

CM110

Super VGA + Flat Panel utilityModule

User's Manual

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CM110

Super VGA + Flat Panel utilityModule

User's Manual

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Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

This manual gives information on the CM110 Super VGA + Flat Panel utilityModule. This module supports Super VGA video using analog CRTs and Flat Panels including LCD, Plasma, and EL.

CM110 Super VGA utilityModule

The CM110 Super VGA utilityModule provides Super VGA video and flat panel support for Real Time Devices cpuModules and other standard PC/104 processor modules. Its video and Flat Panel features are identical to the CM112, but it does not include the floppy and hard drive interfaces of the CM112.

Features

The following are major features of the CM110 utilityModule.

Chips and Technologies 65545 VGA controller

- 32-bit Hardware graphics-accelerator
- Linear memory addressing
- Hardware cursor

Super VGA CRT interface

- Resolution up to 1024 x 768 pixels with 256 colors
- Up to 16 million colors

Advanced Flat-panel interface

- Supports passive and active color, monochrome, EL and plasma displays
- Resolution up to 2048 x 1024 pixels
- Up to 16 million colors
- Power switching and sequencing
- Variable bias-voltage supply
- Simultaneous CRT and Flat Panel operation

High-performance memories

- 1MB of 32-bit-wide display memory
- 512KB Frame buffer
- Flash-Programmable User Video BIOS

Low power-consumption

- 2W typical from single +5V power supply
- Panel-off and Standby modes (1.5W and 0.5W)

Software Included

- Drivers for Windows 3.11, Windows NT 3.51 and 4.0, and Windows 95
- VGA and Flat Panel Utilities
- BIOS versions for Flat Panels

Connectors

Connectors provided are:

- CN4: VGA monitor
- CN5: Flat Panel
- CN6: Flat Panel Power
- CN7: Powerdown Control
- CN8: Power Connector
- CN9: PC/104 Bus (XT)
- CN10: PC/104 Bus (AT)

Recommended Cables

To allow maximum flexibility, cables are not included with the CM110. We offer a ready-made cable kit for the module which may be purchased separately:

CM110 uses cable kit XK-CM14, which contains:

- VGA monitor cable (DIL10 to DSUB15)

General Specifications

- Dimensions: 3.8 x 3.9 x 0.6" (97 x 100 x 16 mm)
- Weight (mass): 3.0 ounces (85 grams)
- 8-layer PCB
- Operating conditions:
 - temperature: 0 - 70 degrees C
 - relative humidity: 0 - 95%, non-condensing
 - Storage temperature: -55 to +85 degrees C

Chapter 2 CONFIGURING THE UTILITYMODULE

The following sections contain information on configuring the utilityModule.

Please read this entire section before attempting to use the utilityModule!

Jumpers

Jumpers configure the following functions:

- Interrupt line IRQ9 enable
- Flat Panel options

Default Settings

The utilityModule is delivered from the factory configured according to the following table.

Default Jumper Settings		
Jumper	Setting	Function
JP3	2-3	IRQ9 disabled
JP4	1-2	Factory VGA BIOS enabled
JP5	1-2	User BIOS programming disabled
JP6	1-2	+12V Backlight supply
JP7	1-2	M signal to Blank*/DE pin

For most applications, you will not have to change these settings. If you do, refer to the following pages for details.

Locations

The figure below shows jumper locations.

Jumper Locations

Descriptions

The following table describes the functions of the jumpers.

Jumper	Use
JP3	Enables or disables interrupt line IRQ9 from the VGA controller to the bus. IRQ9 is not normally used by the VGA controller. 1-2: IRQ9 Enabled 2-3: IRQ9 Disabled Default: 2-3, IRQ9 Disabled
JP 4	Selects which VGA BIOS is used. 1-2: Factory BIOS 2-3: User BIOS Default: 1-2, Factory BIOS
JP 5	Enables or disables programming of the User VGA BIOS. CAUTION: Ensure memory range C800-CFFFh is not in use before placing this jumper in position 2-3. 1-2: Disables User BIOS programming. 2-3: Enables User BIOS programming. Default: 1-2, User BIOS programming disabled.
JP 6	Selects the power supply voltage which is switched to the Vbkl (backlight) pin of the Flat Panel interface. 1-2: +12V Backlight supply 2-3: +5V Backlight supply Default: 1-2, +12V supply
JP 7	Selects the signal output on the Blank*/DE pin of the Flat Panel connector. 1-2: M signal to Blank*/DE pin 2-3: LP signal to Blank*/DE pin Default: 1-2, M signal to Blank*/DE pin

Solder Jumpers

Solder jumpers are used to configure less-frequently-changed options. These are:

- Flat Panel bias-voltage-supply source

Default Settings

The utilityModule is delivered from the factory configured according to the following table.

