INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 61926-1

First edition
1999-10

Design automation –

Part 1:
Standard test language for all systems – Common abbreviated test language for all systems (C/ATLAS)

Automatisation de la conception –

Partie 1:
Langage de test normalisé pour tout système – Langage de test commun/abrégé pour tout système (C/ATLAS)

Reference number
IEC 61926-1:1999(E)

Numbering

As from 1 January 1997 all IEC publications are issued with a designation in the 60000 series.

Consolidated publications

Consolidated versions of some IEC publications including amendments are available. For example, edition numbers 1.0, 1.1 and 1.2 refer, respectively, to the base publication, the base publication incorporating amendment 1 and the base publication incorporating amendments 1 and 2.

Validity of this publication

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC, thus ensuring that the content reflects current technology.

Information relating to the date of the reconfirmation of the publication is available in the IEC catalogue.

Information on the subjects under consideration and work in progress undertaken by the technical committee which has prepared this publication, as well as the list of publications issued, is to be found at the following IEC sources:

- **IEC web site***
- **Catalogue of IEC publications**
  Published yearly with regular updates
  (On-line catalogue)*
- **IEC Bulletin**
  Available both at the IEC web site* and as a printed periodical

Terminology, graphical and letter symbols

For general terminology, readers are referred to IEC 60050: *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary* (IEV).

For graphical symbols, and letter symbols and signs approved by the IEC for general use, readers are referred to publications IEC 60027: *Letter symbols to be used in electrical technology*, IEC 60417: *Graphical symbols for use on equipment. Index, survey and compilation of the single sheets* and IEC 60617: *Graphical symbols for diagrams.*

* See web site address on title page.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 61926-1

First edition
1999-10

Design automation –

Part 1:
Standard test language for all systems – Common abbreviated test language for all systems (C/ATLAS)

Automatisation de la conception –

Partie 1:
Langage de test normalisé pour tout système – Langage de test commun/abrégé pour tout système (C/ATLAS)

International Electrotechnical Commission 3, rue de Varembé Geneva, Switzerland
Telefax: +41 22 919 0300 e-mail: inmail@iec.ch IEC web site http://www.iec.ch

Commission Electrotechnique Internationale
International Electrotechnical Commission
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

PRICE CODE XH

For price, see current catalogue

Contents

Clause Page

Clause Page

Clause Page

Clause Page

Clause Page

Clause Page

Clause Page

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

DESIGN AUTOMATION –

Part 1: Standard test language for all systems – Common abbreviated test language for all systems (C/ATLAS)

FOREWORD

1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, the IEC publishes International Standards. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. The IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
2) The formal decisions or agreements of the IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested National Committees.
3) The documents produced have the form of recommendations for international use and are published in the form of standards, technical specifications, technical reports or guides and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.
4) In order to promote international unification, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC International Standards transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional standards. Any divergence between the IEC Standard and the corresponding national or regional standard shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
5) The IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with one of its standards.
6) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. The IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 61926-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 93: Design automation.

This standard is based on IEEE Std 716-1995.

IEC 61926 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Design automation:*

– Part 1:1999, Standard test language for all systems – Common abbreviated test language for all systems (C/ATLAS)
– Part 1-1:1999, Harmonization of ATLAS test languages

This standard does not follow the rules for the structure of international standards given in Part 3 of the ISO/IEC Directives.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
93/106/FDIS	93/111/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

1.0 Scope and object

This standard defines a high order language for testing. This language is designed to describe tests in terms that are independent of any specific test system. It has been constrained to ensure that it can be implemented on Automatic Test Equipment (ATE).

Language processors conforming to this standard shall support all capabilities as specified within C/ATLAS down to the level of nouns, modifiers, dimensional units and pin descriptors. In addition, this support shall include all nouns, modifiers, dimensional units and pin descriptors that are necessary to support the target ATE.

2.0 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

2.1 References

ANSI X3.4 1986 (R1992), Coded Character Set 7-Bit American National Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII).

ARINC 570, Automatic Direction Finder.

ARINC 572 and 711, Transponder and VOR Receiver.

ARINC 573, Aircraft Integrated Data Systems Mark 2 (AIDS) for the NRZ Code.

ARINC 575, Sub Sonic Air Data Systems, Bi-Polar RZ Pulse Class.

ARINC 578, Instrument Landing System.

ARINC 579, VHF Omnidirectional, Radio Range.

IEEE Std 100-1992, The New IEEE Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms (ANSI).

IEEE Std 771-1989, IEEE Guide to the Use of the ATLAS Specification (ANSI).

ISO 1000:1992, SI units and recommendations for the use of their multiples and of certain other units.

ISO/IEC 646:1991, Information technology – ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange.

ITU-T Recommendation G.702:1988, Digital hierarchy bit rates. Entry No. 8003, AMI Pulse Class, and Entry No. 8005, HDB Pulse Class.

MIL-A-28826, Antenna System, Broadband Identification Friend or Foe, 3 May 1976.