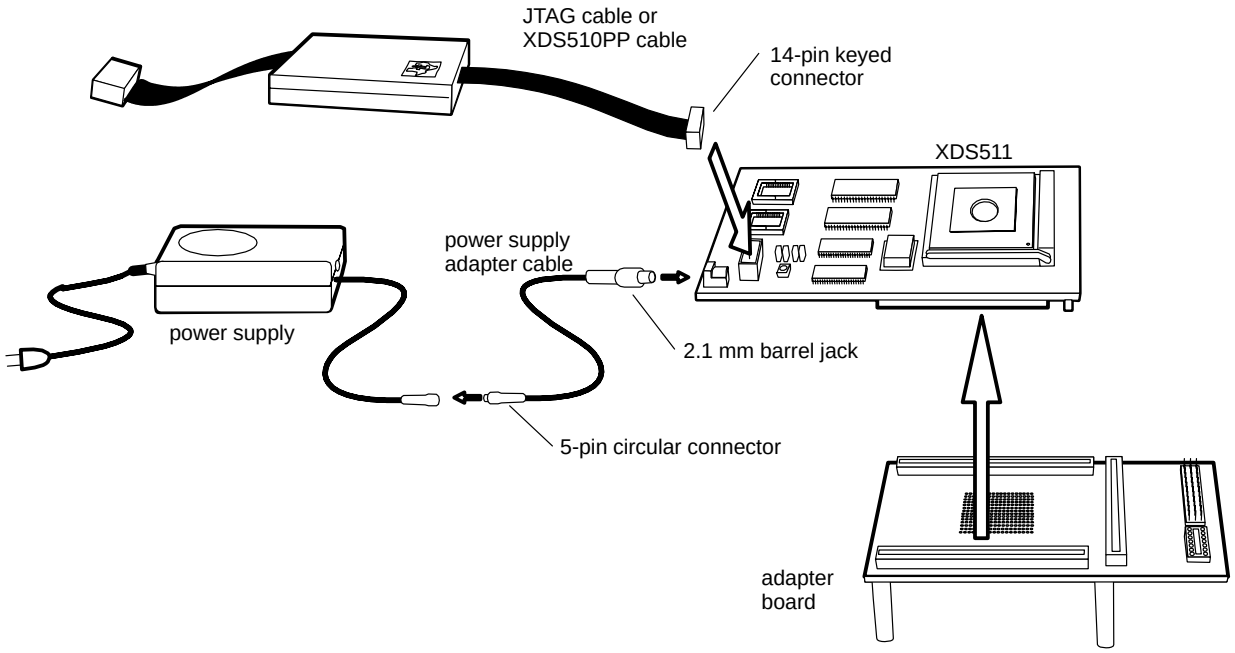
3) Connect the 2.1-mm barrel jack end of the power supply adapter cable to the power jack on the XDS511 (see Figure 6–6).

4) Connect the 5-pin circular connector end of the power supply adapter cable to the power supply at the circular connector of the A/C power cord (see Figure 6–6).

5) Plug in the power cords for your workstation, SCSI devices, XDS510WS, and XDS511.

6) Turn on your SCSI devices, workstation, XDS510WS, and XDS511.

Figure 6–6. Connecting the JTAG Cable, Power Supply, and Adapter Board to the XDS511



6.6 Step 4: Connecting a Target System to the XDS511 (Optional)

You can use the XDS511 emulator as your target system while doing most of your testing. Then you can replace the XDS511 with your target system (see the previous chapters for information about connecting to your target system). Or you can connect your target system to the XDS511.

Your target system is connected to the XDS511 either directly or with a target cable. The method used depends upon the type of target system. Use the following table to select a method.

Type of System	Method to Use	See Subsection
'C2xx	Direct or target cable	6.6.1 or 6.6.2
'C8	Direct or target cable	6.6.2 or 6.6.2
'C16	Target cable	6.6.2

6.6.1 Direct Method

Follow these steps to connect your target system directly to the XDS511:

1) Turn off your SCSI devices, workstation, XDS510WS, XDS511, and target system.

2) Unplug the power cords for your workstation, SCSI devices, XDS510WS, XDS511, and target system.

3) Remove the adapter board from the bottom of the XDS511.

4) Plug your target system into the three 100-pin connectors on the bottom of the XDS511. The connectors on the XDS511 are labeled JP6, JP7, and JP8 (see Figure 6–2 on page 6-3).

5) Plug in the power cords for your workstation, SCSI devices, XDS510WS, XDS511, and target system.

6) Turn on your SCSI devices, workstation, XDS510WS, XDS511, and target system.

