



# **CSC405 MICROPROCESSORS**

**8255 Programmable Peripheral Interface**

# OBJECTIVE

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To understand the block diagram and control word of 8255 –Programmable Peripheral Interface.



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01

8255 - Programmable Peripheral Interface.

64 KB EPROM using 16 KB chips

256 KB ram using 64 KB chips

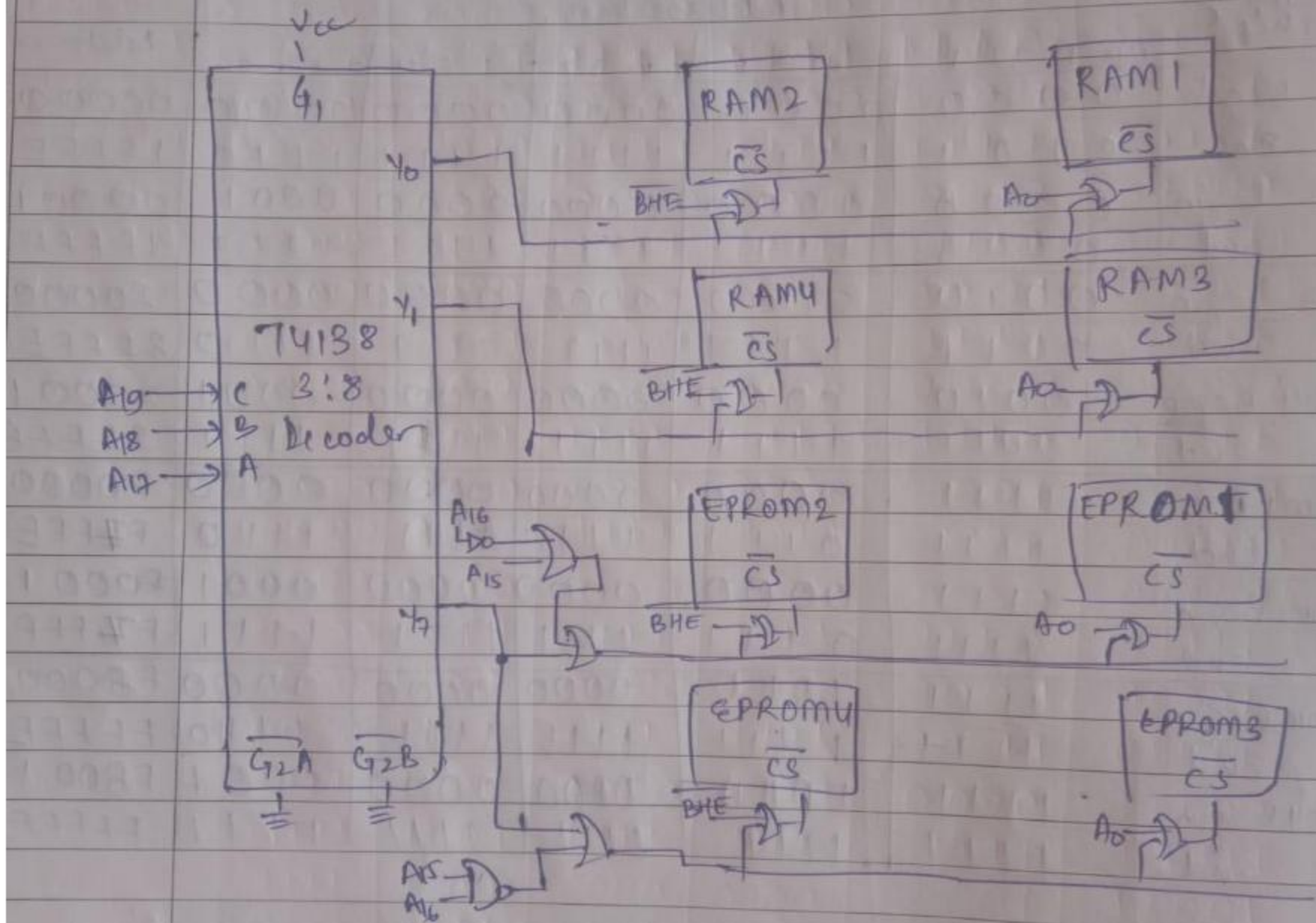
EPROM  
4 chips  
F0000  
A1-A14

RKM  
e chips  
A1-A1b

[illegible]