Default Solder Jumper Settings		
Jumper	Setting	Function
JS3	1-2	Flat-Panel bias voltage generated from +5V bus

For most applications, you will not have to change these settings. If you do, refer to the following pages for details.

Locations

The figure below shows solder-jumper locations.

Descriptions

The following table describes the functions of the solder jumpers.

Jumper	Default	Use
JS3	1-2	Selects the source of power for the DC-DC converter which generates Flat Panel bias-voltages. 1-2: +5Vdc from PC/104 bus 2-3: +12Vdc from PC/104 bus
JS4	Open	Factory use only.

Bias-Voltage Adjustment

If you are using a Flat Panel Display which requires a positive or negative bias voltage, you can use potentiometer R16 to adjust the bias voltages.

Bias voltages are output on CN5 pins 3 (Vee+) and 4 (Vee-). We strongly recommend you follow the procedure below when adjusting the bias voltages.

For details on the use of the bias-voltage supply, refer to the section on Interfacing a Flat Panel Display.

CAUTION: The module is *not* intended to simultaneously supply both positive and negative bias voltages. Attempting to do so could overload the supply and result in damage.

CAUTION: The bias supplies produce voltages which can *very easily* damage other components of the module. Use extreme care when connecting to CN5 to measure the bias voltages. If you short bias voltage to surrounding pins the module *will be damaged* and this damage *is not covered by the warranty*.

Adjustment Procedure

To minimize risk of damage to your Flat Panel, we suggest you adjust the bias voltages using this procedure:

- From the flat-panel datasheet, determine the approximate bias voltage required.
- Connect a voltmeter between the bias voltage pin and ground.
- Turn on the system.
- Adjust the bias supply to approximately the desired voltage.
- Turn off the system.
- From the panel datasheet, determine the approximate current the panel will draw from the bias supply.
- Select a load resistor which will draw that current at the desired voltage.
- Connect the load resistor between the bias voltage pin and ground.
- Turn on the system.
- Verify the bias voltage, adjusting again if necessary.
- Turn off the system.

You can now connect your flat panel display.

CAUTION: Although potentiometer R16 adjusts both positive (Vee+) and negative (Vee-) bias supplies, the two output voltages will not necessarily be equal in magnitude. Do not adjust one output voltage by measuring the other.

NOTE: The output of the bias voltage supply cannot be adjusted below 12 volts when solder jumper JS3 is in position 2-3.

Chapter 3 **INSTALLING THE UTILITYMODULE**

Since the utilityModule uses a PC/104 stackthrough bus, the only hardware installation you will do is placing the module to the PC/104 stack. To do this, you will connect the PC/104 bus connector with the matching connector of another module.

Recommended Procedure

We recommend you follow the procedure below to ensure that stacking of the modules does not damage connectors or electronics.

- Turn off power to the PC/104 system or stack.
- Select and install standoffs to properly position the utilityModule on the PC/104 stack.
- Touch a grounded metal part of the stack to discharge any buildup of static electricity.
- Remove the utilityModule from its anti-static bag.
- Check that keying pins in the PC/104 bus connector are properly positioned.
- Check the stacking order: make sure an XT bus card will not be placed between two AT bus cards, or it will interrupt the AT bus signals.
- Hold the utilityModule by its edges and orient it so the bus connector pins line up with the matching connector on the stack.
- Gently and evenly press the utilityModule onto the PC/104 stack.

CAUTION: Do not force the module onto the stack! Wiggling the module or applying too much force may damage it. If the module does not readily press into place, remove it, check for bent pins or out-of-place keying pins, and try again.

Chapter 4 **CONNECTING THE UTILITYMODULE**

The following sections describe connectors of the utilityModule.

Finding Pin 1 of Connectors

Pin 1 of connectors is indicated by a white area silk-screened on the PC board. It is also indicated by a square solder pad visible on the bottom of the PC board.

Locations

The figure below shows connector locations.

Connectors		
Connector	Function	Size
CN4	VGA monitor	10 pin
CN5	Flat Panel	40 pin
CN6	Flat Panel Power	10 pin
CN7	Powerdown control	4 pin
CN8	Power connector	10 pin
CN9	PC/104 XT Bus	64 pin
CN10	PC/104 AT Bus	40 pin

VGA Video, CN4

CN4 is a 10-pin DIL connector which provides standard signals to connect an analog VGA video monitor. The pinout of this connector is shown below:

If you are using our cable kit, you can simply connect the video cable in this kit between connector CN4 and your VGA monitor.

