

Using PXI Digital Test Instrumentation for Video Test Applications

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Presented By
Geotest – Marvin Test Systems
&
PXI Systems Alliance

- ❖ Non-profit consortium responsible for promoting, maintaining and developing the PXI standard
- ❖ 65 members and over 1400 products
- ❖ 3 levels of membership:
 - Sponsor
 - Executive
 - Associate
- ❖ www.pxisa.org

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- ❖ Over 20 years in the test and measurement industry
- ❖ Previous positions included marketing and product support for Interface Technology's line of VXI digital instrumentation products
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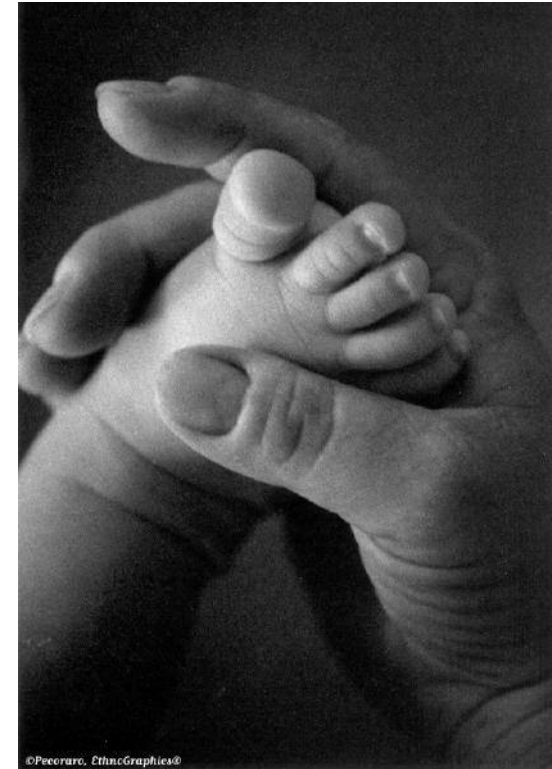
Geotest – Marvin Test Systems

- ❖ A provider of test-and-measurement hardware and services for the electronics industry.
- ❖ Products and services:
 - Broad line of PXI *Smart* chassis, instrumentation, and switching
 - ATEasy – Test executive and test development software environment
 - Legacy instrumentation replacement solutions
 - System integration and turnkey applications
- ❖ One of 5 PXISA sponsor members
- ❖ Established in 1988, Geotest is a division of the Marvin Group, a US corporation and is based in Irvine, CA.



- ❖ Defining Digital Test
- ❖ Attributes of Digital Testers
- ❖ Requirements and Considerations for Digital Test for Video Test Applications
- ❖ Video Test Application

What Is Digital Test?



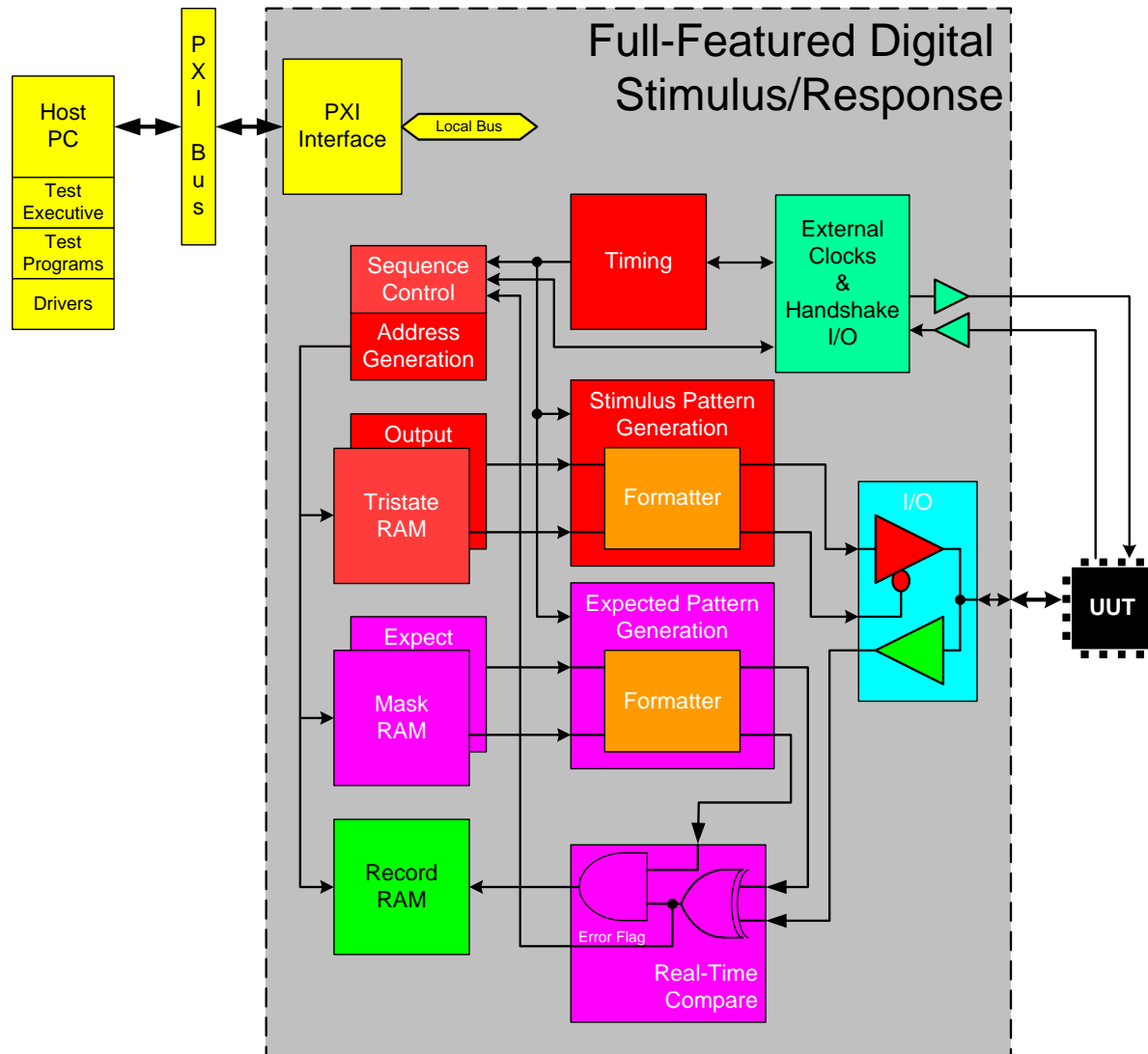
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- ❖ Loosely defined, digital test is the application of and/or the monitoring of sequential logic states across one or more channels for the purpose of:
 - Functionally testing a device
 - Controlling a device
 - Synchronizing multiple devices
 - Exercising a device so that it may be characterized
 - Simulating or emulating an interface to a device
 - Communicating with a device (custom protocols)