# Memory Dig:-



128 KB EPROM using 32 KB chips

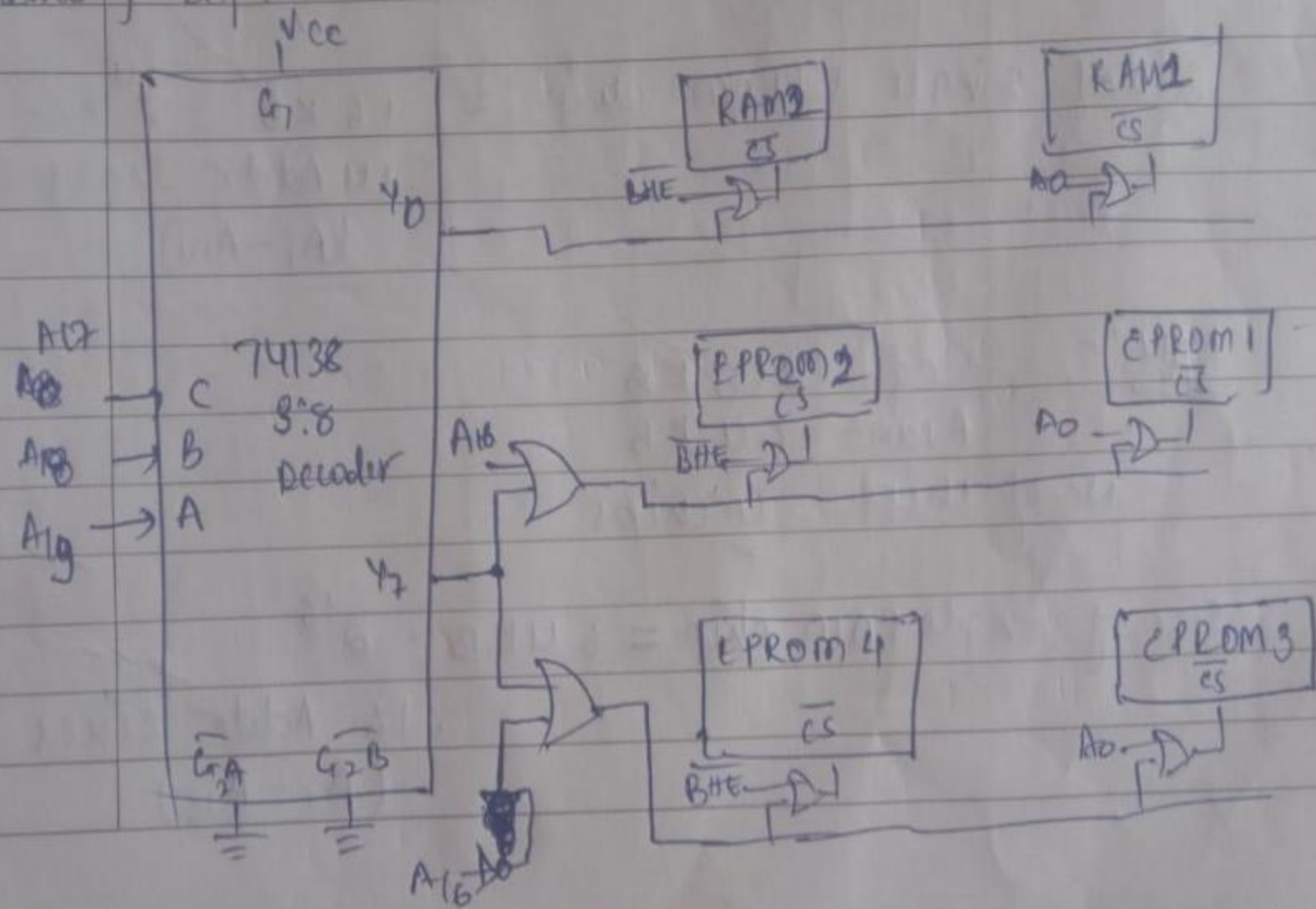
128 KB RAM using 64KB chips

EPROM  