VGA Video Connector, CN4			
DIL Pin	Signal	Function	DB15 Pin
1	VSYNC	Vertical sync	14
2	HSYNC	Horizontal sync	13
3	-	-	4
4	RED	Red signal	1
5	-	-	12
6	GREEN	Green signal	2
7	-	-	11
8	BLUE	Blue signal	3
9	AGND	Analog Ground	6
-	AGND	Analog Ground	7,8
10	GND	Digital Ground	10
-	GND	Digital Ground	5

Shown another way, the pinout of this connector (facing the pins) is:

1	VSYNC	HSYNC	2
3	-	RED	4
5	-	GREEN	6
7	-	BLUE	8
9	AGND	GND	10

Note: In our XK-CM14 cable kit, not all ground pins of the DB15 VGA connector are wired to the utilityModule. In a very few cases, a particular monitor will require all ground pins to be connected. In these cases, it will be necessary to use a cable with all ground signals connected to the utilityModule.

Note: High-resolution video uses very high-speed signals. For optimum video performance, you should:

- use a short video cable between the module and VGA connector
- provide a low-impedance ground between your system and the VGA connector

Flat Panel Interface, CN5

CN5 is a 40-pin DIL connector which provides signals to connect Flat Panel displays. Please refer to the chapter on Flat Panel Displays for more details. The pinout of this connector is shown below:

Flat Panel Interface Connector, CN5			
Pin	Signal	Function	Note
1	VDDSW	Switched Panel Vdd	
2	VBKLSW	Switched Backlight supply	1
3	Vee(+)	Positive Panel Bias	2
4	Vee(-)	Negative Panel Bias	2
5	ENABKL	Backlight Enable signal	
6	GND		
7	M	Modulation clock	
8	Blank*/DE	Blank/Display enable	3
9	GND		
10	LP	Latch pulse	
11	FLM	First line marker	
12	GND		
13	SHFCLK	Shift clock	
14	GND		
15	PNL0	Panel 0	
16	PNL1	Panel 1	
17	PNL2	Panel 2	
18	PNL3	Panel 3	
19	PNL4	Panel 4	
20	PNL5	Panel 5	
21	PNL6	Panel 6	
22	PNL7	Panel 7	
23	PNL8	Panel 8	
24	PNL9	Panel 9	
25	PNL10	Panel 10	
26	PNL11	Panel 11	
27	PNL12	Panel 12	
28	PNL13	Panel 13	
29	PNL14	Panel 14	
30	PNL15	Panel 15	
31	GND		
32	PNL16	Panel 16	
33	PNL17	Panel 17	
34	PNL18	Panel 18	
35	PNL19	Panel 19	
36	PNL20	Panel 20	
37	PNL21	Panel 21	
38	PNL22	Panel 22	
39	PNL23	Panel 23	
40	GND		

- Notes:
- 1) VBKLSW can provide switched +5Vdc or +12Vdc, as selected by jumper JP5.
 - 2) The magnitude of bias voltages Vee(+) and Vee(-) are adjusted by trimpot R16.
 - 3) The Blank*/DE pin may be connected to either M or LP signals from the VGA controller by positioning jumper JP7.

For more information, refer to the section on Configuring the utilityModule.

Flat Panel Power, CN6

CN6 is a 10-pin DIL connector which provides power and control signals which may be used when interfacing a Flat Panel display. The pinout of this connector is shown below:

Flat Panel Power Connector, CN6			
DIL Pin	Signal	Function	in/out
1	ENAVDD	Enable Panel Vdd	out
2	ENABKL	Enable Panel Vbkl	out
3	ENAVEE	Enable Panel Vee	out
4	GND	Ground	-
5	+5Vdc	Power supply	-
6	+5Vdc	Power supply	-
7	GND	Ground	-
8	GND	Ground	-
9	+12Vdc	Power supply	-
10	-12Vdc	Power supply	-

Shown another way, the pinout of this connector (facing the pins) is:

1	ENAVDD	ENABKL	2
3	ENAVEE	GND	4
5	+5V	+5V	6
7	GND	GND	8
9	+12V	-12V	10

Note: The +12V and -12V pins are connected to the PC/104 bus and power supply connector. These voltages *are not* generated on the utilityModule.

Powerdown Control, CN7

A location is provided for connector CN7, which is a 4-pin connector providing access to powerdown control signals of the VGA controller. These signals are described in the section on Power Management.

The right-angle header for CN7 is *not* factory installed.

The pinout of this connector (facing the pins) is shown below:

1	STANDBY*	GND	2
3	ACTI	GND	4

Note: The STANDBY* signal is pulled high by a 10k ohm resistor.

