

Data620 Testing Device - Project Overview

The **Data620 computer** is a unique machine built entirely with analog electronic circuitry. It uses a **VersaLOGIC signaling scheme**, where a logical **0** is represented by **0 V**, and a logical **1** is represented by **-12 V**. This unconventional voltage scheme distinguishes it from modern digital systems and makes troubleshooting its boards particularly challenging.

The Data620 is constructed from standard electronic components—resistors, capacitors, diodes, and transistors—across a large number of printed circuit boards (PCBs). Some of these boards may include faulty components, and currently, there is **no dedicated testing device** to verify their functionality.

This project aims to develop such a testing device, enabling systematic diagnostics and repair of Data620 PCBs.

Current Status

The **conceptual design** of the VersaLOGIC board tester is now **complete, simulated, and validated** through multiple proofs of concept. All the heavy lifting on the theoretical side is done.

A more detailed status report can be found on the [status page](#).

The remaining work primarily focuses on:

- **PCB design** – to enable practical testing of Data620 boards.
- **Software development** – implementing the testing logic for the board tester.

In short, the foundation is solid, and we are now entering the “**making it real**” phase.

Project Scope

- **Hardware:** Preliminary designs and SPICE simulations are complete, showing that the concept is viable.
 - **Software:** Development will proceed now that a stable hardware design exists.
 - **Independence:** This project is an independent effort, not affiliated with Usagi Electric or other existing Data620 projects. That said, collaboration opportunities are welcome.
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Community & Feedback

As this project is still evolving, **constructive feedback and suggestions** from the community are highly appreciated.

For more context about the Data620 computer:

- [Retrocomputing Forum: Data-620 Transistor Minicomputer](#)
- [GitHub: Nakazoto/Data620](#)
- [YouTube: Data620 Overview](#)

We thank **Usagi Electric** and the community for their ongoing dedication to preserving this remarkable piece of computing history.

License Overview

Copyright (c) 2011-2025 Filip Pynckels & Robin Pynckels

This project contains software, hardware designs, and documentation. Each part is licensed under terms appropriate to its nature. You are free to use, modify, and distribute each component under its respective license terms.

Hardware Designs

The schematics, PCB layouts, and other hardware design source files are licensed under the **CERN Open Hardware Licence Version 2 - Strongly Reciprocal (CERN-OHL-S v2.0)**.

See CERN-OHL-S for the full text.