- ❖ Functional Test
 - Wafer, Component, Board, LRU, System
- ❖ Bus or Processor Emulation
 - Microprocessor, Microcontroller, Backplane, Custom
- ❖ Record & Playback of Real-World Signals
 - Audio, Video, RF, Pressure, Temperature
- ❖ Event Timing & Synchronization
 - Instrument Triggering, Radar/Sonar Timing, Multi-Phase Clocking

- ❖ Static or Dynamic pattern application
- ❖ Stimulus, Acquisition or Stimulus/Response
- ❖ Parallel I/O or Serial I/O
- ❖ Number of Pins
- ❖ Test Rate (Data Rate, Clock Rate, Frequency)
- ❖ Pattern Depth (Vector Depth, State Depth)
- ❖ Pattern Sequencing (Looping, Branching, Handshaking)
- ❖ Logic Levels (Fixed, Variable, Optical)
- ❖ Tristate Control for Bi-directional I/O
- ❖ Real-Time Compare
- ❖ Data Formatting & Edge Timing
- ❖ Algorithmic Pattern Generation

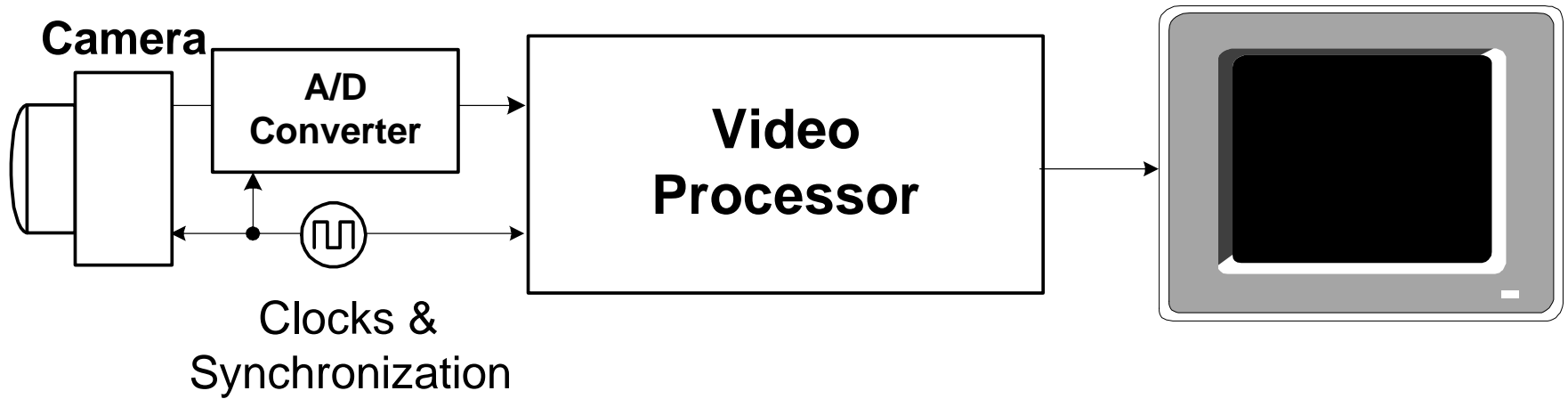
Block Diagram



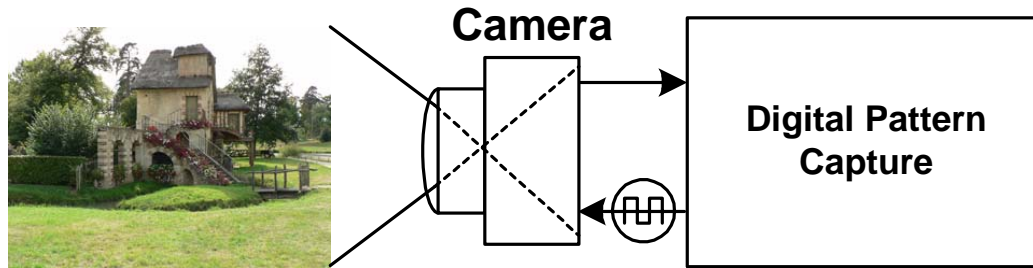
- ❖ Image sensor testing
- ❖ Radar Target Simulation
- ❖ Testing video processors
- ❖ Display testing / pattern generation