Power Connector, CN8

CN8 is an 8-pin connector which can be used to connect power to the utilityModule. The signals on this connector are directly connected to corresponding power signals on the PC/104 bus connectors.

The pinout of this connector (facing the pins) is shown below:

7	5	3	1
GND	NC	NC	GND
+5	-12	+12	+5
8	6	4	2

Note: Power wiring to the utilityModule must be sufficiently heavy to supply needed current without excessive voltage drop, or erratic operation may occur.

We strongly recommend you connect bypass capacitors as close as possible to this power connector. A 0.1uF ceramic and 470uF electrolytic capacitor in parallel are usually sufficient.

PC/104 Bus Connectors, CN9 and CN10

Connectors CN9 and CN10 provide PC/104 bus connections. CN9 carries XT bus signals, and CN10 carries additional signals for the AT bus. The signals on CN9 and CN10 conform to the IEEE P966 standard for the PC/104 bus.

The following tables list the connector pinouts:

PC/104 XT Bus Connector, CN9		
Pin	Row A	Row B
1	IOCHCHK*	0V
2	SD7	RESETDRV
3	SD6	+5V
4	SD5	IRQ9
5	SD4	-5V
6	SD3	DRQ2
7	SD2	-12V
8	SD1	ENDXFR*
9	SD0	+12V
10	IOCHRDY	(KEYING PIN)
11	AEN	SMEMW*
12	SA19	SMEMR*
13	SA18	IOW*
14	SA17	IOR*
15	SA16	DACK3
16	SA15	DRQ3
17	SA14	DACK1*
18	SA13	DRQ1
19	SA12	REFRESH
20	SA11	SYSCLK
21	SA10	IRQ7
22	SA9	IRQ6
23	SA8	IRQ5
24	SA7	IRQ4
25	SA6	IRQ3
26	SA5	DACK2*
27	SA4	TC
28	SA3	BALE
29	SA2	+5V
30	SA1	OSC
31	SA0	0V
32	0V	0V

PC/104 AT Bus Connector, CN10		
Pin	Row C	Row D
0	0V	0V
1	SBHE*	MEMCS16*
2	LA23	IOCS16*
3	LA22	IRQ10
4	LA21	IRQ11
5	LA20	IRQ12
6	LA19	IRQ15
7	LA18	IRQ14
8	LA17	DACK0*
9	MEMR*	DRQ0
10	MEMW*	DACK5*
11	SD8	DRQ5
12	SD9	DACK6*
13	SD10	DRQ6
14	SD11	DACK7*
15	SD12	DRQ7
16	SD13	+5V
17	SD14	MASTER*
18	SD15	0V
19	(KEYING PIN)	0V

Note: Two locations on the bus have mechanical keying pins to help prevent misconnection of the PC/104 bus. These keying pins are a part of the PC/104 standard, and we strongly recommend you leave them in place.

If you have other modules without keying pins, we suggest you modify them to include keying.

Chapter 5 USING THE UTILITYMODULE

Video

The video interface of the utilityModule appears as a standard Super VGA card. It will support interlaced and non-interlaced analog RGB VGA monitors, but does not support digital RGB monitors.

The module supports the following general video modes:

- Super VGA
- VGA
- EGA
- CGA
- MCGA
- Monochrome

For a complete list of supported video modes, please refer to the Chip and Technologies 65545 datasheet (see the following section).

To use certain features of the video controller, you may need to use utility programs included on floppy disk. Refer to the following sections for information on these utilities.

Chips & Technologies Documentation

Due to the complexity of the Chips & Technologies 65545 VGA controller chip, it is impossible for us to reproduce all programming information in this manual. If you will be doing in-depth programming of the VGA controller, we suggest you obtain the 65545 datasheet from the manufacturer.

The 65545 datasheet is available on-line in electronic format as an Adobe Acrobat (.PDF) file on the Chips & Technologies website:

www.chips.com

You may also contact:

Chips & Technologies

2950 Zanker Road

San Jose CA 95134

Or by phone:

408 434 0600

Driver Disk

The driver disk included with the utilityModule contains drivers for:

- Windows 3.11
- Windows NT 3.51 and 4.0
- Windows 95

Although the utilityModule is compatible with generic windows VGA drivers, the supplied drivers will provide optimal performance.

The drivers are in compressed (.zip) files, which you will need to decompress using the included utility. Please refer to document files on the driver disk for more information on installation of the drivers.

Utility Disk

The utilityModule includes two directories. One contains VGA utilities, and the other contains files for Flat Panel support.