Software

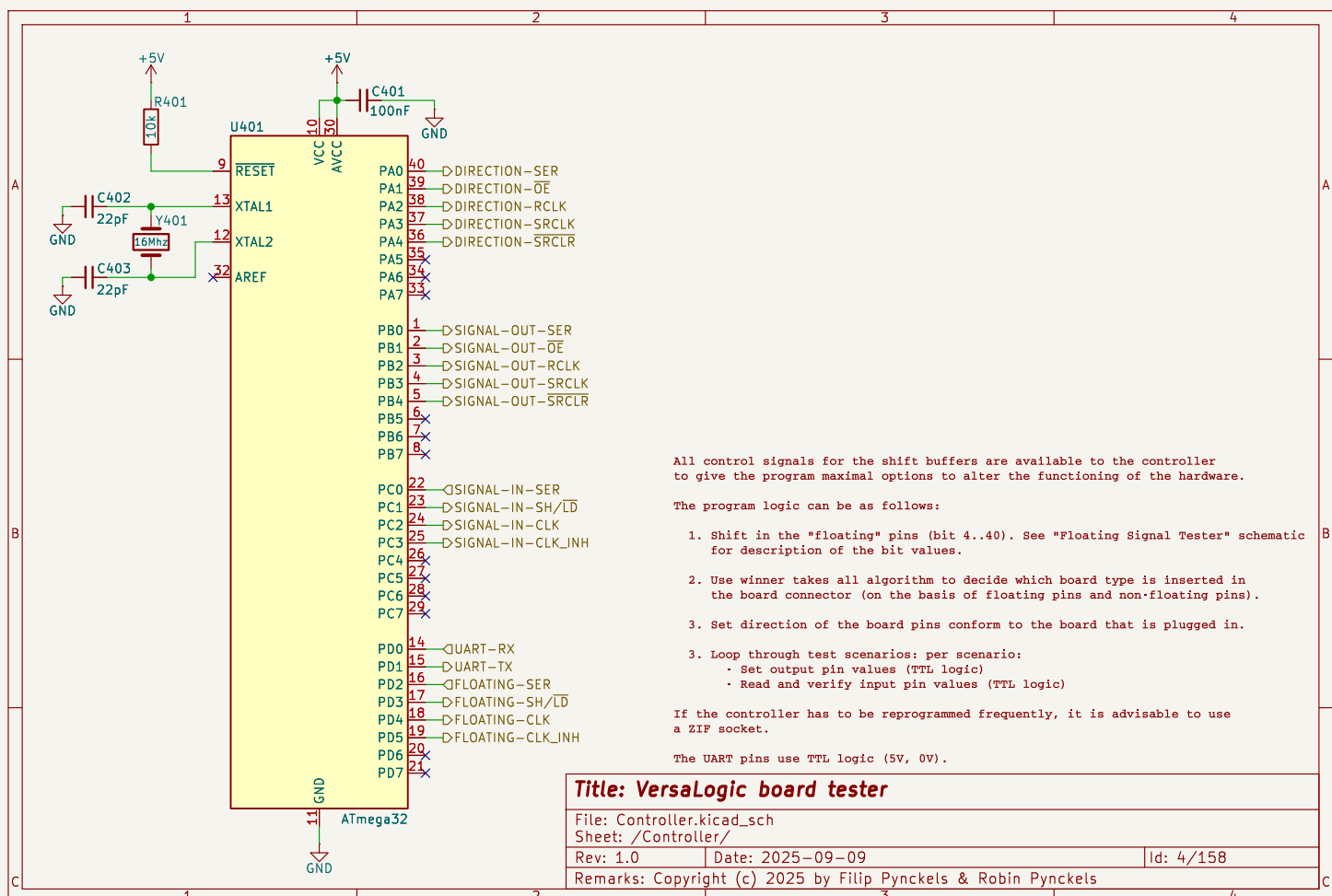
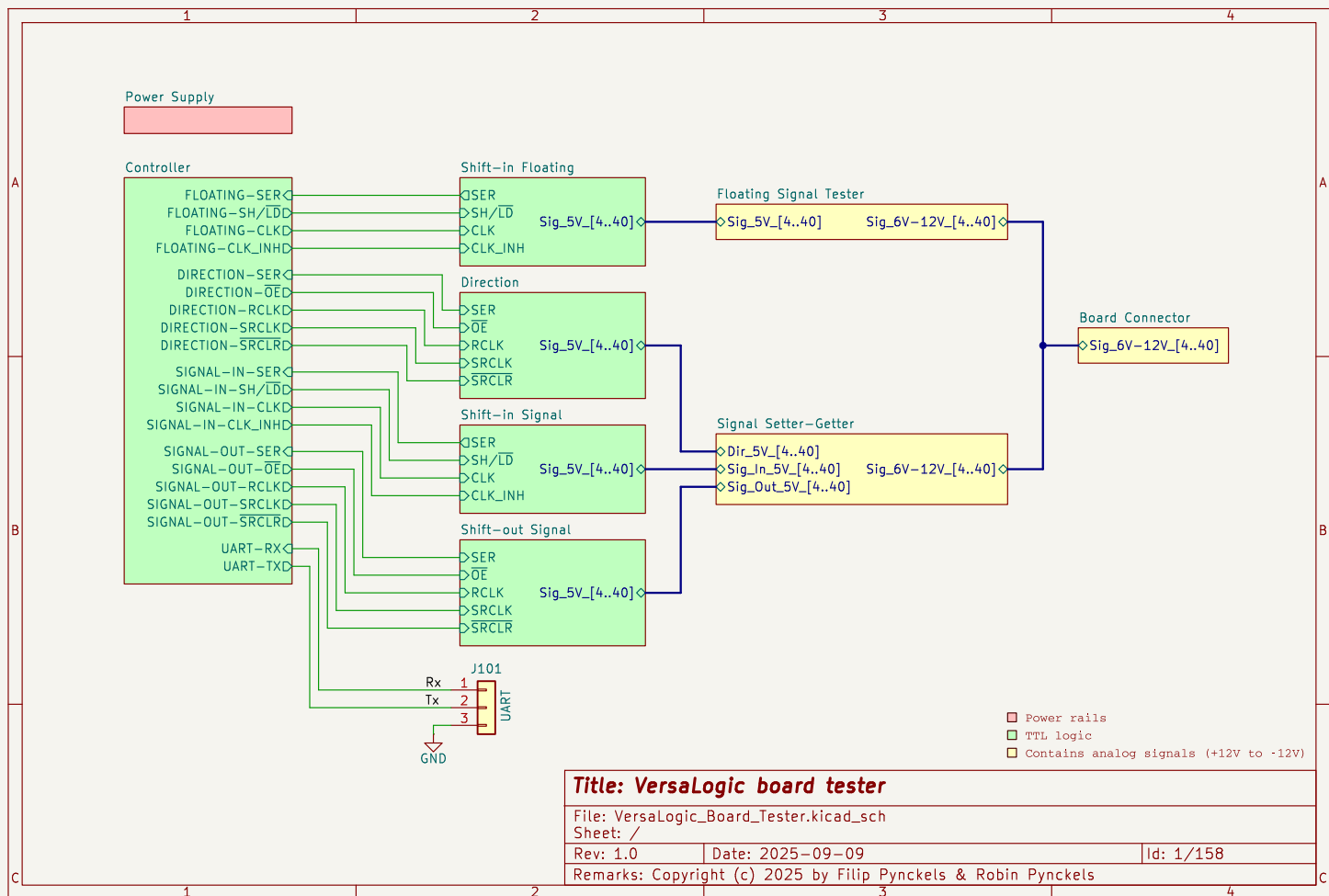
The controller source code, build scripts, and related software files are licensed under the **MIT License**.

See MIT for the full text.

Documentation

The written documentation, guides, and non-code instructional materials are licensed under the **Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial Share Alike 4.0 International (CC-NC-SA 4.0)** license.