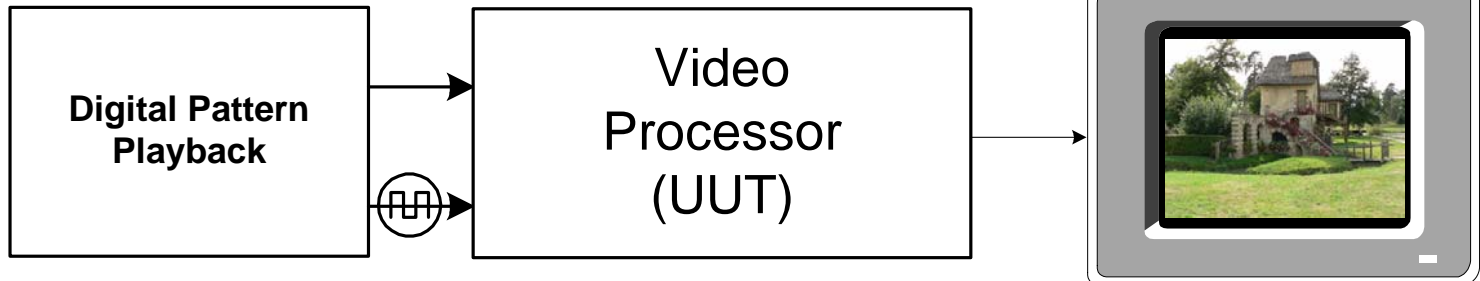
Video Display Example



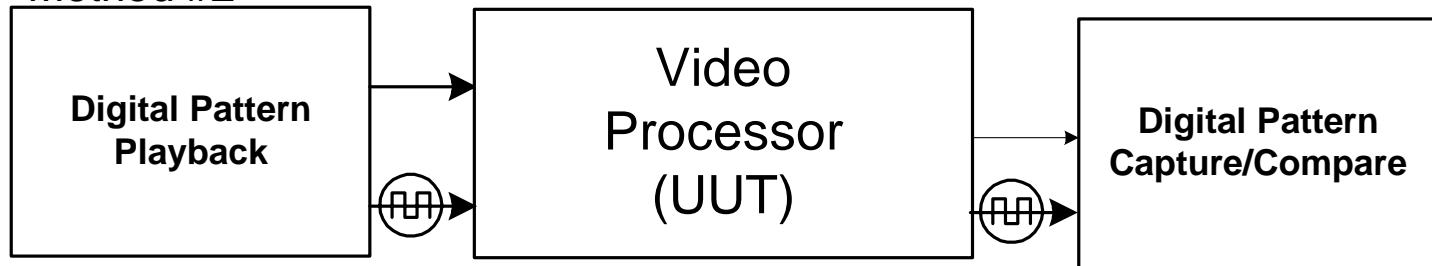
Video Display Testing



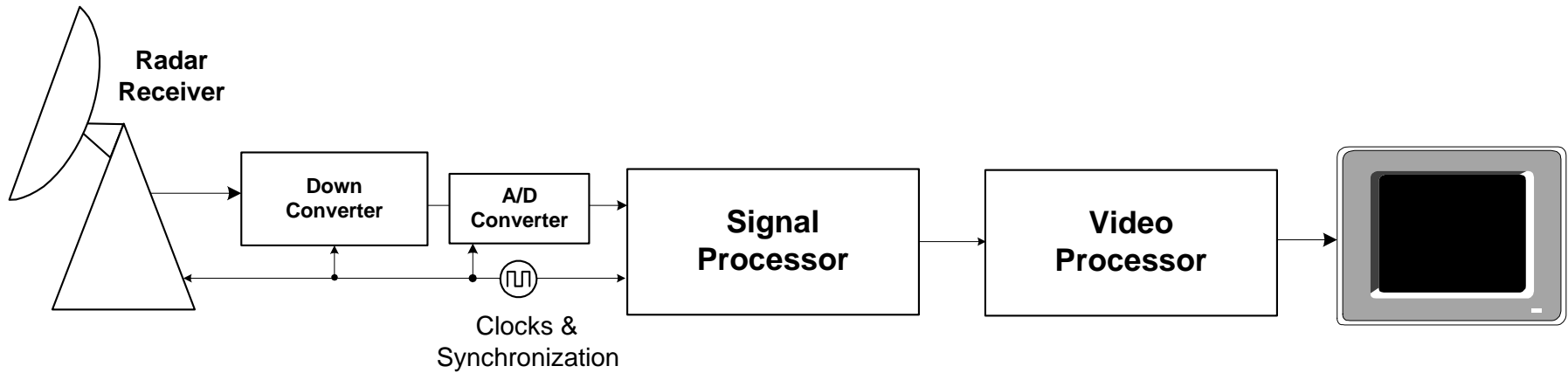
Method #1



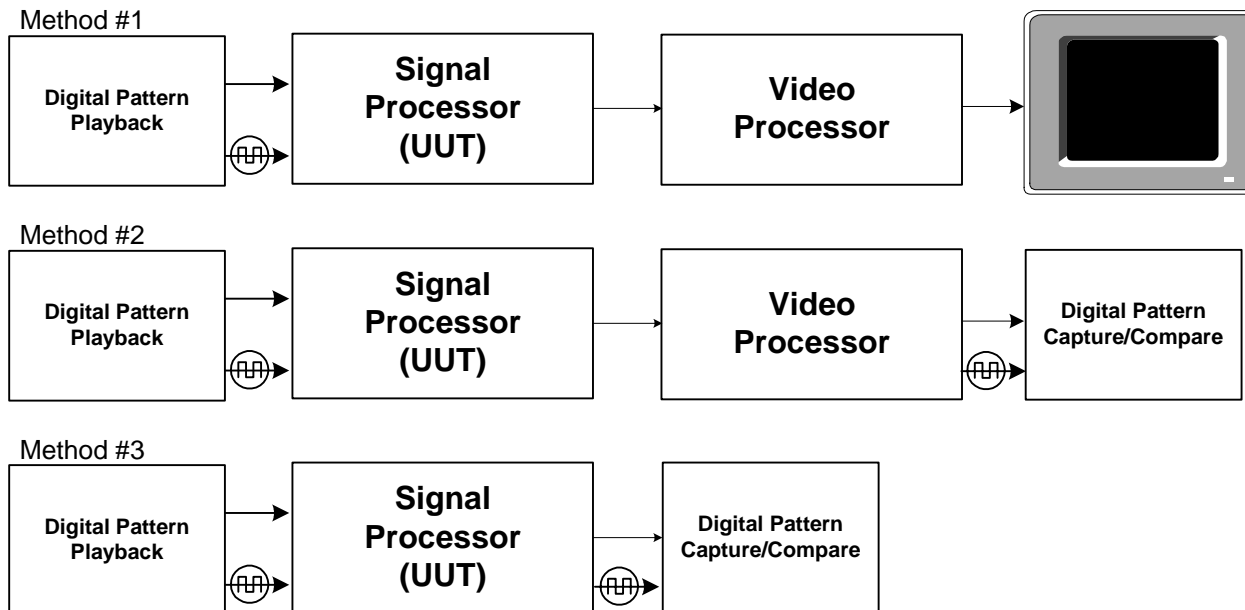
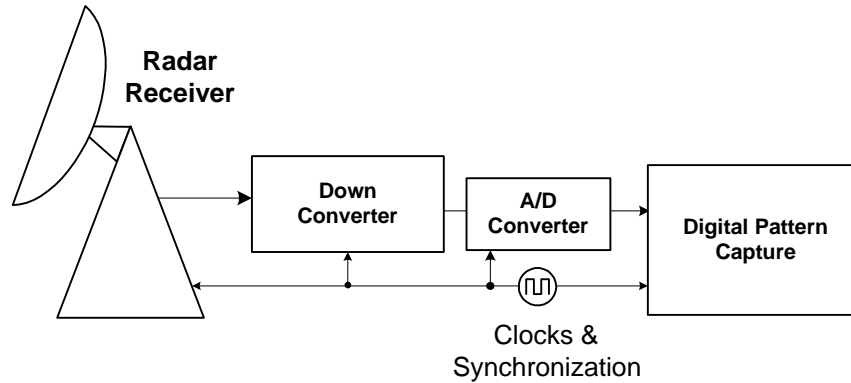
Method #2



Radar Receiver/Processing Example



Radar Receiver/Processing Test Example #1



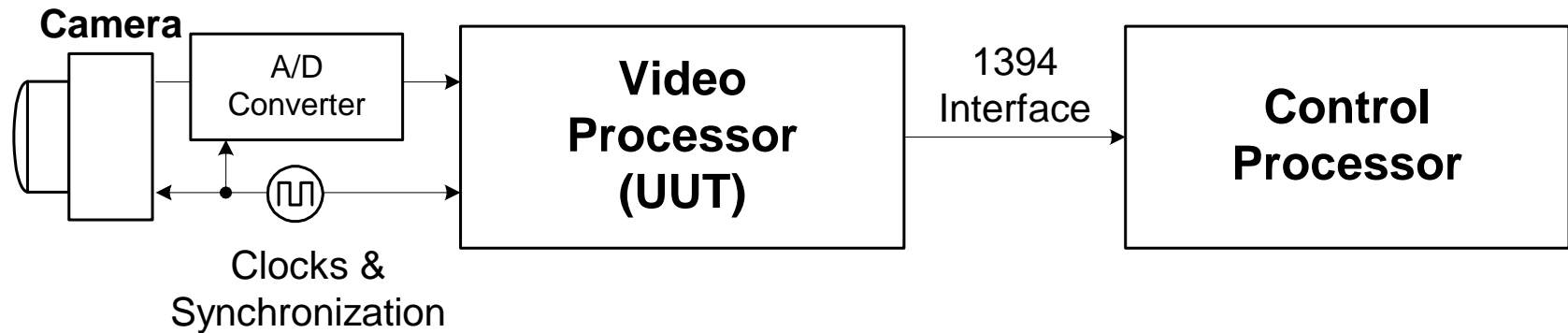
- ❖ Deep pattern memory
 - How much is enough?
 - One frame of B&W HD video (1280 x 720) requires almost 1 MS of data, with a data rate of 30 MS/s. RGB would require three times the number of samples and three times the data rates.
 - Deep memory digital instruments with configurable width / depth features can provide > 1 G of 16 bit data allowing capture/playback of more than 30 seconds of B&W video data

- ❖ Number of channels for digitizing resolution and number of channels to support arrays
 - How many bits of resolution are required (8-16/channel) for each analog channel?
 - How many analog channels are required?
 - May require multiple digital instruments synchronized to one-another



- ❖ Data rate
 - How fast do you need to output / acquire data (Frequency or MSamples/Sec)?
 - 30 MHz for 1280 x 720 B&W
 - 100 MHz for 1280 x 720 RGB
 - Faster for higher resolution
- ❖ Interface logic levels
 - LVDS is typical
 - Programmable levels may be required to support custom interfaces

- ❖ Flexible Clocking Options
 - May need to synchronize the UUT to the instrument, or the instrument to the UUT
- ❖ Upload / download time for patterns
 - Instrument bus needs to load / read large pattern files to /from the digital instrument
 - Deep pattern memory may allow storing multiple test patterns in the instrument at one time, off-loading some of the pattern transfers
- ❖ Software tools / drivers
 - Procedures to load / read pattern files
 - Instrument Control
 - Compare captured patterns to known good results