Utility Directory

Utilities in this directory are:

- **54XDEBUG** facilitates reading and writing registers and BIOS data and configuring features.
- **54XSET** enables end-users to turn on/off various graphics controller features.
- **MODETEST** is a diagnostic to set and display information for each video mode.
- **SETCLK** is a utility to re-program MCLK and PCLK (dot clock) frequencies generated by the clock synthesizer (e.g., any value: 12, 13..., 100 MHz etc.)
- **SETVGA** is a utility to set EGA, CGA, MDA or Hercules emulation mode.
- **DEBUGVGA** is a utility that reads, writes, dumps and loads registers, sets VGA or SuperVGA BIOS modes and computes CRT timings for the current mode.

See the file *54xdemo.doc* on the disk for more information on these utilities.

Please note that the entire *54xdemo* program is not included, due to its large size.

Flat Panel Directory

This directory contains utilities and files for support of Flat Panel Displays.

Mode switching utilities

These tiny utilities switch the operational mode of the VGA controller. If you wish to automatically switch to a particular mode at boot, you may place one of these files on your boot drive and call it from an autoexec.bat file. You may also manually execute these files to switch modes.

- FP.COM - switches to Flat Panel mode
- CT.COM - switches to CRT mode
- SM.COM - switches to simultaneous CRT and Flat Panel mode

BIOS Files

If you are using Flat Panel displays, you may need these files, which are versions of the video BIOS. Each one supports a different Flat Panel or class of Flat Panels. Refer to the section on Interfacing Flat Panels for more information on using these files.

Additional BIOS versions for other displays will be made available on our website and from factory technical support.

- 18BTFT.DAT - 640x480 Color TFT 18-Bit Interface
- 1K768TFT.DAT - 1024x768 Color TFT (Sharp LQ10dx01)
- 800STN.DAT - 800x600 Color STN
- 800TFT.DAT - 800x600 Color TFT
- ELDD640.DAT - 640x480 EL DD (Sharp LJ64H052)
- HTCTFT.DAT - 640x480 Color TFT (Hitachi 26DS2, Hitachi TX26D02VC2AA)
- MONODD.DAT - 640x480 Dual Scan Monochrome (Sharp LM64P80)
- MONODDEX.DAT - 640x480 Dual Scan Monochrome using external buffer (Sharp LM64P80)
- MONODDNA.DAT - 640x480 Dual Scan Monochrome using external buffer & No Accelerator (Sharp LM64P80)
- STN4BIT.DAT - 640x480 4-Bit Pack STN Color (Sanyo LCM5327-24NAK, LM-CK33-33-22NEZ, LCM 5330)
- STNDD.DAT - 640x480 Color STN DD -8/16 Bit Interface (Sharp LM64C08)
- STNDD1DR.DAT - 640x480 Color STN DD -8/16 Bit Interface (Sharp LM64C08) for 1-DRAM Memory Configuration.
- STNDDEX.DAT - 640x480 Color STN DD -8/16 Bit Interface using external buffer (Sharp LM64C08) for 2-DRAM Memory Configuration.
- STNDDDNA.DAT - 640x480 Color STN DD -8/16 Bit Interface using external buffer & No Accelerator (Sharp LM64C08)
- STNE4BIT.DAT - 640x480 4-Bit Extended Pack STN Color (Sharp LM64C031)
- TFTCLR.DAT - 640x480 Color TFT With Display Enable (Sharp LQ9D011, Toshiba LTM09C015-1)

BIOS Programming utility (USERBIOS.EXE)

This utility program is used to program the User portion of the video BIOS to support various Flat Panels. The utilityModule is supplied from the factory with the Factory video BIOS programmed with a settings identical to MONODDEX.DAT and the User video BIOS programmed with STNDDEX.DAT (see above). To use a different Flat Panel type, you will need to reprogram the User video BIOS using this utility.

The procedure is:

- Select the BIOS file you wish to program into the User BIOS.
- Make certain *no* hardware or software is using address range C8000h to CFFFFh.
- Make sure shadowing of address range C8000h to CFFFFh is disabled in Setup.
- Make sure EMM386 or other memory managers are *not* using address range C8000h to CFFFFh.
- Set jumper JP4 to boot using the Factory BIOS.
- Set jumper JP5 to disable User BIOS programming.
- Boot the system.
- Run USERBIOS.EXE and follow the directions displayed.

Once you have reprogrammed the User BIOS, move jumper JP4 to select whether the utilityModule boots using the Factory BIOS or User BIOS.

Power Protection Circuitry

To reduce the risk of damage due to power-supply problems, the utilityModule includes several protective components.

Module Power-Supply Protection

The utilityModule includes components to help prevent damage due to problems with the +5Vdc power supply from the PC/104 bus or power-supply connector. Protection is provided for:

- Over-current
- Reversed polarity
- Excessive voltage

This protection is only for the utilityModule, and will not protect other devices in a PC/104 stack or any of the Flat Panel power supplies.

