# SERVICE MANUAL CHANGES

#### MANUAL IDENTIFICATION

Model Number: 64161A/2A/3A

Date Printed: JANUARY 1984

Part Number: 64161-90901

This supplement contains important information for correcting manual errors and for adapting the manual to instruments containing improvements made after the printing of the manual.

To use this supplement:

Make all ERRATA corrections.

Make all appropriate serial number related changes indicated in the tables below.

Serial Prefix or Number	Make Manual Changes
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ALL	1

Serial Frenk of Number	Make Mandal Changes

▲ NEW ITEM

## A CHANGE 1

## NOTE

The Models 64161A/2A/3A Emulation Memory Cards are now supported under the Hewlett-Packard bluestripe exchange program. The program provides factory repaired and tested assemblies for repairs of defective units. Repairs of the 64300A should be done by swapping the board assembly; component level repair of the assembly will not be supported in the future.

The supplied pages in this change sheet reflect these differences in level of support.

# NOTE

Manual change supplements are revised as often as necessary to keep manuals as current and accurate as possible. Hewlett-Packard recommends that you periodically request the latest edition of this supplement. When requesting copies quote the manual identification information from your supplement, or the model number and print date from the title page of the manual.

Date: 16 May, 1984

Page: 1 of 12



Table of Contents, pages i and ii,

Replace: with pages i and ii provided in this change sheet.

Section I, pages 1-1 and 1-2,

Replace: with pages 1-1 and 1-2 provided in this change sheet.

Section IV, pages 4-1 and 4-2,

Replace: with pages 4-1 and 4-2 provided in this change sheet.

Section VI, pages 6-1 through 6-4,

Replace: with pages 6-1 through 6-4 provided in this change sheet.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section		Page
I	GENERAL INFORMATION	1-1
	1-1. Introduction	1-1 1-2 1-3 1-3
II	INSTALLATION	2-1
	2-1. Introduction 2-3. Initial Inspection 2-5. Installation 2-7. Memory Space Configuration Guide 2-8. Memory Space Configurations with 64151A Standard Memory Controller 2-9. Memory Space Configurations with the 64155 Wide Memory Controller 2-10. Operating Environment 2-16. Storage and Shipment	2-1
III	OPERATION	.3-1
IV	PERFORMANCE VERICATION AND TROUBLESHOOTING	.4-1 .4-1 .4-3
v	ADJUSTMENTS	.5-1
VI	REPLACEABLE PARTS	.6-1 .6-1 .6-2 .6-2

# TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Section		Page
VII	MANUAL	CHANGES7-1
VIII	THEORY	AND SCHEMATICS8-1
	8-3. 8-4. 8-5. 8-7. 8-8. 8-15.	Introduction.       8-1         Logic Conventions.       8-1         Logic Levels.       8-1         Power Supplies.       8-1         Theory.       8-1         Overview.       8-1         Block Theory.       8-2         Mnemonics.       8-5

## SECTION I

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

- 1-1. INTRODUCTION.
- 1-2. This Service Manual contains information required to install, test and service the Hewlett-Packard Model 64161A/162A/163A Emulator Memory.

Service information contained in this manual allows the user to isolate functional problems to the board level. This or to the component level. Board level troubleshooting is in support of the Hewlett-Packard Bluestripe board exchange program.

- 1-3. Shown on the title page is a microfiche part number. This number can be used to order a 4 X 6-inch microfilm transparency of the manual. Each microfiche contains up to 96 photoduplicates of the manual pages.
- 1-4. INSTRUMENTS COVERED BY THIS MANUAL.
- 1-5. Attached to the instrument or printed on the printed circuit board is the repair number. The repair number is in the form: 0000A0000. It is in two parts; the first four digits and the letter are the repair prefix, and the last five are the suffix. The prefix is the same for all identical instruments. The suffix, however, is assigned sequentially and is different for each instrument. The contents of this manual apply to instruments with the repair number prefix(es) listed under REPAIR NUMBERS on the title page.
- 1-6. An instrument manufactured after the printing of this manual may have a repair number prefix that is not listed on the title page. This unlisted repair number prefix indicates that the instrument is different from those described in this manual. The manual for this newer instrument is accompanied by a Manual Changes Supplement. The supplement contains "change information" that explains how to adapt the manual for the newer instrument.
- 1-7. In addition to change information, the supplement contains information for correcting errors in the manual. To keep this manual as current as possible, Hewlett-Packard recommends that you periodically request the latest Manual Changes Supplement. The supplement for this manual is identified with the manual print date and part number, both of which appear on the manual title page. Complimentary copies of the supplement are available from Hewlett-Packard.
- 1-8. For information concerning a repair number prefix that is not listed on the title page or in the Manual Changes Supplement, call your nearest Hewlett-Packard office.