A chips  
(A1 - A15)  
E0000

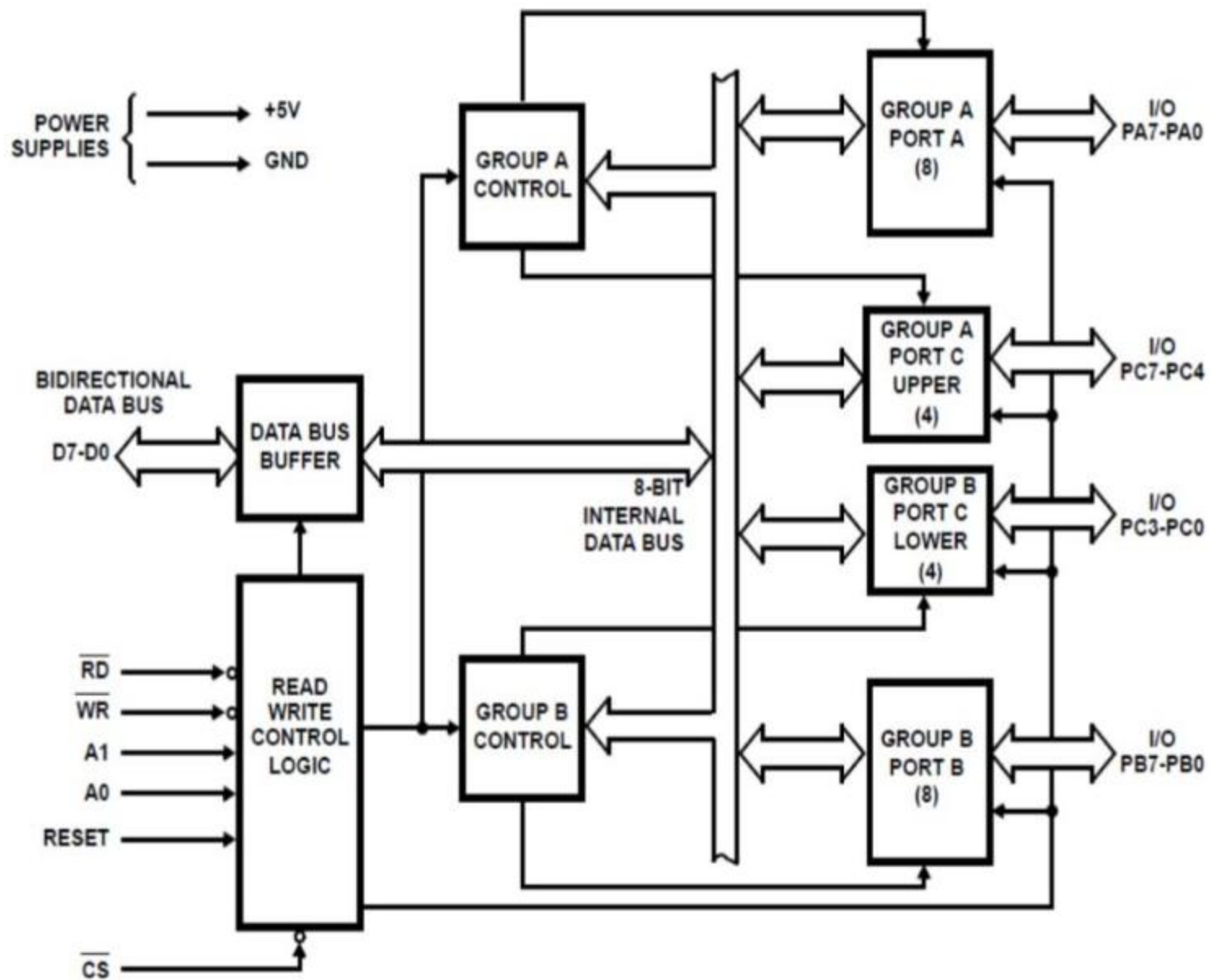
RAM  
2 chips  
A1 - A16  
1FFFF → ending

[illegible]