The protective fuse is replaceable and is available from electronics suppliers. Its description and part number are:

Littelfuse Nano² SMF 2.0 amp, R451-002

Caution: Replace fuses only with parts of identical current and voltage rating.

Flat-Panel Power-Supply Protection

The Flat-Panel power supplies of the utilityModule are protected against overcurrent by the following devices:

Vbkl: fuse F2, 2A rating, Littelfuse ALF SMF, R418-002

Vdd: fuse F3, 2A rating, Littelfuse ALF SMF, R418-002

We suggest you return the utilityModule to the factory for replacement of these components, as they are surface-mounted to the board.

Caution: Real Time Devices cannot be responsible for damage resulting from attempts to replace these components.

Caution: Replace fuses only with parts of identical current and voltage rating.

Chapter 6 INTERFACING FLAT PANELS

The utilityModule can display VGA graphics data on a CRT video monitor, Flat Panel display, or even simultaneously on both a CRT and a Flat Panel.

The utilityModule can be programmed to work with virtually any Flat Panel display in the following classes:

- Active Color TFT (Thin-Film-Transistor) LCD
- Passive Color STN (Super-Twist Nematic) LCD
- Monochrome LCD
- Monochrome EL (electroluminescent)
- Monochrome Plasma

To use the utilityModule with a Flat Panel, you will need to do these things:

- Select a Flat Panel which is compatible with the module.
- Correctly wire the Flat Panel to the module.
- Correctly program the USER BIOS to support the Flat Panel.

The following sections will guide you through these steps.

Selecting a Flat Panel

Caution: Flat Panel displays are expensive and delicate devices. Real Time Devices cannot be responsible for damage to a display caused by misconnection, misuse, or misapplication of our product. Please use extreme care and good engineering practice when connecting a Flat Panel to the utilityModule.

The Chips & Technologies 65545 VGA controller chip can support a tremendous variety of flat panels, but you will find it easiest to use a panel which has been tested with the chipset.

Abbreviated List of Supported Panels

Some of the panels known to work with the 65545 VGA controller are:

Active Color (TFT)

- Hitachi TM26D50VC2AA 640x480
- Sharp LQ9D011 640x480
- Sharp LQ10D311 640x480
- Sharp LQ10DX01 1024x768
- Toshiba LTM-09C015-1 640x480

Passive Color (STN)

- Sanyo LM-CK53-22NEZ 640x480
- Sanyo LCM5327-24NAK 640x480
- Sanyo LCM5331-22NTK 640x480
- Sharp LM64C031 640x480
- Sharp LM64C08P 640x480
- Kyocera KCL6448 640x480
- Hitachi LMG9720XUFC 640x480
- Hitachi LMG9721XUFC 640x480
- Toshiba TLX-8062S-C3X 640x480
- Optrex DMF-50351NC-FW 640x480

Monochrome

- Epson EG-9005F-LS 640x480
- Epson ECM-A9071 1024x768
- Citizen G6481L-FF 640x480
- Sharp LM64P80 640x480
- Sanyo LCM-6494-24NTK 640x480
- Sanyo LCM-5491-24NAK 1024x768
- Hitachi LMG5364XUFC 640x480

Plasma

- Matsushita S804 640x480

Electroluminescent (EL)

- Sharp LJ64ZU50 640x480

Other panels are frequently added. To obtain the most current panel list, contact our website:

www.rtdusa.com

A panel list is maintained under the CM112 and CM110 utilityModules.

We strongly recommend you use a panel in these lists. If you do not, you will need to determine wiring connections and register settings yourself. We suggest you start by trying to match the unlisted panel to a similar one in our listings. You may then need to change parameter settings of the video chipset for proper operation.

Wiring to the Flat Panel

Connections between a Flat Panel and the utilityModule consist of three types of signals:

- Power signals
- Timing and control signals
- Data signals

These signals types are briefly described below.

Power Signals

Most Flat Panels require several power supply voltages. Almost all panels require a +5Vdc logic supply. Most LCD panels also require a bias voltage supply, which can be a positive or negative voltage, usually in the range of 12 to 36Vdc. If the panel uses a backlight, a +12Vdc supply is also usually required.

Power Sequencing

The order in which power is applied to a flat panel display is usually very important. Improperly switching power to the panel may even result in damage to the display. For this reason, the utilityModule includes switching circuitry which can be programmed to properly sequence supplies to most Flat Panels.

Using On-board Power Switching

If the power supply needs of your Flat Panel are within the utilityModule capabilities listed below, you can use the on-board power switching circuitry.