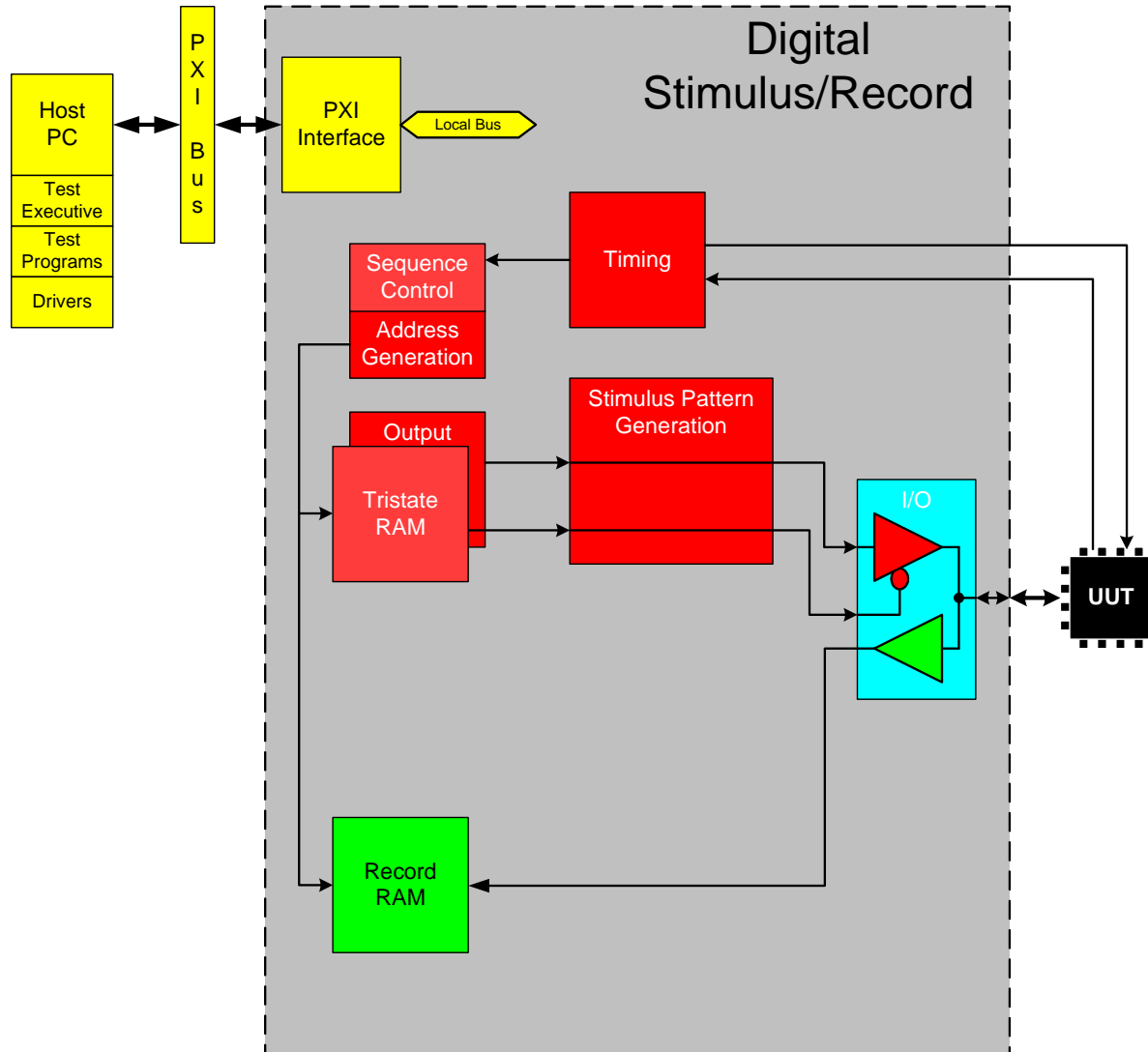


❖ Requirements

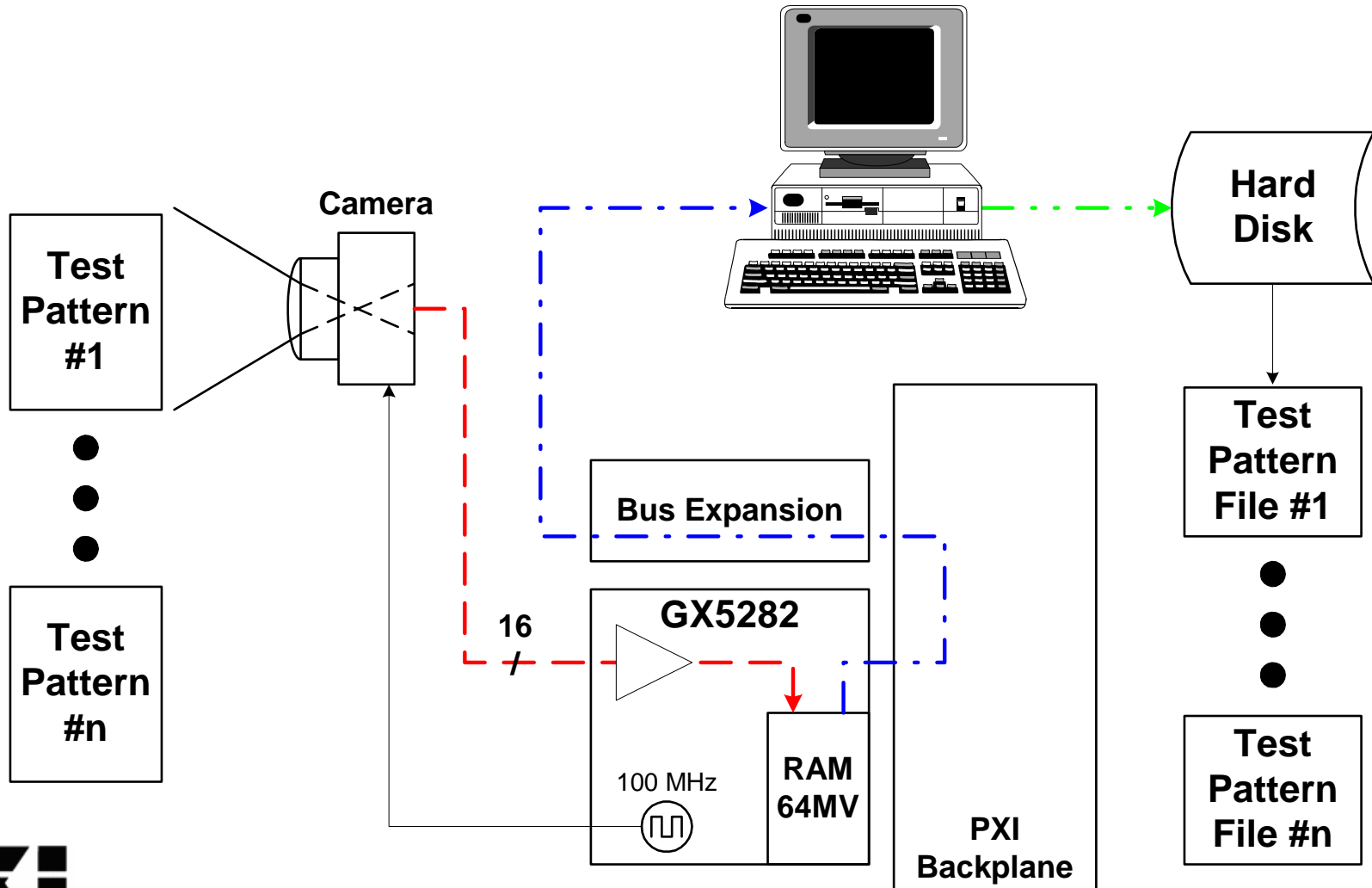
- Test a Video Processor
- Digital video interface input
 - 12-bit, 100 MHz
- Firewire 1394 output
- Evaluate output using a known input and a known good response