## 1-9. DESCRIPTION.

- 1-10. The 64000 microprocessor emulation systems, illustrated in Figure 1-2, allow software designers to develop and debug software modules for specific microprocessors. The emulation plug replaces the microprocessor physically in the target system permitting hardware in the emulation system to simulate the functions of the target microprocessor while driving target system hardware with the software being developed.
- 1-11. The emulation memory can be used to duplicate the target system memory. Address space can be allocated to target system RAM, target system ROM, emulation RAM, and emulation ROM, and illegal address space.
- 1-12. Models 64161A, 64162A, and 64163A Emulation Memory provide the possibility of up to 128K bytes of memory on one card. The three models differ from each other in the number of memory chips loaded on each board. The Model 64163A, 32k byte memory, has one 16-chip row of 16K x 1 static RAM chips loaded; Model 64162A, 64k byte memory, has two rows of chips loaded and the Model 64161A, 128k byte memory has four rows of chips.
- 1-13. The 64161A, 64162A and 64163A feature fast access time, low-power standby and operation modes, and the ability to access bytes as well as 16-bit words.

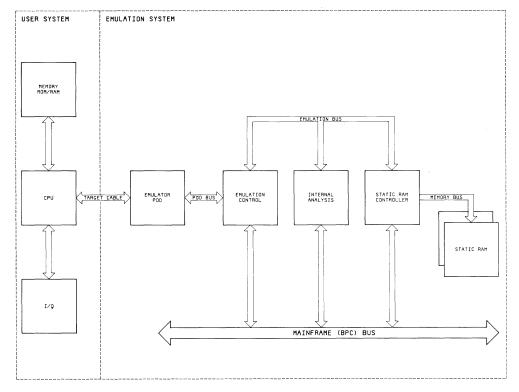


Figure 1-2. Emulation Subsystem

#### SECTION IV

#### PERFORMANCE VERIFICATION AND TROUBLESHOOTING

- 4-1. INTRODUCTION.
- 4-2. This section describes the Performance Verification for the Models 64161A/64162A/64163A Emulation Memory Boards.
- 4-3. This section is divided into two subsections: How to Run Performance Verification, and How to Interpret Performance Verification. Although the first subsection provides instructions on running several tests, only two tests will be described in the interpretation.
- 4-4. Use the following instructions to find the paragraphs which describe the Performance Verification of your system.
  - a. Be certain that your Memory subsystem is installed according to the directions in Section II.
  - b. For a system that is configured with a 64151A Memory Control Board.
    - 4-9. How to Run Performance Verification
    - 4-15. How to Interpret Performance Verification
  - c. For a system that is configured with a 64155 Memory Control 4-12. How to Run Performance Verification with a mixture of 6416X and 6415X Memory Boards.
    - 4-12. How to Run Performance Verification with only 6416X memory boards.
    - 4-20. How to Interpret Performance Verification.
- 4-5. PERFORMANCE VERIFICATION.
- 4-6. The Performance Verification for the Models 64161A/64162A/64163A Emulation Memory is a subset of the 64000 system opt\_test Performance Verification. The opt\_test Performance Verification tests all possible option modules that can be configured within the expansion slots of the 64000 mainframe. Table 4-1 defines the softkey options available.
- 4-7. The scope of the Performance Verification procedures in this section is to provide the minimum amount of information necessary to completely verify the operation of the Emulation Memory Boards. Procedures for complete verification of the Emulation Memory subsystem are treated in the Service Manuals for the Emulation Memory Controllers and are not repeated here (although the user may be referred to these manuals while using the Performance Verification procedures).

Troubleshooting of the analyzer may be carried out to the component level, as described in this section, or to the module level. Although not specifically described in this section, module level repair simply involves replacement of the anlyzer board if any of the performance verification tests fail. Module level repair is supported by the Hewlett-Packard Bluestripe exchange program.