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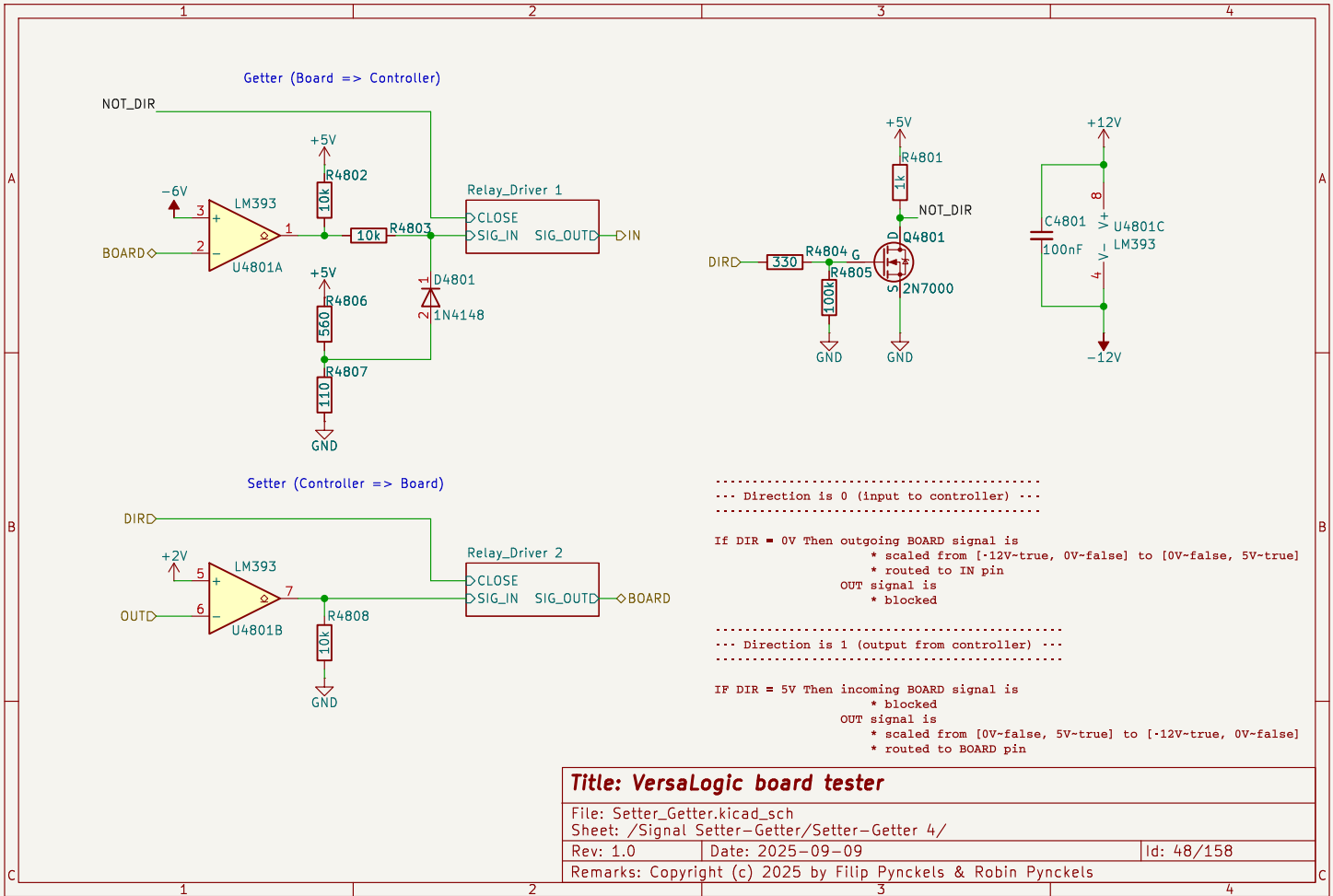
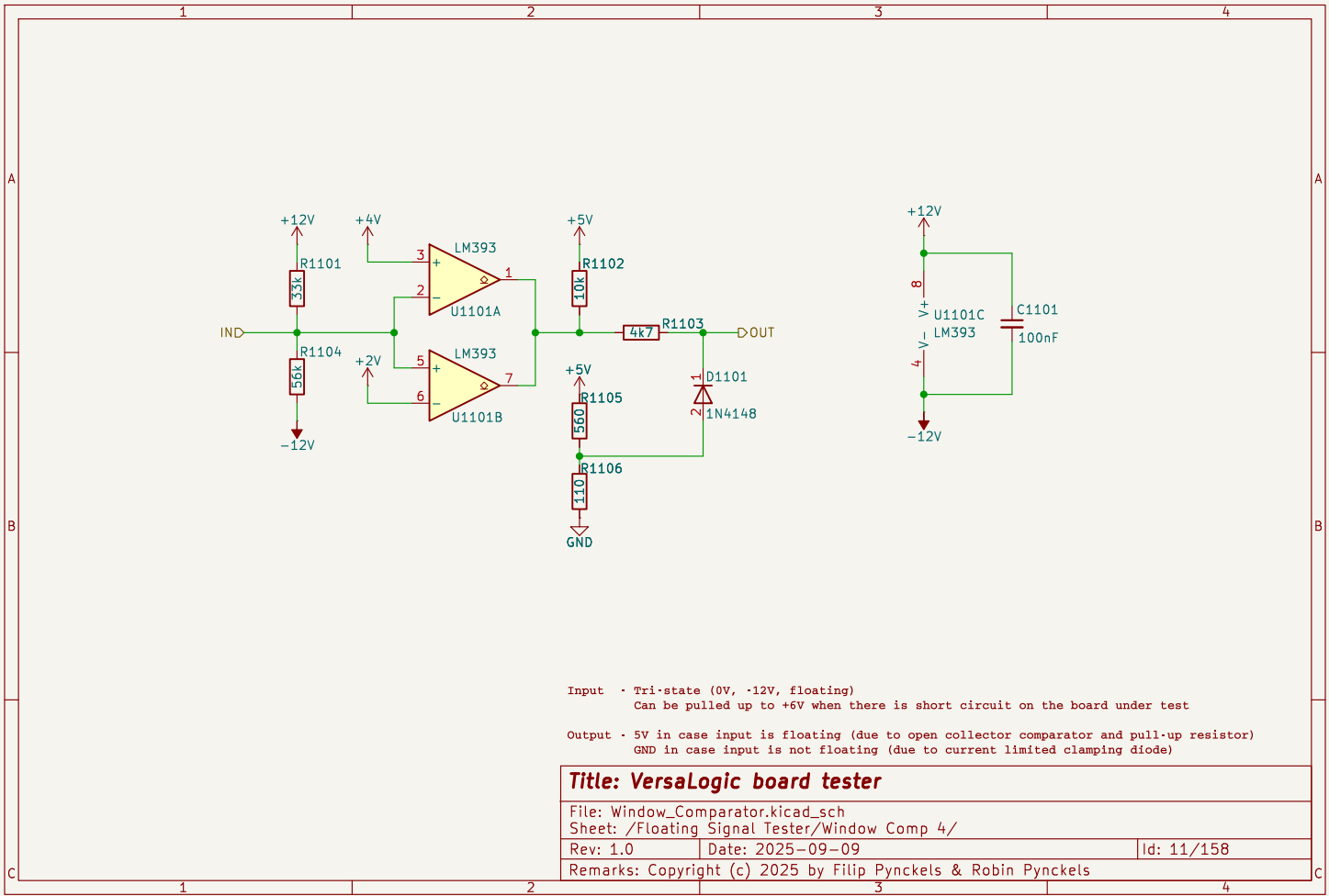
All control signals for the shift buffers are available to the controller to give the program maximal options to alter the functioning of the hardware.