Memory Dig →







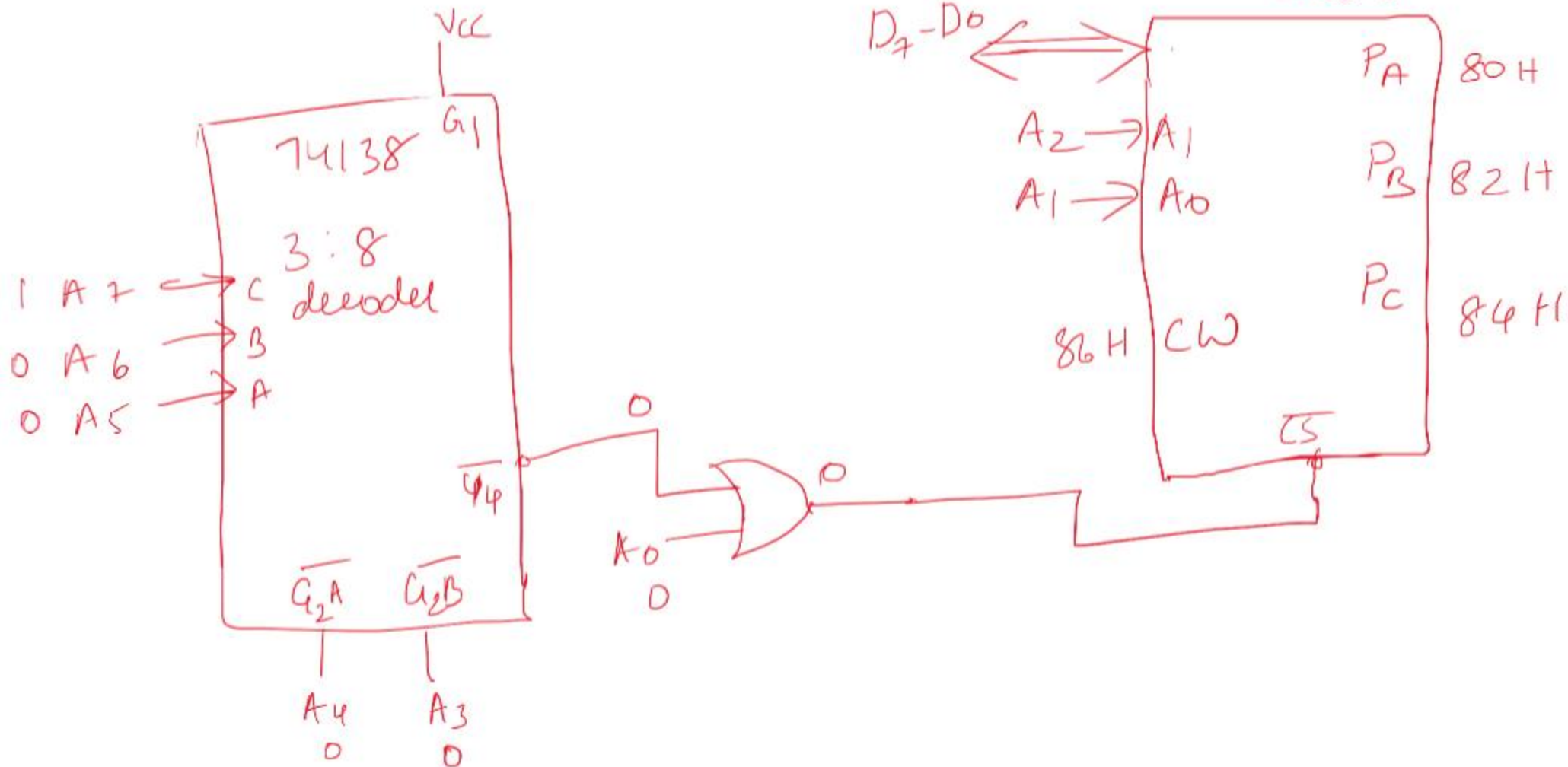


8255 consumes 4 addresses

There are two commands which microprocessor sends to 8255.