Vdd: +5Vdc, 2A maximum

Vee: -36Vdc to +36Vdc, adjustable

Vbkl: +5Vdc or +12Vdc (selectable by JS3), 2A maximum

If your Flat Panel will not operate within these limits, you will need to implement external power switching. Please read the following section.

Using External Power Switching

If you need voltages or currents which exceed those available on the utilityModule, you must implement your own power switching circuitry. You may be able to control your switching circuitry with control signals of the utilityModule. These signals are:

- ENAVEE - Bias-voltage-supply control signal
- ENBKL - Backlight-supply control signal
- ENVDD - Logic-supply control signal

Caution: These signals *are not* power supplies for a Flat Panel! Do *not* connect them to power supply pins of a Flat Panel.

These signals are logic outputs controlled by the VGA controller. They are switched on and off in a sequence which can be programmed to be compatible with most Flat Panels. You may use these signals to control relay drivers or transistor switches to switch power to your flat panel.

The signals are active-high, meet TTL logic levels, and can source or sink up to 8 mA of current.

Before designing external switching circuitry, verify that the control signals listed above can be programmed to the power-supply sequence you require. Refer to the Chips & Technologies 65545 datasheet for information on programming of the signals.

Timing and Control Signals

Flat panels also require timing and control signals which clock data into the display logic and control other aspects of display operation.

The utilityModule supplies the following timing and control signals:

Signal	Name	Purpose	Other Common Names	Alternate Programmable Functions
SHFCLK	Shift clock	Shifts (clocks) individual pixel data into panel.	CL2, VDCLK, XCK, CP2	
FLM	First Line Marker	Indicates start of new screen of data. Similar to video VSYNC.	LFS, YD, S	
LP	Latch Pulse	Indicates end of a line of data. Similar to video HSYNC.	CL1, LLCLK, CP1	DE, BLANK*
M	Modulation	AC modulation clock for panel	ACDCLK, MOD, MCLK	DE, BLANK*
BLANK*	Blank	Disables display of data while each line is being updated.		
DE	Display Enable	Enables display of data.	DISP, Display Off*	

Data Signals

All panels require data signals, though the number required by each panel type will vary. Each pixel (dot) displayed on the panel has its color and/or brightness determine by a group of data signals. For a color panel, three groups of data signals are usually used: a red group, a green group, and a blue group. The overall color or brightness of each pixel is determined by the settings of the data signals within the groups.

For dual scan panels, the data signals are also divided into upper and lower groups. On each pixel clock, an upper pixel is loaded from the upper data signals, and a lower pixel is simultaneously loaded from the lower data signals.

Programming the User BIOS

The memory device which contains the video BIOS has two portions, a Factory BIOS and a User BIOS. You may reprogram the User BIOS portion to support various Flat Panels. This is done using the utility USERBIOS.EXE, which is described in the chapter Using the utilityModule.

Once you have programmed the User BIOS, you can set jumper JP4 to boot from the User BIOS or from the Factory BIOS. If you find that the User BIOS does not work, position jumper JP4 to boot with the Factory BIOS, returning to a known state.

Caution: Do *not* attempt to reprogram the Factory portion of the video BIOS! Doing so may leave the utilityModule inoperative.

Switching Between CRT and Flat Panel Modes

At power-up, the utilityModule defaults to VGA video mode. It may be switched to Flat-Panel mode or simultaneous CRT/Flat Panel mode by using three batch files supplied on the Flat Panel Support disk:

FP.COM - Switches to Flat Panel mode

CT.COM - Switches to CRT mode

SM.COM - Switches to simultaneous CRT and Flat Panel mode

You may automatically switch to one of these modes by including the appropriate file on your boot drive and calling it from the autoexec.bat file of the boot drive.

Chapter 7 POWER MANAGEMENT

Modes

The VGA controller provides two power-saving modes, Panel Off and Standby. For complete details of Power-saving modes, please refer to the Chips & Technologies 65545 datasheet.

Panel Off

In the (somewhat mis-named) Panel Off mode, the controller turns off both the Flat Panel and CRT interfaces. The VGA controller core remains active so the cpu can access I/O registers and read and write VGA memory. In this mode, the video clock can be reduced to a much lower frequency to save power.

Panel Off mode is entered via software only. This is done by programming Extended Register XR52 bit 3 to a '1'.

Standby

In Standby mode, the VGA controller halts all cpu, memory, and display activities. The controller then places the video DRAM into self-refresh mode, which means the controller clock can be stopped. Because the controller is fully static, all register contents are maintained.

Standby mode may be entered by hardware or software. Forcing the STANDBY* pin of CN7 low places the controller in Standby mode, as does programming Extended Register XR52 bit 4 to a '1'.