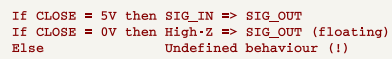
The program logic can be as follows:

- Shift in the "floating" pins (bit 4..40). See "Floating Signal Tester" schematic for description of the bit values.
- Use winner takes all algorithm to decide which board type is inserted in the board connector (on the basis of floating pins and non-floating pins).
- Set direction of the board pins conform to the board that is plugged in.
- Loop through test scenarios: per scenario:
 - Set output pin values (TTL logic)
 - Read and verify input pin values (TTL logic)

If the controller has to be reprogrammed frequently, it is advisable to use a ZIF socket.

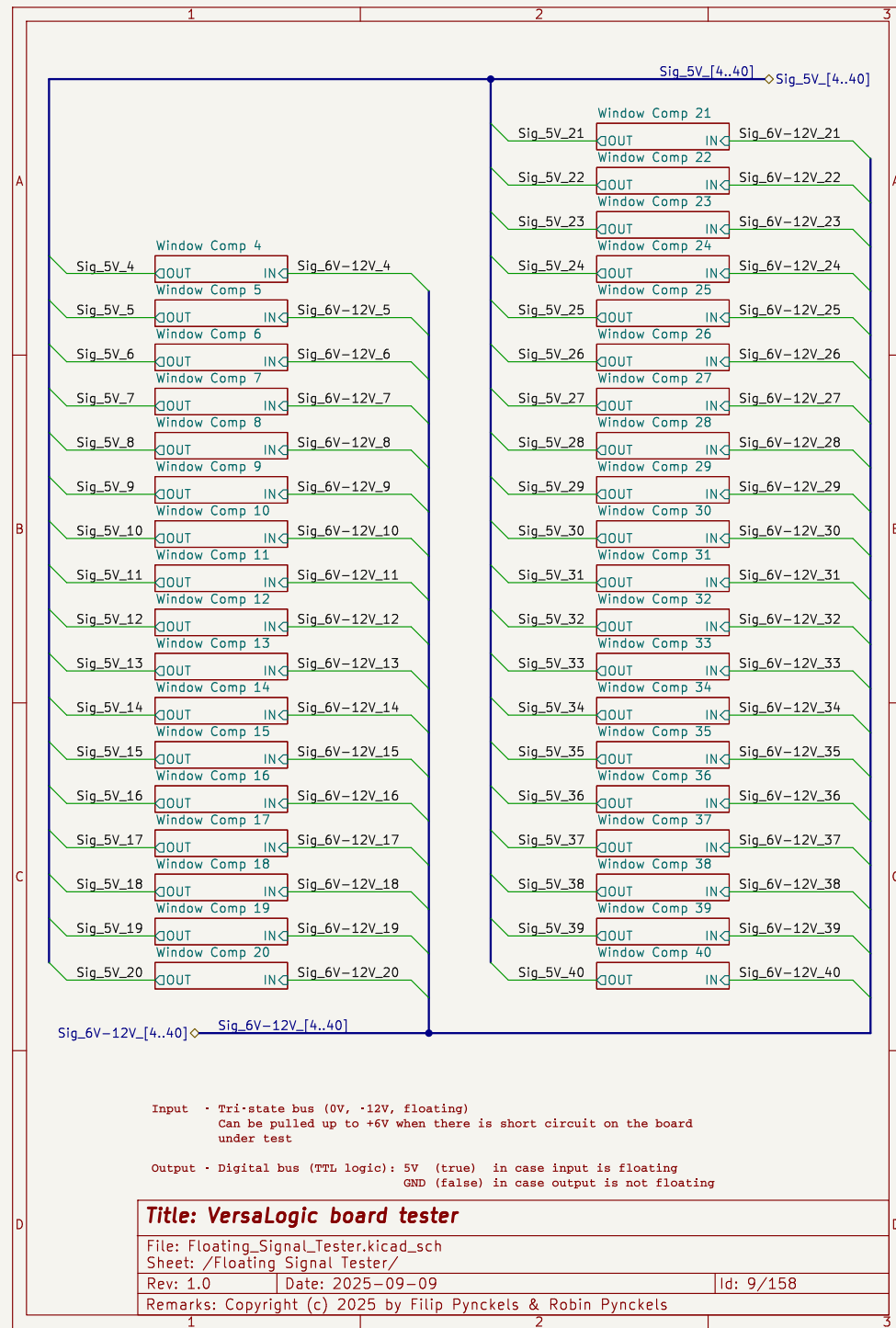
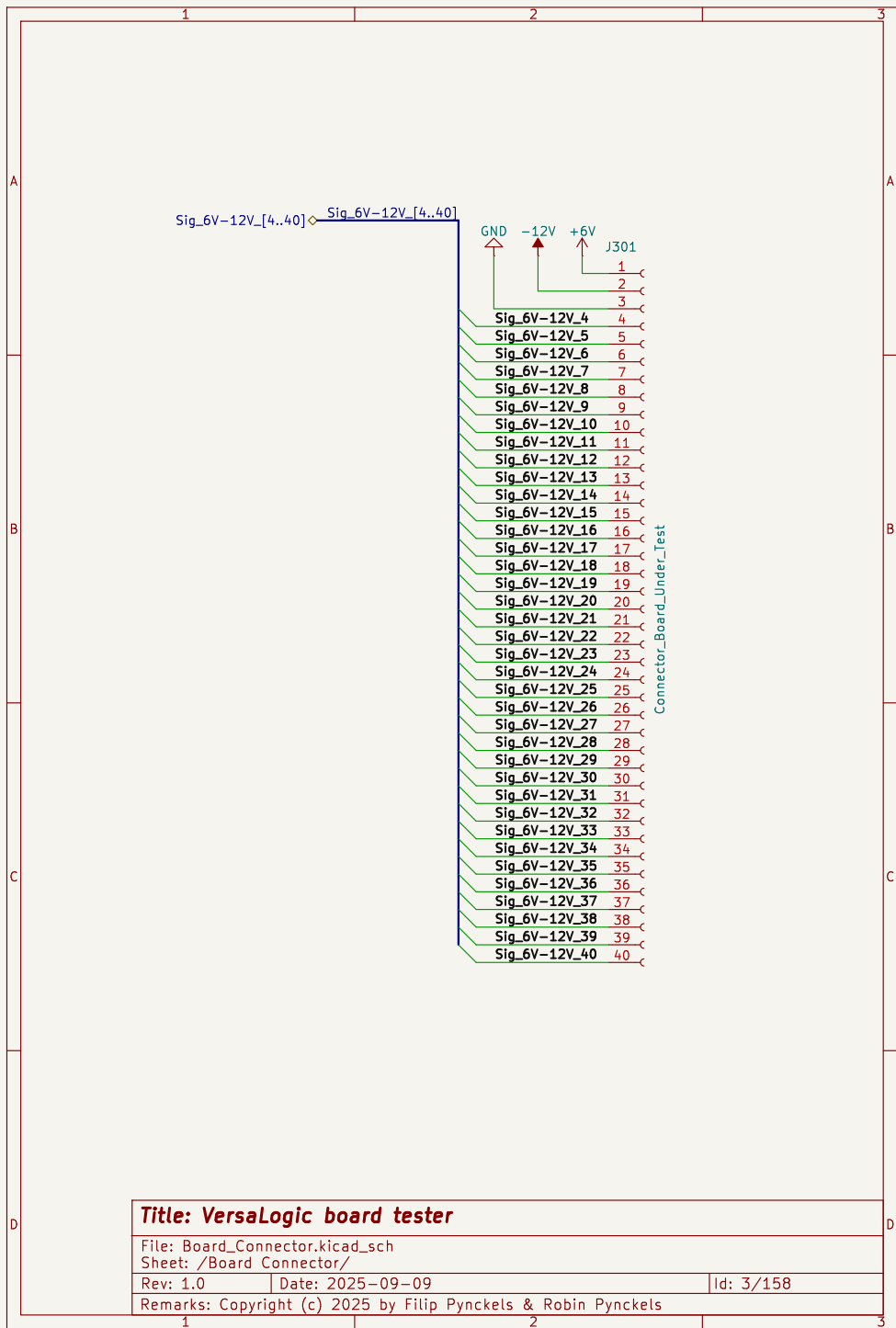
The UART pins use TTL logic (5V, 0V).