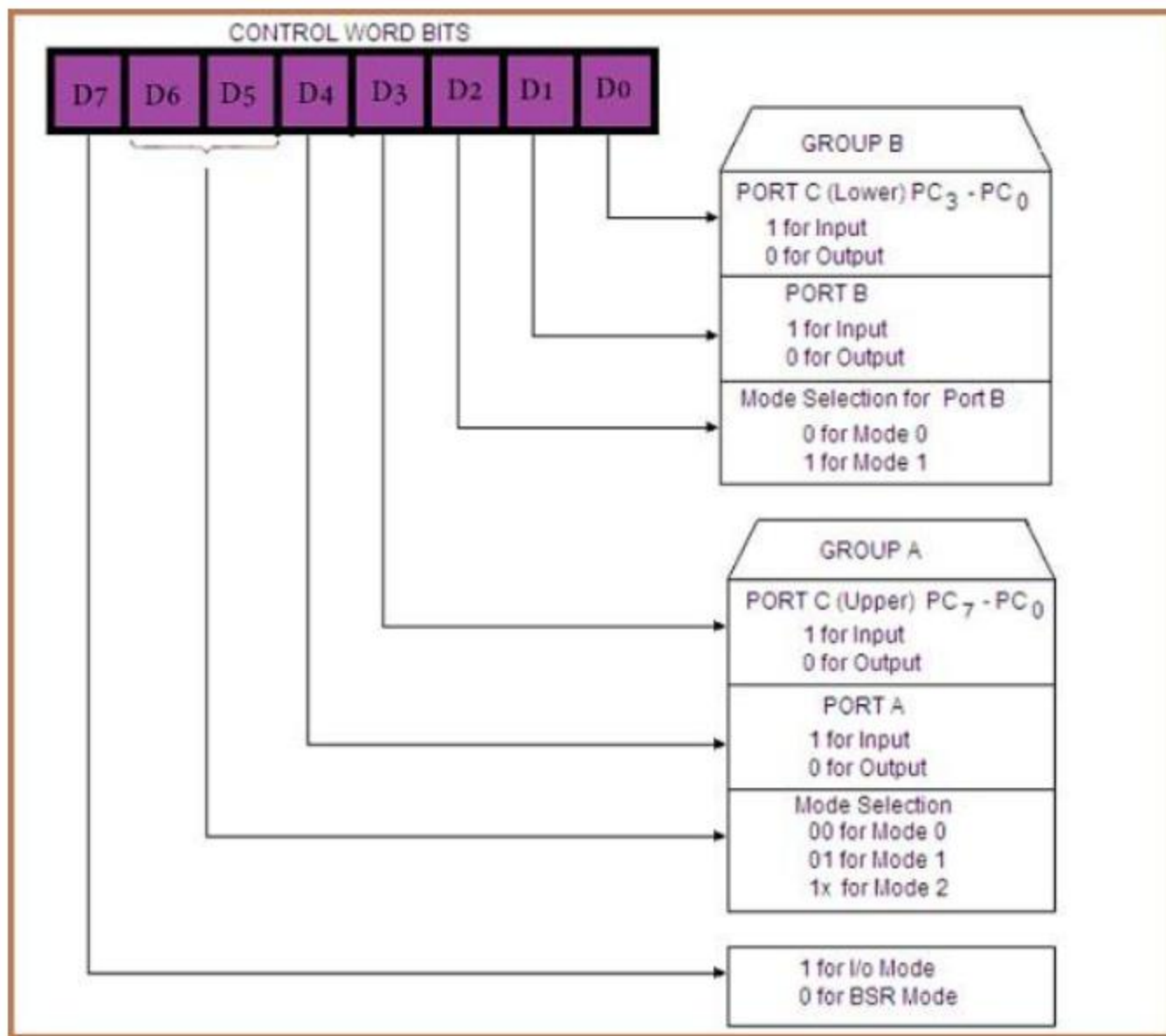
This is decided by 2 lines A1 and A0.

For 8255 $A_1 A_0$	For 8086 $A_2 A_1$	Selection	Sample address
0 0	0 0	Port A	80 H (i.e. 1000 0000)
0 1	0 1	Port B	82 H (i.e. 1000 0010)
1 0	1 0	Port C	84 H (i.e. 1000 0100)
1 1	1 1	Control Word	86 H (i.e. 1000 0110)



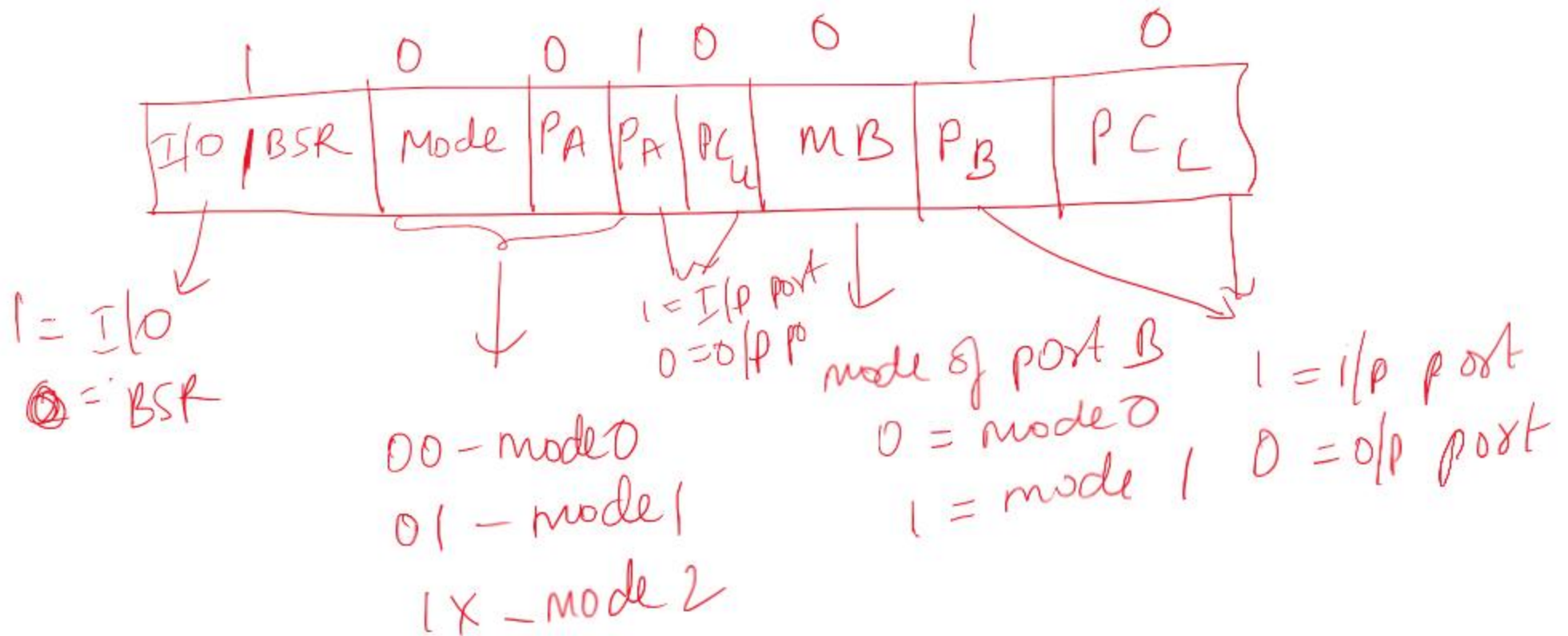
They can be programmed to work in the various modes as follows:

Port	Mode 0	Mode 1	Mode 2
Port A	Yes	Yes	Yes
Port B	Yes	Yes	<b>No</b> ( <i>Mode 0 or Mode 1</i> )
Port C	Yes	<b>No</b> ( <i>Handshake signals</i> )	<b>No</b> ( <i>Handshake signals</i> )

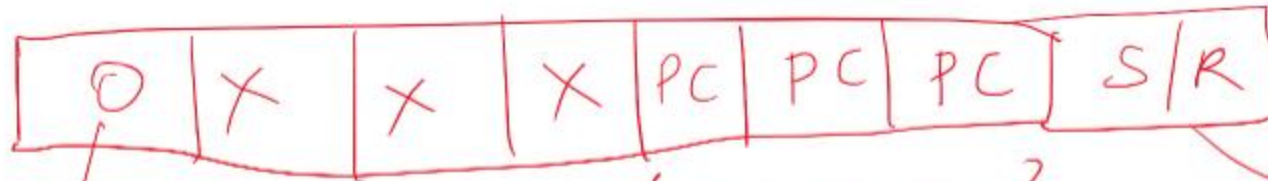




# I/O command



# BSR Command



BSR

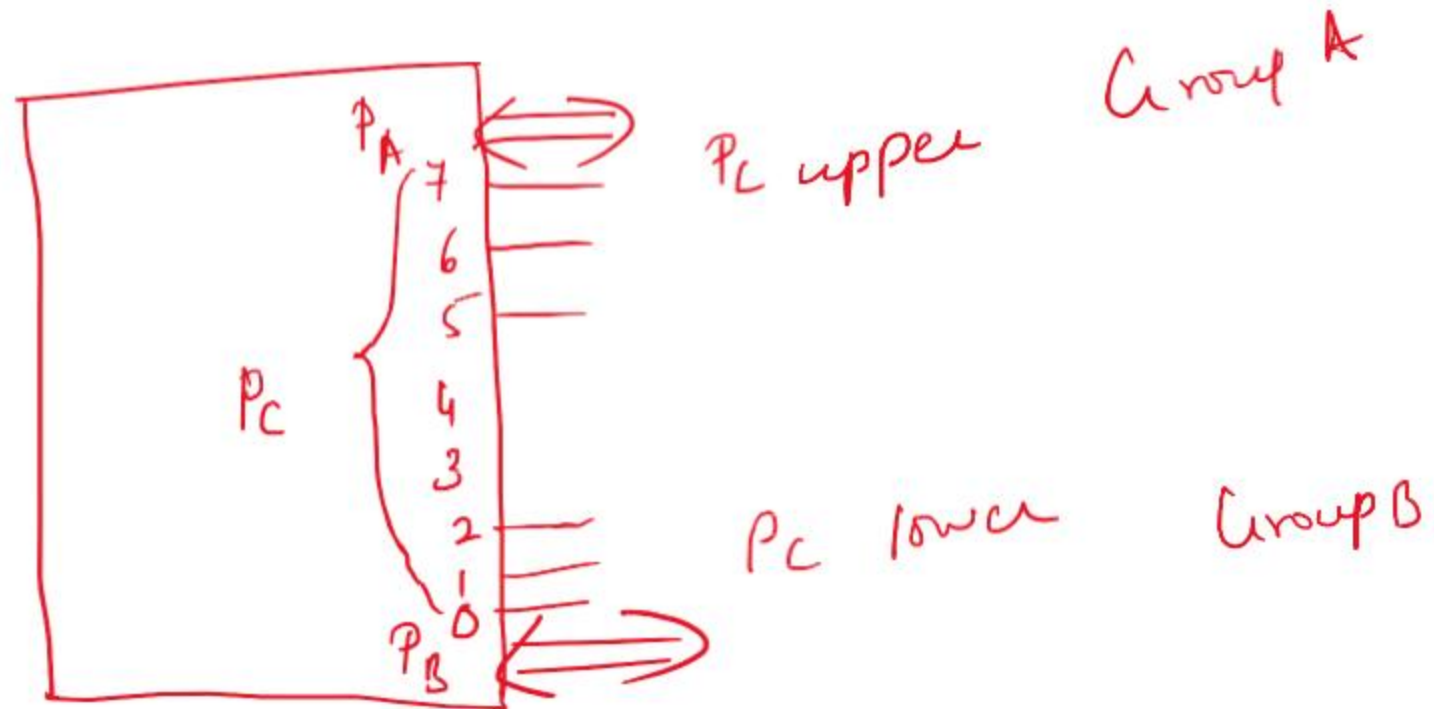
select a line  
of port C

