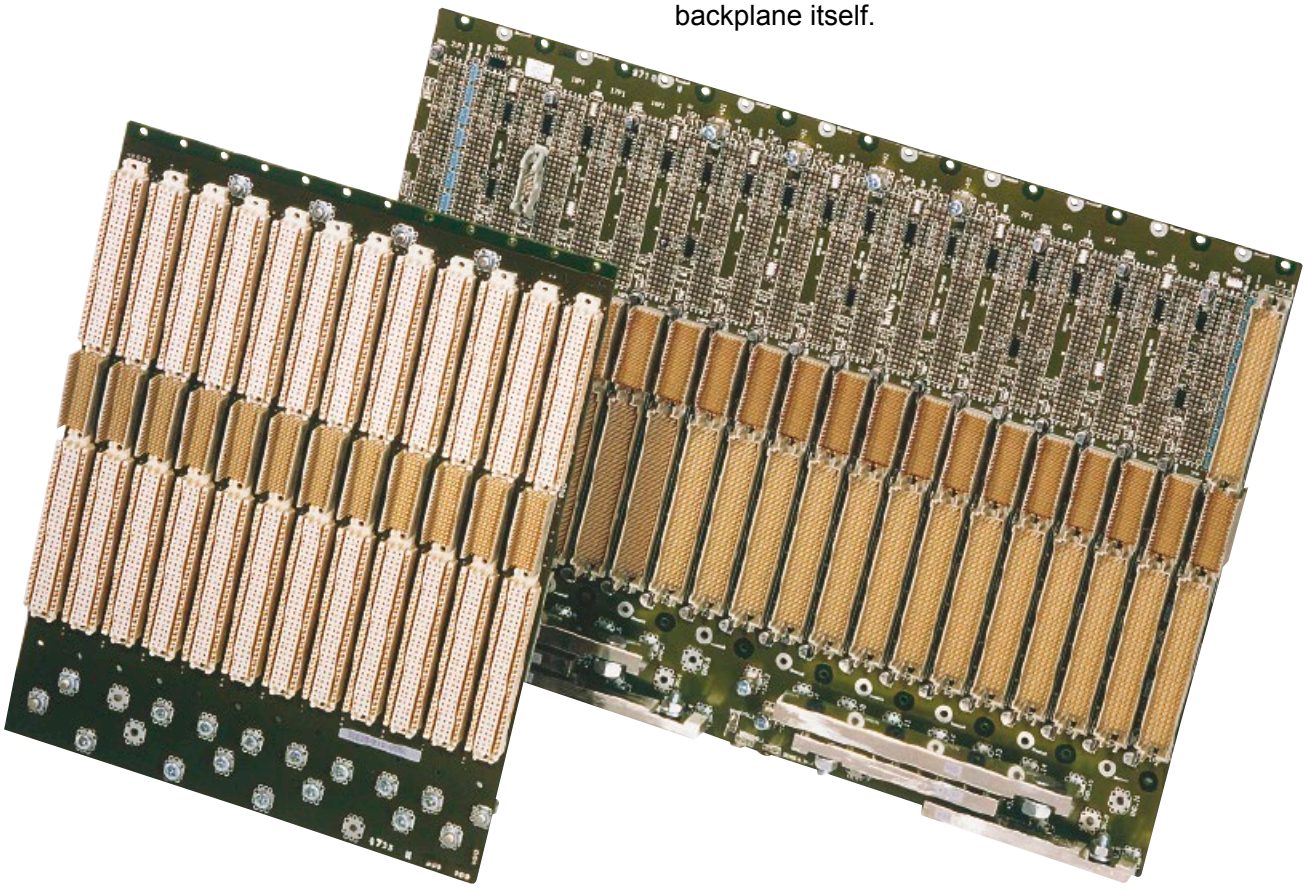
The VMEbus has evolved over a period of more than 25 years to become the leading bus architecture in open industrial applications. The specification is an ANSI norm, the original specification has been extended to become a draft standard VME64x ANSI/VITA 1.1-1997. This draft standard includes the specification for the 5-row DIN compatible connector (IEC 61076-4-113) and for a centre connector J0/P0 on 6U VME cards, which is identical to J3/P3 in *CompactPCI*® systems.

In VMEbus systems it is possible to use custom connectors in the J0/P0 area (e.g. coax connectors). To prevent problems with non-mating backplanes it is strongly recommended to use front panel keying. The IEEE 1101 documents J0/P0 can also be used with rear transition modules for pluggable I/O cabling. As mentioned above, the contacts on this connector may be bussed. One example is the ATM CellBus, which is in the process of being standardised. The bus on J0/P0 connectors might actually be a plug-on mezzanine backplane rather than conducting traces integrated into the backplane itself.



The 2.0 mm J0/P0 connector in VME64x systems is used for additional I/O, for new high speed sub busses or I/O for mezzanine modules, e.g. IPmodules on VMEbus boards. The connector is placed on the Eurocard to work in combination with the non-metric original VMEbus connectors DIN 41612 type C or the newer 5-row connector har-bus® 64. The mounting location and dimensions for the J0/P0 VMEbus connector (IEC 61076-4-101) is specified in IEEE 1101.11. The VMEbus 2.0 mm connector uses 5 columns of signal contacts and optional two additional outer columns on either side for shielding. All 95 signal contacts are user defined.