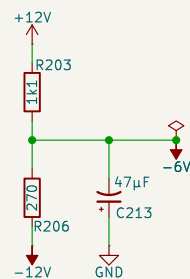
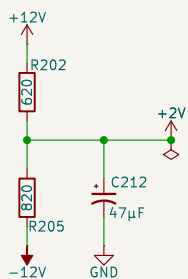
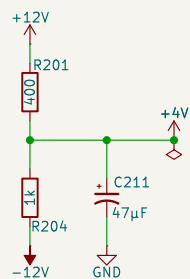
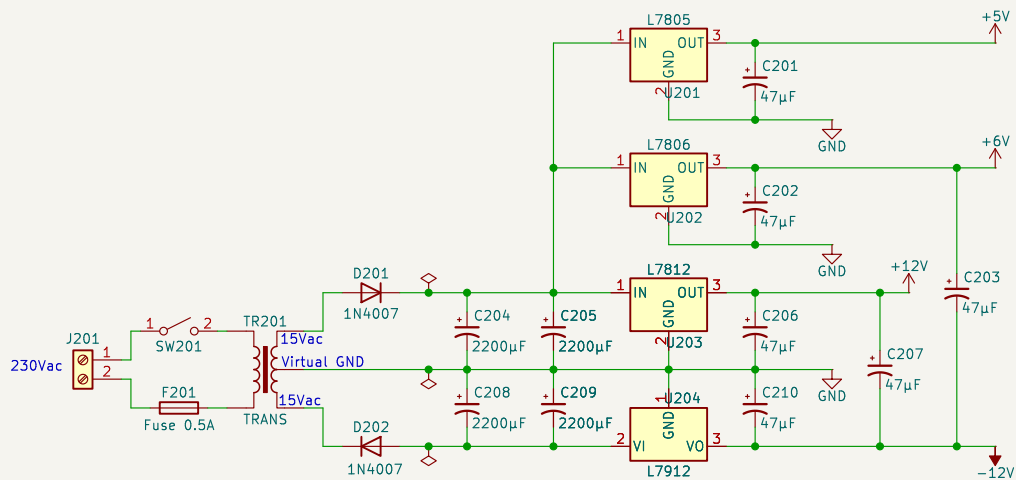




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Sheet: /Signal Setter-Getter/Setter-Getter 4/Relay_Driver 1/	
Rev: 1.0	Date: 2025-09-09

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+12V · Supply for operational amplifiers => min 1A available
 +6V · Supply for board under test => min 1A available
 +5V · Supply for controller and logic signals => min 1A available
 +4V · Voltage to test for floating signals => max 10mA needed
 +2V · Voltage to test for floating signals => max 10mA needed
 -6V · Voltage to test for board inverse logic => max 10mA needed
 -12V · Supply for board under test => min 1A available

Alternative power supply: PC power supply can provide +12V +5V -12V.
 +6V can be generated with an L7806
 +4V, +2V, -6V can be generated with voltage divider

Note: The pins +12V, +6V, +5V, +4V, +2V, GND, -6V, -12V are global pins. When dividing the PCB in multiple parts the necessary power supply pins have to be passed to the different boards into which the PCB is divided. One method to do this is to create a "power bus" that passes all power supply rails to the different PCB's.