   For information about creating the necessary connectors on your target system, see the information on the diskette in your device configuration kit.

6.6.2 Target Cable Method

Follow these steps to use a target cable to connect your target system to the XDS511:

1) Turn off your SCSI devices, workstation, XDS510WS, XDS511, and target system.

2) Unplug the power cords for your workstation, SCSI devices, XDS510WS, XDS511, and target system.

3) Connect the 169-pin connector end of your target cable to the bottom of the adapter board.

Equipment Damage

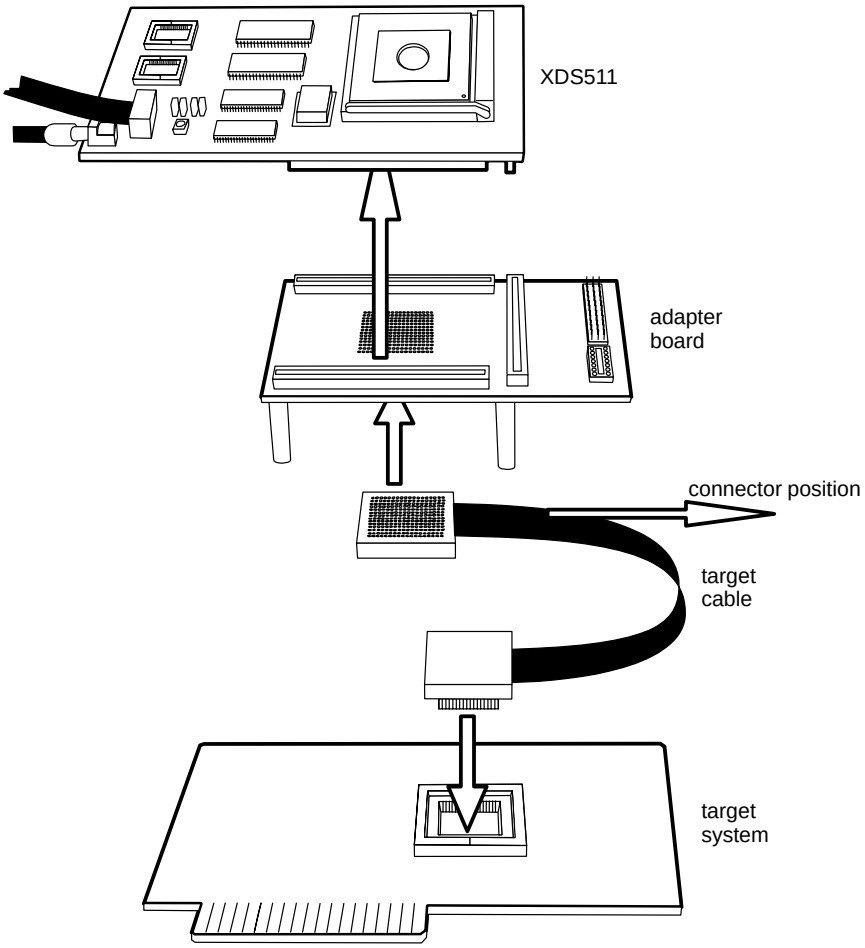
The 169-pin connector is not keyed. You must position it as shown in Figure 6–7. Failure to properly position the connector causes damage to the equipment.

4) Connect the other end of your target cable to your target system (see Figure 6–7).

5) Plug in the power cords for your workstation, SCSI devices, XDS510WS, XDS511, and target system.

6) Turn on your SCSI devices, workstation, XDS510WS, XDS511, and target system.

Figure 6–7. Attaching the Target Cable to the XDS511



6.7 Where to Go From Here

Your XDS511 is now installed. Perform these additional installation tasks as needed:

Task	Go To
Connect additional hardware to the XDS511 (such as the XDS522™)	The installation instructions that accompany the hardware
Install the C source debugger for your device	The installation instructions are in the getting started guide for your device's C source debugger

Only after installing and running the C source debugger for your device can you determine if the XDS511 and XDS510 emulator controller are installed properly.