# Table 4-1. Option Test Softkey Definitions

<end></end>	Causes the test currently executing to abort and returns to the overview menu.
<cycle></cycle>	Causes the performance verification software to test each block of memory in turn, stepping to the next block as the testing of each block is completed.
<next_test></next_test>	Causes the inverse video bar to move highlighting the address range of the next block of emulation memory to be tested.
<start></start>	Causes the performance verification software to begin testing emulation memory in the address range currently highlighted by the inverse video bar.
<print></print>	Causes the performance verification test results (the area above the status line on the display) to be copied to the system printer, if one is connected.
<prev_test></prev_test>	Causes the inverse video bar to highlight the address range immediately prior to the one currently highlighted. Used to select a desired block of memory for testing.
<img_test></img_test>	Causes image testing to be commenced on the block of memory whose address range is highlighted by the inverse video bar on the display. Used to check for address line problems.
<retn_test></retn_test>	Causes the Performance Verification software to initiate the retention testing sequence, which is used to verify that the static RAM will hold a "0" or "1" for a certain amount of time.
<print></print>	Causes the test results above the status line to be copied to the system printer if one is connected.

## SECTION VI

#### REPLACEABLE PARTS

## 6-1. INTRODUCTION.

6-2. This section contains information for ordering parts. Table 6-1 lists abbreviations used in the parts list and throughout the manual. Table 6-2 lists all replaceable parts in reference designator order. Table 6-3 contains names and addresses that correspond to the manufacturers' code numbers.

## 6-3. ABBREVIATIONS.

6-4. Table 6-1 lists abbreviations used in the parts list, the schematics and throughout the manual. In some cases, two forms of the abbreviations are used, one all in capital letters, and one partial or no capitals. This occurs because the abbreviations in the parts list are always all capitals. However, in the schematics and other parts of the manual, other abbreviation forms are used with both lower case and upper case letters.

## 6-5. REPLACEABLE PARTS LIST.

- 6-6. Table 6-2 is the list of replaceable parts and is organized as follows:
  - a. Electrical assemblies and their components in alphanumerical order by reference designation.
  - b. Chassis-mounted parts in alphanumerical order by reference designation.
  - c. Miscellaneous parts.
  - d. Illustrated parts breakdowns, if appropriate.

The information given for each part consists of the following:

- a. The Hewlett-Packard part number.
- b. The total quantity (Qty) in the instrument.
- c. The description of the part.
- d. A typical manufacturer of the part in a five-digit code.
- e. The manufacturer's number for the part.

The total quantity for each part is given only once--at the first appearance of the part number in the list.

- 6-7. ORDERING INFORMATION.
- 6-8. To order a part listed in the replaceable parts table, quote the Hewlett-Packard part number, indicate the quantity required, and address the order to the nearest Hewlett-Packard office.
- 6-9. To order a part that is not listed in the replaceable parts table, include the instrument model number, instrument serial number, the description and function of the part, and the number of parts required. Address the order to the nearest Hewlett-Packard Office.
- 6-10. SPARE PARTS KIT.
- 6-11. At this time no Spare Parts Kit is available for this instrument
- 6-12. DIRECT MAIL ORDER SYSTEM.
- 6-13. Within the USA, Hewlett-Packard can supply parts through a direct mail order system. Advantages of using the system are as follows:
  - a. Direct ordering and shipment from the HP Parts Center in Mountain View, California.
  - b. No maximum or minumum on any mail order (there is a minimum order amount for parts ordered through a local HP office when orders require billing and invoicing).
  - c. Prepaid transportation (there is a small handling charge for each order).
  - d. No invoices--to provide these advantages, a check or money order must accompany each order.
- 6-14. Mail order forms and specific ordering information is available through your local HP office. Addresses and phone numbers are located at the back of this manual.
- 6-15. EXCHANGE ASSEMBLIES
- 6-16. Exchange assemblies are available from the HP Corporate Parts center on a trade in bases. These exchange assemblies, are listed in Table 6-2.