1. Create a library of video test patterns by capturing real-world digital video signals
2. Create a library of Known-Good outputs for each video test pattern using a Known-Good-Board (KGB)
3. Test unknown processors, comparing Unit Under Test (UUT) output to Known-Good output

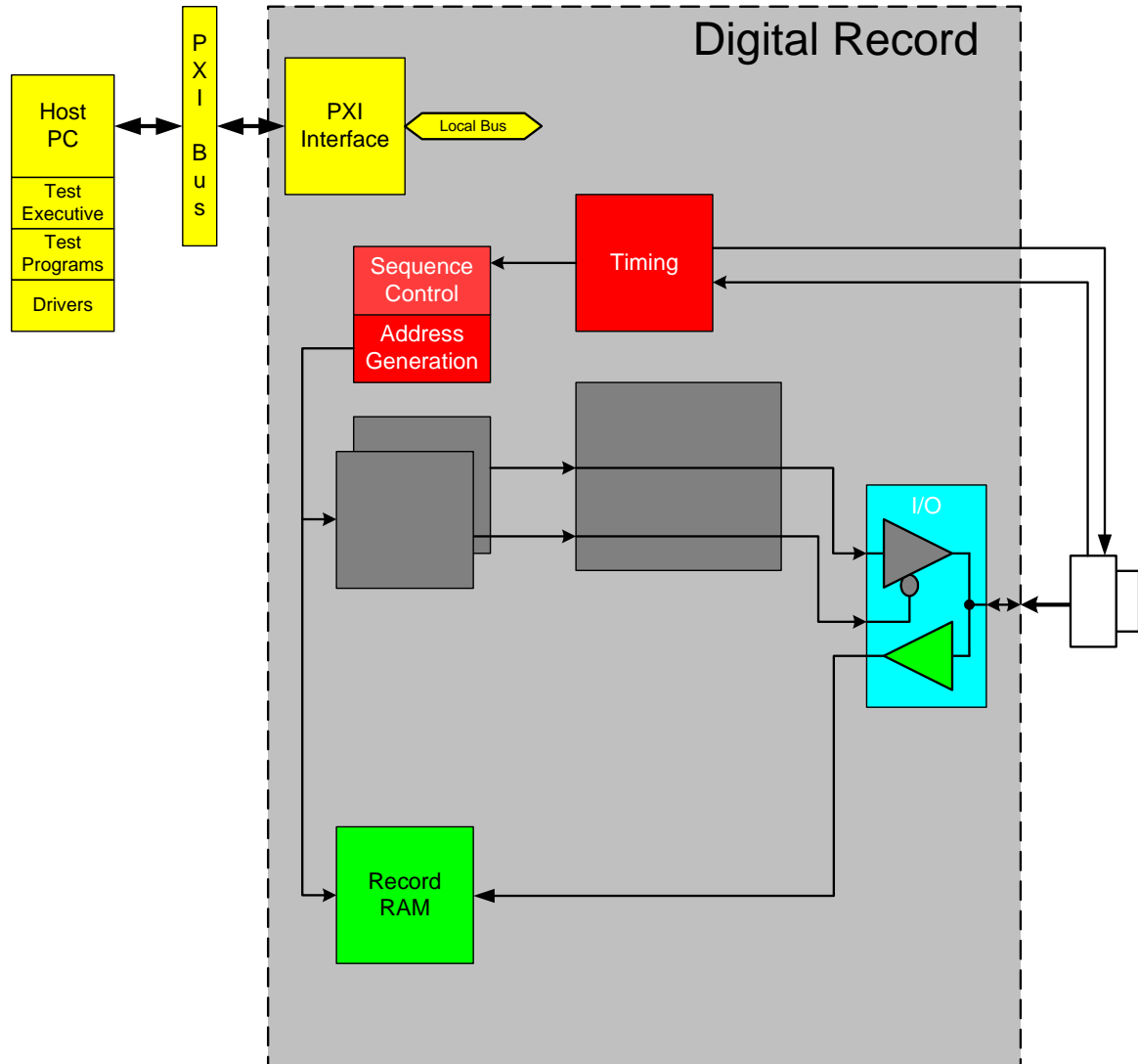
Digital Test Instrument Block Diagram



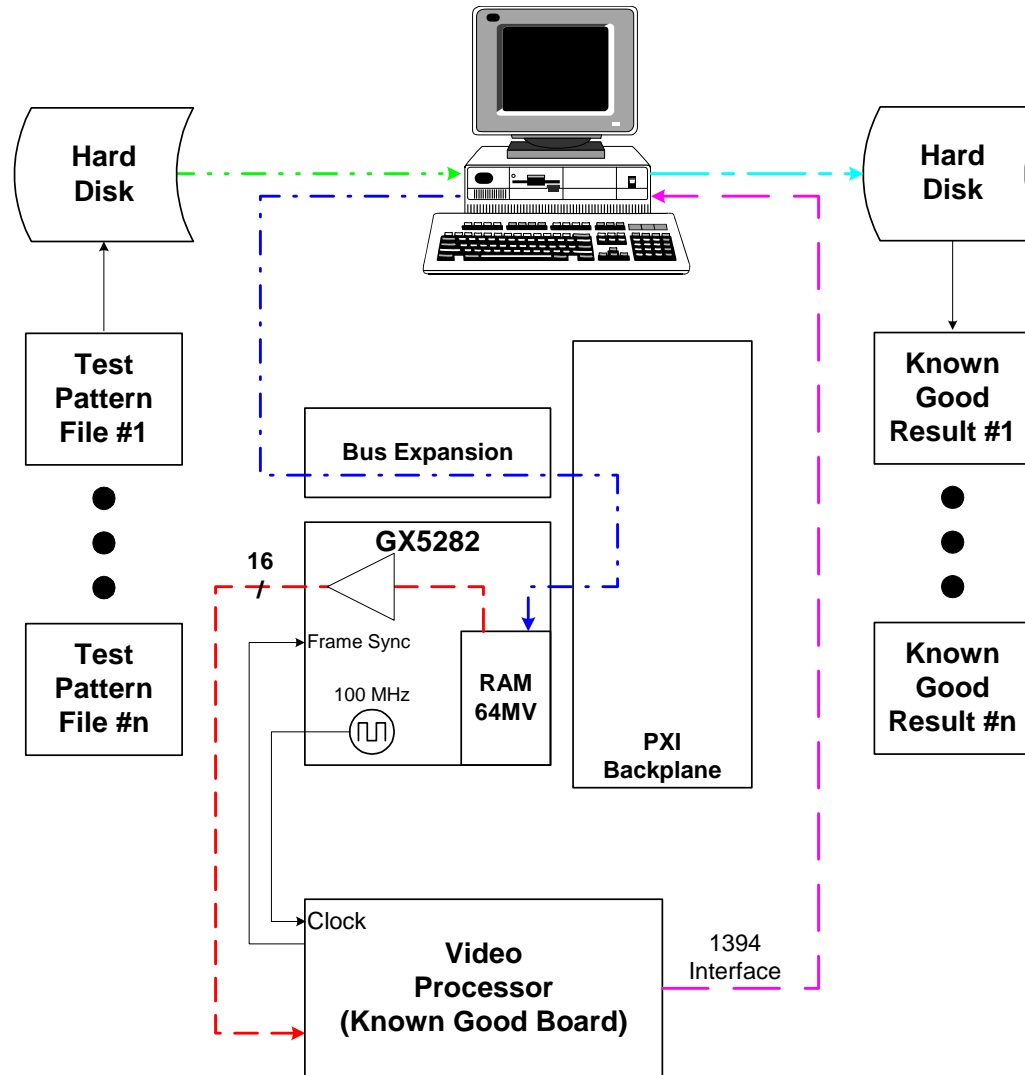
Step 1 – Capture Real-World Patterns



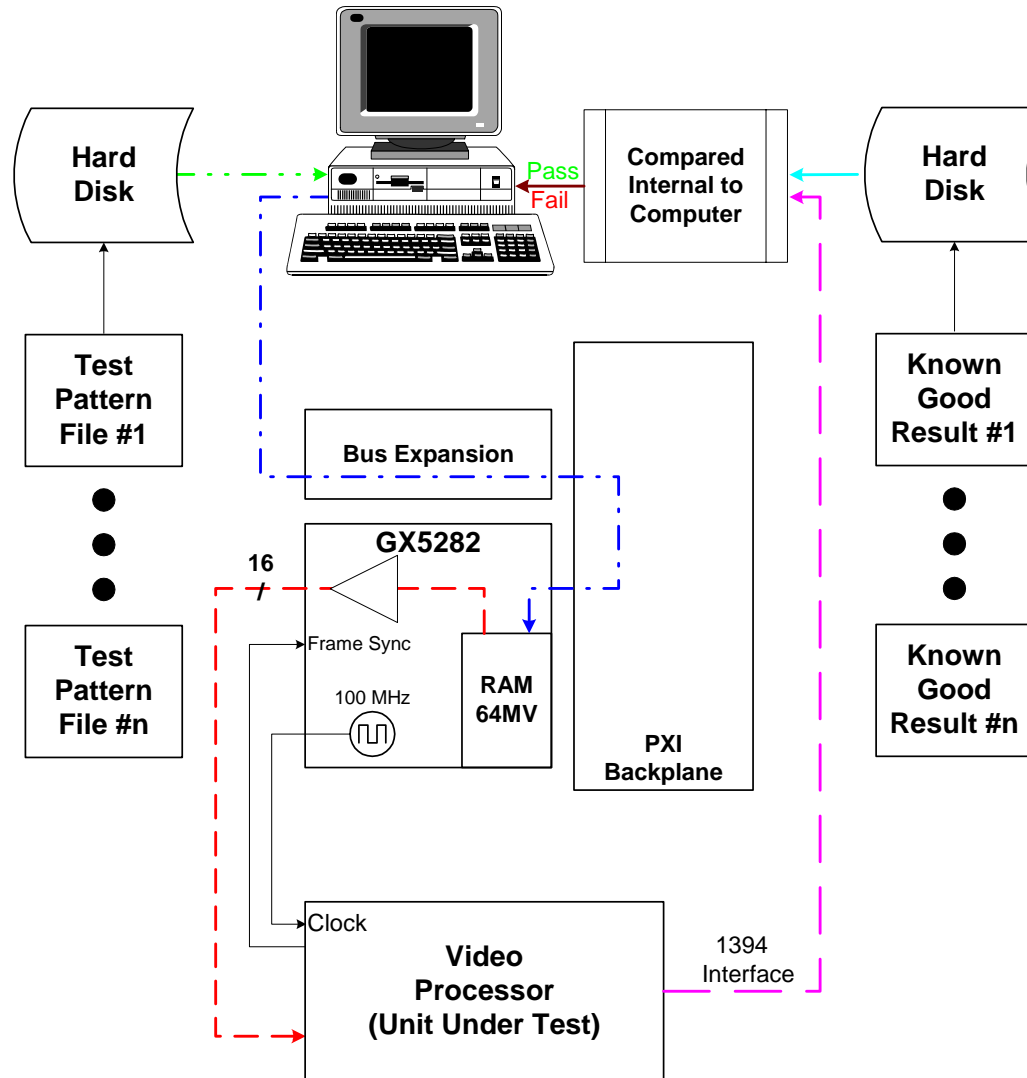
Digital Video Data Capture Configuration