Appendix A

Interpreting the XDS510WS LEDs

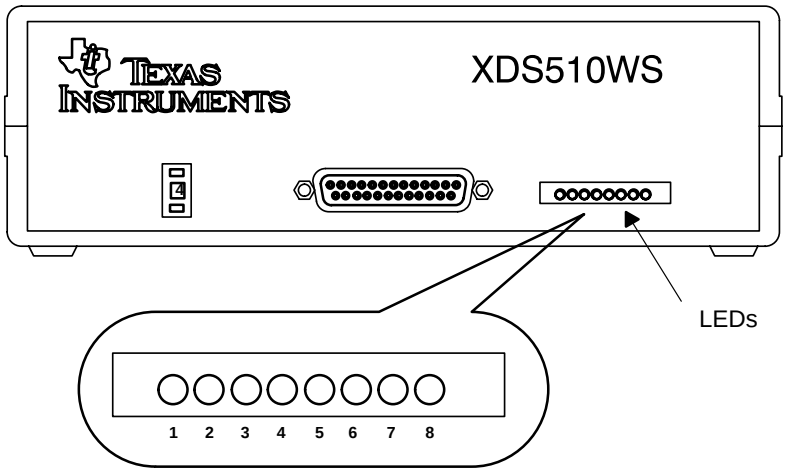
The XDS510WS emulator controller provides status information about the operation of the emulator through eight LEDs. The LEDs are located on the front panel of the XDS510WS.

Topic **Page**

A.1 XDS510WS LEDs

On the front of the XDS510WS is a small panel of LEDs that provide status information during the operation of the emulator (refer to Figure A–1).

Figure A–1. XDS510WS LEDs



The LEDs are numbered from left to right, starting with LED 1 through LED 8. The three LED conditions are:

LED Symbol	Meaning
○	Off
●	On
◐	Intermittently on and off; no steady state

A.2 Power Indicator: LED 1

LED 1 is on whenever the system is plugged in and switched on. If LED 1 does not come on, you should:

1) Ensure that the power supply is firmly plugged into a proper outlet.

2) Check to see that the power supply cable is firmly plugged into the XDS510WS.

3) Check to see that the XDS510WS is switched on.

A.3 Power-Loss Indicator: LED 2

When LED 2 is on, the XDS510WS has detected a power loss on the target system.

Note

After you apply power to the target, this LED remains on until you invoke the debugger and it communicates with the target system.

When you invoke the debugger, if LED 2 fails to go off and the debugger fails to start, ensure that the emulation cable is firmly and correctly attached to both the XDS510WS and the target. Also, check to see that the target is turned on and powered sufficiently. Also, check to see if the target was designed to provide V_{CC} to the emulation header pin, PD.

Once LED 2 has gone off, if it comes on during your debugging session, the target system has lost power.

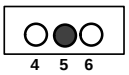
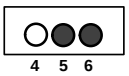
A.4 Emulation-Instruction Indicator: LED 3

LED 3 is on whenever the XDS510WS is executing an emulation instruction. Normally, you should not notice the sporadic on state of this LED.

Occasionally, when you're performing a time-consuming emulation command such as filling a large block of memory using the FILL command, LED 3 and LED 1 will be the only LEDs on. If the debugger is not responding to commands and LED 3 stays on for too long (greater than five minutes), there is a problem. To continue working, exit the debugger, cycle the power on the XDS510WS, and begin again.

A.5 Error/Status Indicators: LEDs 4, 5, and 6

LEDs 4, 5, and 6 indicate error messages and signify the state of the emulator.

LEDs	State	Explanation
	Self test	When you first power up the XDS510WS and immediately after you execute an emurst command, the emulator performs a self-test. The self-test should take only a few seconds. If this pattern remains for more than a minute, something is wrong.
	Self test completed	The self test is finished, and it completed successfully.
	Self test completed	The self test is finished, but it did not complete successfully. A communications error occurred. This error generally is not serious, but if you cannot continue without intervention, cycle the power on the XDS510WS, reexecute emurst, and restart the debugger.