Table 6-1. Reference Designators and Abbreviations

			REFERENC	E DESIGNAT	ORS		
A	= assembly	F	= fuse	MP	= mechanical part	U	= integrated circuit
В	= motor	FL	= filter	Р	= plug	V	= vacuum, tube, neon
ВТ	= battery	ic	= integrated circuit	Q.	= transistor		bulb, photocell, etc
c	= capacitor	J	= jack	R	= resistor	VR	= voltage regulator
CP	= coupler	ĸ	= relay	RT	= thermistor	w	= cable
CR	= diode	î	= inductor	s	= switch	X	= socket
DL	= delay line	LS	= loud speaker	Ť	= transformer	Ŷ	= crystal
DS	= device signaling (lamp)	M	= meter	TB	= terminal board	ż	= tuned cavity netwo
E	= misc electronic part	MK	= microphone	TP	= test point	_	tuned duvity notivo
			ABBF	REVIATIONS			
A	= amperes	н	= henries	N/O	= normally open	RMO	= rack mount only
AFC	= automatic frequency	HDW	= hardware	NOM	= nominal	RMS	= root-mean square
	control						·
AMPL	= amplifier	HEX	= hexagonal	NPO	= negative positive zero	RWV	= reverse working
		HG	= mercury		(zero temperature		voltage
BFO	= beat frequency oscillator	HR	= hour(s)		coefficient)		
BE CU	= beryllium copper	HZ	= hertz	NPN	= negative-positive-	S-B	= slow-blow
вн	= binder head				negative	SCR	= screw
BP	= bandpass			NRFR	= not recommended for	SE	= selenium
BRS	= brass	IF	= intermediate freq		field replacement	SECT	= section(s)
BWO	= backward wave oscillator	IMPG	= impregnated	NSR	= not separately	SEMICON	= semiconductor
		INCD	= incandescent		replaceable	SI	= silicon
CCW	= counter-clockwise	INCL	= include(s)			SIL	= silver
CER	= ceramic	INS	= insulation(ed)	OBD	= order by description	SL	= slide
CMO	= cabinet mount only	INT	= internal	ОН	= oval head	SPG	= spring
COEF	= coeficient			ОХ	= oxide	SPL	= special
СОМ	= common	K	= kilo=1000			SST	= stainless steel
COMP	= composition					SR	= split ring
COMPL	= complete	LH	= left hand	P	= peak	STL	= steel
CONN	= connector	LIN	= linear taper	PC	= printed circuit		
CP	= cadmium plate	LK WASH	= lock washer	PF	= picofarads= 10-12	TA	= tantalum
CRT	= cathode-ray tube	LOG	= logarithmic taper		farads	TD	= time delay
CW	= clockwise	LPF	= low pass filter	PH BRZ	= phosphor bronze	TGL	= toggle
· · ·	- clockwise	LFI	- low pass litter	PHL	= phillips	THD	= thread
DEPC	= deposited carbon	М	= milli=10-3	PIV	= peak inverse voltage	TI	= titanium
DR	= drive	MEG	= meg=106	PNP	= positive-negative-	TOL	= tolerance
DR	- drive	MET FLM	= metal film	FINE	positive-negative-	TRIM	= trimmer
ELECT	= electrolytic	MET OX	= metal iiiiii = metallic oxide	P/O	= part of	TWT	= traveling wave tube
ENCAP	•				•	1 44 1	- havening wave tube
ENCAP EXT	= encapsulated	MFR	= manufacturer	POLY	= polystyrene	U	= micro=10-6
EVI	= external	MHZ	= mega hertz	PORC	= porcelain	U	- micro-10-
-	_ f d-	MINAT	= miniature	POS	= position(s)	WAD	= variable
F 	= farads	МОМ	= momentary	POT	= potentiometer	VAR	= variable
FH	= flat head	MOS	= metal oxide substrate	PP	= peak-to-peak	VDCW	= dc working volts
FIL H	= fillister head	MTG	= mounting	PT	= point		201
FXD	= fixed	MY	= "mylar"	PWV	= peak working voltage	W/	= with
						W	= watts
G	= giga (109)	N	= nano (10-9)	RECT	= rectifier	WIV	= working inverse
GE	= germanium	N/C	= normally closed	RF	= radio frequency		voltage
GL	= glass	NE	= neon	RH	= round head or	ww	= wirewound
GRD	= ground(ed)	NI PL	= nickel plate		right hand	W/O	= without

Table 6-2. Replaceable Parts List

Table 6-2. Replaceable Parts List						
Reference Designation Number D Qty Description Mfr Code Mfr Part Number	r					
A1						