Title: VersaLogic board tester

File: Power_Supply.kicad_sch

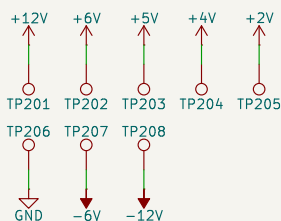
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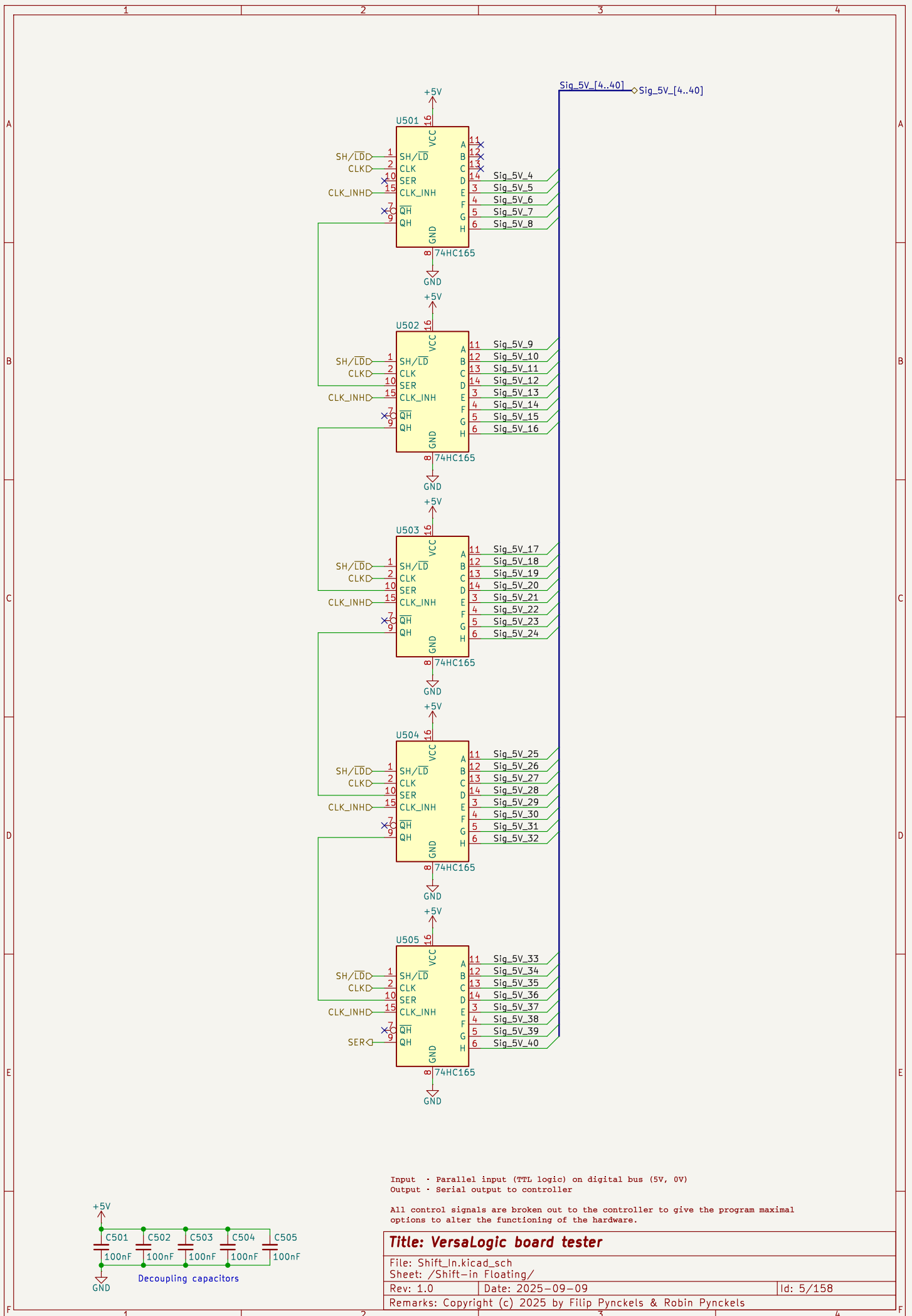
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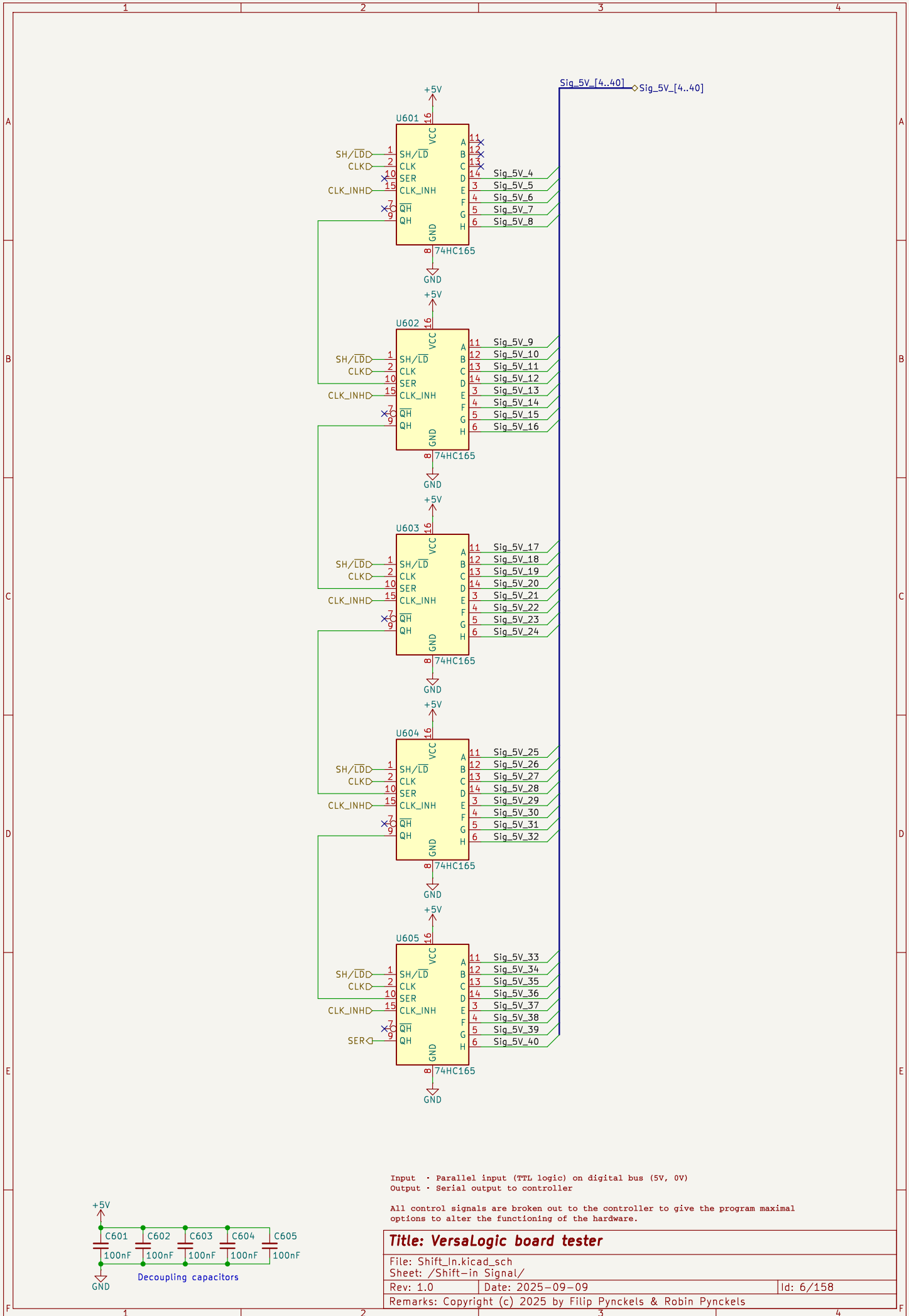
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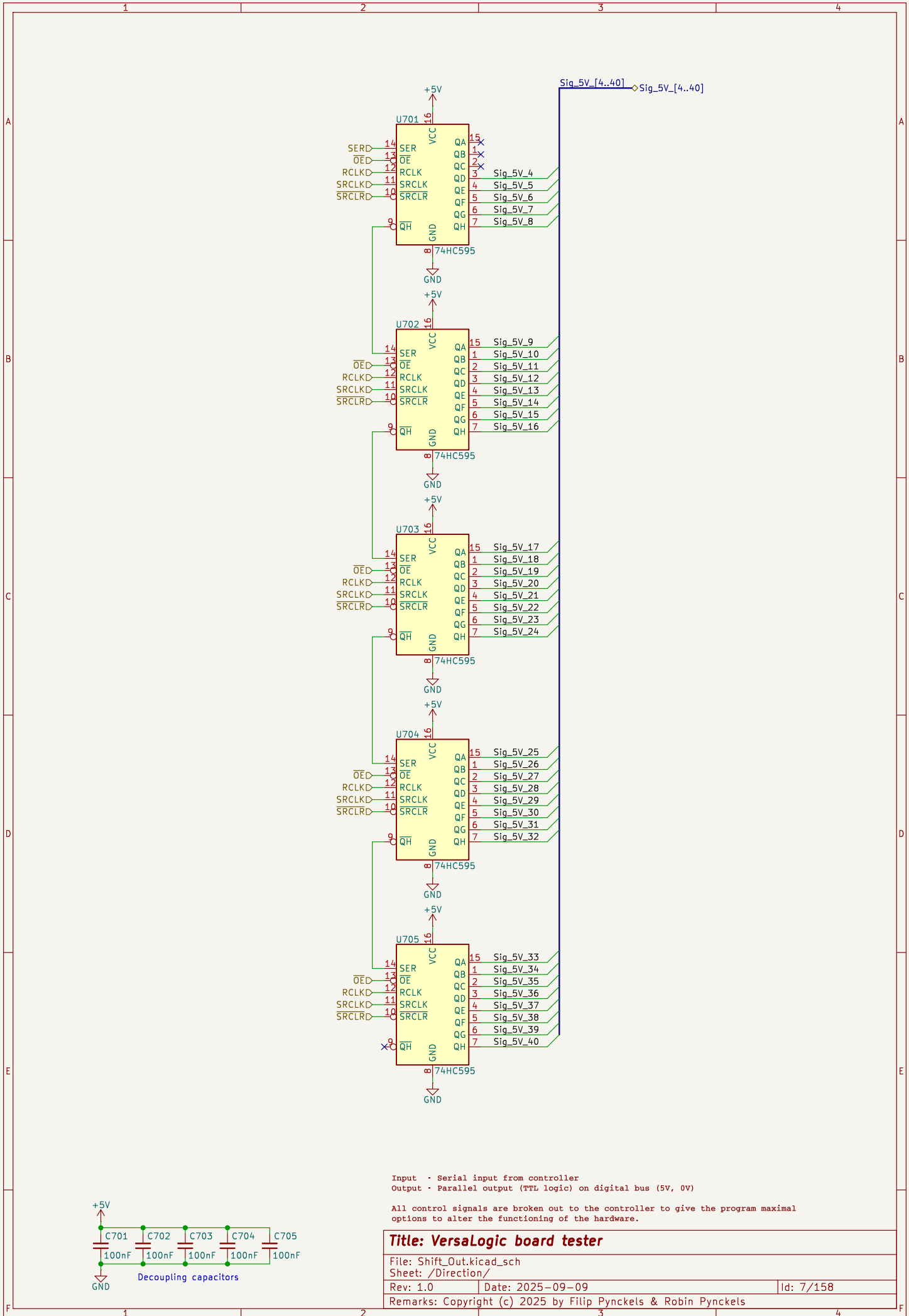
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Input - Serial input from controller
Output - Parallel output (TTL logic) on digital bus (5V, 0V)

All control signals are broken out to the controller to give the program maximal options to alter the functioning of the hardware.

Title: VersaLogic board tester

File: Shift_Out.kicad_sch

Sheet: /Direction/

Rev: 1.0

Date: 2025-09-09

Id: 7/158

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