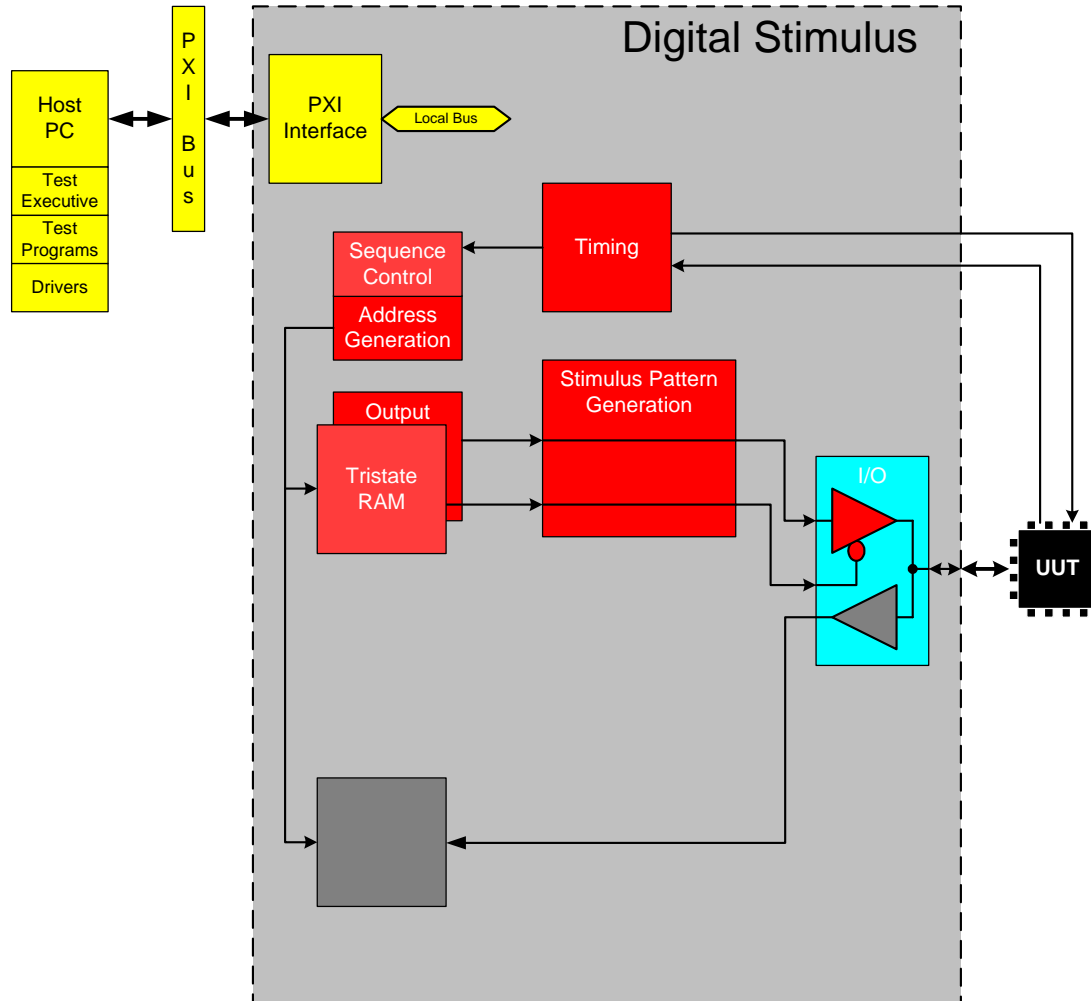
Step 2 – Generate Known-Good UUT Results



Step 3 – Test the UUT, Compare Results



Digital Video Generation Configuration



- ❖ Reliable and repeatable methodology for testing / emulating video components and systems
- ❖ Capturing real time video offers an easy way to create real-world digital video stimuli
- ❖ Sufficient memory is needed to effectively deploy a digital capture / playback methodology
- ❖ Combining deep memory digital instrumentation with a memory compare methodology (post processing) offers a fast and simple way to verify operation of complex video components and overall system performance