Note: Chips and Technologies warns that proper procedure must be followed before entering and after exiting Standby mode, or intermittent failures may occur. Refer to their Application Note AN87, titled "65535/540/545 Suspend/Resume Procedure", for more information on the procedure.

Signals

Two signals are provided for power management. These signals, ACTI and STANDBY*, are available on connector CN7.

ACTI

The ACTI signal is an active-high output from the VGA controller. It goes active on every valid read or write of VGA memory or the VGA I/O space. This signal may be monitored by power control circuitry and used to indicate when the VGA interface is inactive.

The VGA controller may also monitor this signal internally and use an internal timer to place itself in a power-saving mode. Refer to Extended Register XR5C in the 65545 datasheet.

STANDBY*

The STANDBY* signal is an active-low input to the VGA controller. It is pulled high on the module by a 10k resistor. It may be driven by external circuitry to place the VGA controller into Standby mode.

Chapter 8 RETURN POLICY AND WARRANTY

Return Policy

If the utilityModule requires repair, you may return it to us by following the procedure listed below:

Caution: Failure to follow this return procedure will *almost always* delay repair! Please help us expedite your repair by following this procedure.

- 1) Read the limited warranty which follows.
- 2) Contact the factory and request a Returned Merchandise Authorization (RMA) number.
- 3) On a sheet of paper, write the name, phone number, and fax number of a technically-competent person who can answer questions about the problem.
- 4) On the paper, write a detailed description of the problem with the product. Answer the following questions:
 - Did the product ever work in your application?
 - What other devices were connected to the product?
 - How was power supplied to the product?
 - What features did and did not work?
 - What was being done when the product failed?
 - What were environmental conditions when the product failed?
- 5) Indicate the method we should use to ship the product back to you.
 - We will return warranty repairs by UPS Ground at our expense.
 - Warranty repairs may be returned by a faster service at your expense.
 - Non-warranty repairs will be returned by UPS Ground or the method you select, and will be billed to you.
- 6) Clearly specify the address to which we should return the product when repaired.
- 7) Enclose the paper with the product being returned.
- 8) Carefully package the product to be returned *using anti-static packaging!* We will not be responsible for products damaged in transit for repair.
- 7) Write the RMA number on the outside of the package.
- 8) Ship the package to:

Real Time Devices
200 Innovation Blvd.
State College PA 16803
USA

Limited Warranty

Real Time Devices, Inc. warrants the hardware and software products it manufactures and produces to be free from defects in materials and workmanship for one year following the date of shipment from REAL TIME DEVICES. This warranty is limited to the original purchaser of product and is not transferable.

During the one year warranty period, REAL TIME DEVICES will repair or replace, at its option, any defective products or parts at no additional charge, provided that the product is returned, shipping prepaid, to REAL TIME DEVICES. All replaced parts and products become the property of REAL TIME DEVICES. Before returning any product for repair, customers are required to contact the factory for an RMA number.

THIS LIMITED WARRANTY DOES NOT EXTEND TO ANY PRODUCTS WHICH HAVE BEEN DAMAGED AS A RESULT OF ACCIDENT, MISUSE, ABUSE (such as: use of incorrect input voltages, improper or insufficient ventilation, failure to follow the operating instructions that are provided by REAL TIME DEVICES, "acts of God" or other contingencies beyond the control of REAL TIME DEVICES), OR AS A RESULT OF SERVICE OR MODIFICATION BY ANYONE OTHER THAN REAL TIME DEVICES. EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY SET FORTH ABOVE, NO OTHER WARRANTIES ARE EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, AND REAL TIME DEVICES EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES NOT STATED HEREIN. ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING IMPLIED WARRANTIES FOR MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE LIMITED TO THE DURATION OF THIS WARRANTY. IN THE EVENT THE PRODUCT IS NOT FREE FROM DEFECTS AS WARRANTED ABOVE, THE PURCHASER'S SOLE REMEDY SHALL BE REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT AS PROVIDED ABOVE. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL REAL TIME DEVICES BE LIABLE TO THE PURCHASER OR ANY USER FOR ANY DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, EXPENSES, LOST PROFITS, LOST SAVINGS, OR OTHER DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PRODUCT.

SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW THE EXCLUSION OR LIMITATION OF INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES FOR CONSUMER PRODUCTS, AND SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW LIMITATIONS ON HOW LONG AN IMPLIED WARRANTY LASTS, SO THE ABOVE LIMITATIONS OR EXCLUSIONS MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU.

THIS WARRANTY GIVES YOU SPECIFIC LEGAL RIGHTS, AND YOU MAY ALSO HAVE OTHER RIGHTS WHICH VARY FROM STATE TO STATE.