A.6 SCSI-Transfer Indicators: LEDs 7 and 8

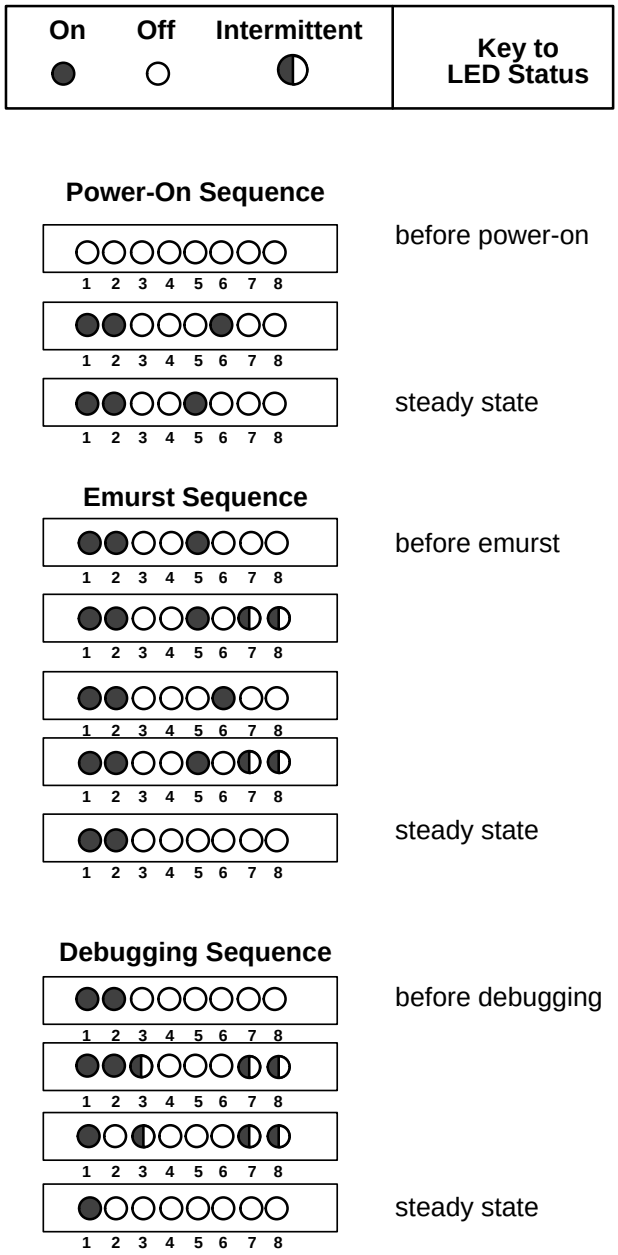
LEDs 7 and 8 indicate that a SCSI transfer is in progress with the emulator. If the debugger seems to hang and the LEDs become fixed (not flashing) in any pattern other than 7 and 8 off as shown below, there is probably a problem:

You can cycle the power on the XDS510WS, execute emurst again, and restart the debugger.

A.7 XDS510WS LED Interpretation

Figure A–2 shows the standard LED sequences. These patterns allow you to understand quickly the operational status of the emulator and its functions.

Figure A–2. Standard LED Sequences



Appendix B

Glossary

B

boot mode: An operating mode of the ’C2xx SE device. In this mode, the contents of the EPROM are copied to RAM bank 2 on reset. The EPROMs are enabled continuously. Writes to RAM bank 2 occur at the end of a cycle, and one complete read/write cycle takes two clock cycles. The EPROM is disabled at the end of the copy operation, and the normal device reset occurs.

C

configuration kit: An SE device, target cable adapter board, and an information diskette.

E

EPROM mode: An operating mode of the ’C2xx SE device. In this mode, the ’C2xx on-chip ROM is replaced by the XDS511 EPROM. The XDS511 is limited to 50-ns operation when 35-ns EPROMS are used.

F

fast-RAM mode: An operating mode of the ’C2xx SE device. In this mode, the ’C2xx on-chip ROM is replaced by the XDS511 RAM bank 1. The memory timing signals are advanced to achieve faster operating speed. The replacement RAMs are continuously enabled, consuming more power than RAM mode.

J

JTAG cable: The cable that attaches the XDS510 or XDS510WS to your target system.

JTAG connector: A 14-pin connector (two rows of seven pins) on the target system that is used to connect the JTAG cable.

N

native mode: An operating mode of the ’C2xx SE device. In this mode, the XDS511 replacement memory is disabled. Memory access is on-chip or on the ’C2xx logic interface.

R

RAM mode: An operating mode of the ’C2xx SE device. In this mode, the ’C2xx on-chip ROM is replaced by the XDS511 RAM bank 1.

S

SE device: A device that connects to the XDS511. An SE (special emulation) device is a specialized device that performs the same functions as your target device but includes features for gathering debugging information. There is an SE device for each of the TMS370C8, TMS370C16, and TMS320C2xx devices.

T

target cable: A cable that you make to connect the XDS511 emulator to your target system.

target system: The system you want to debug. This can be your actual system, a test system you have created, or an XDS511 with an SE device attached to it.

X

XDS510: An emulator controller board for use in an IBM-type PC. The XDS510 is a board installed in your PC. The XDS510 enables your debugger to communicate with the target system.

XDS510PP: An emulator controller for use with an IBM-type PC. The XDS510PP is an external piece of hardware connected to your PC using the parallel printer port. The XDS510PP enables your debugger to communicate with the target system.

XDS510WS: An emulator controller for use with a UNIX-type workstation. The XDS510WS is an external piece of hardware connected to your workstation using a SCSI connection. The XDS510WS enables your debugger to communicate with the target system.

XDS511: An emulator used to emulate a target system. The XDS511 is connected to an XDS510, XDS510PP, or XDS510WS. In turn, you can connect the XDS511 to a target system.

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