000 — PC<sub>0</sub>

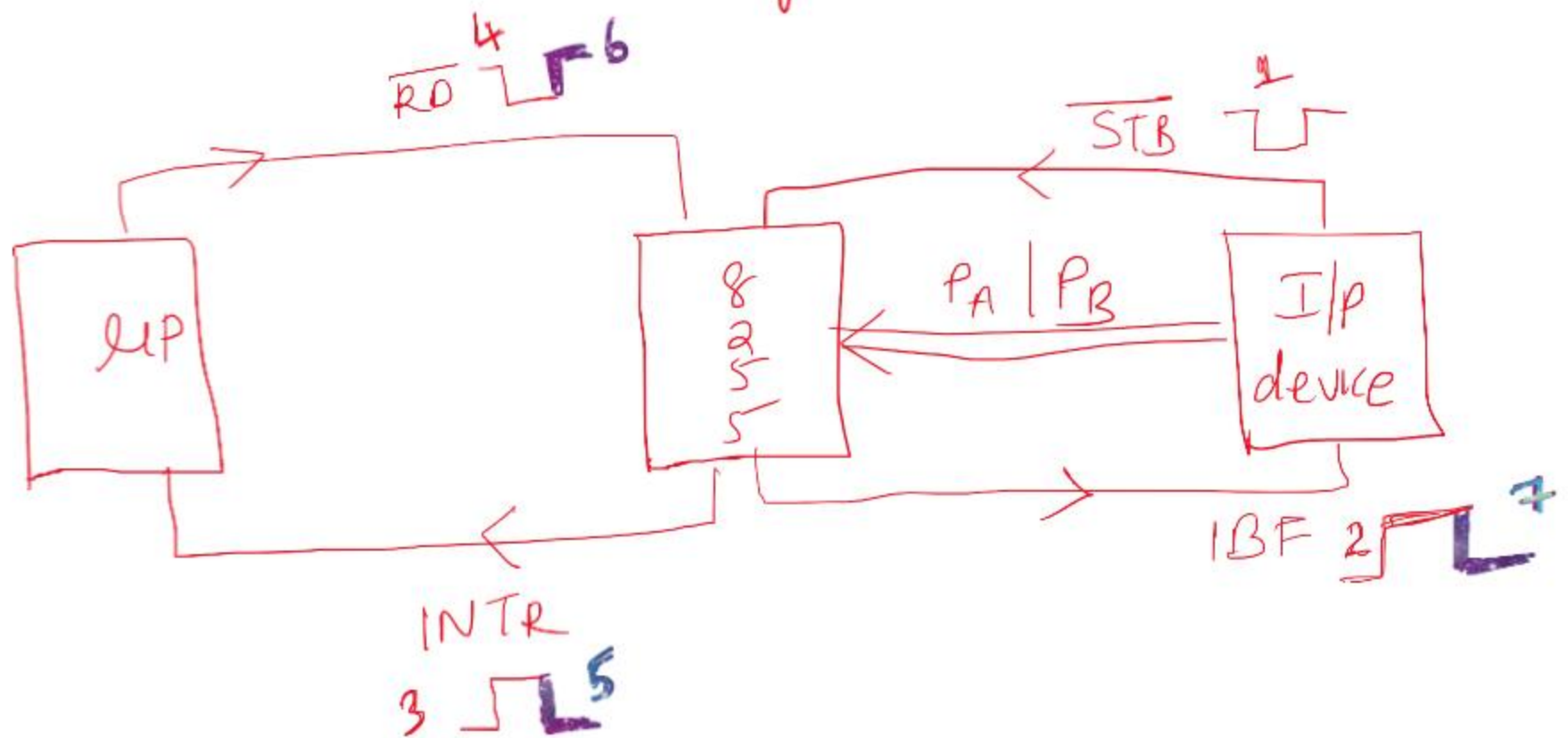
1111 — PC<sub>7</sub>

1 = set

0 = reset

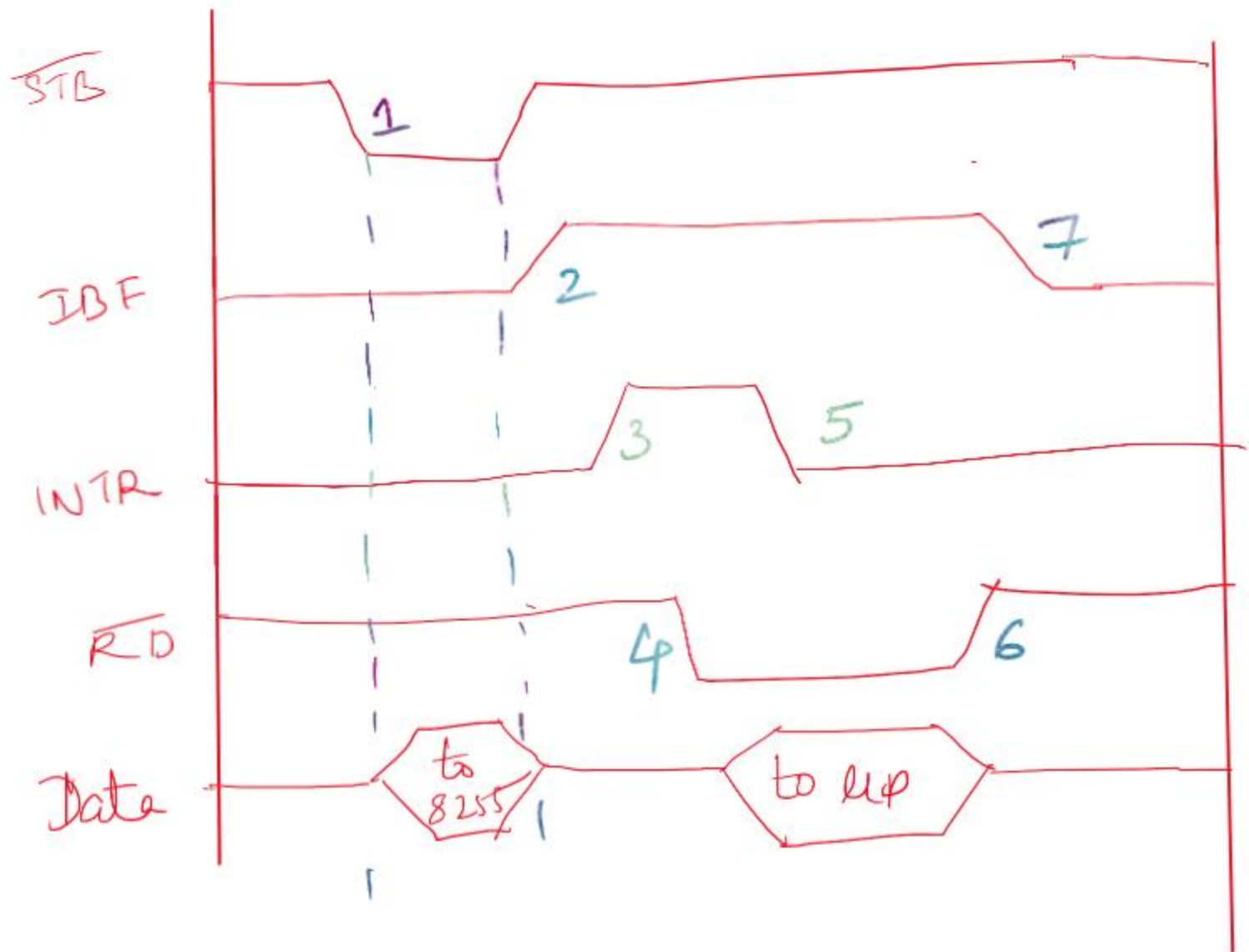


# Model - Input Handshaking

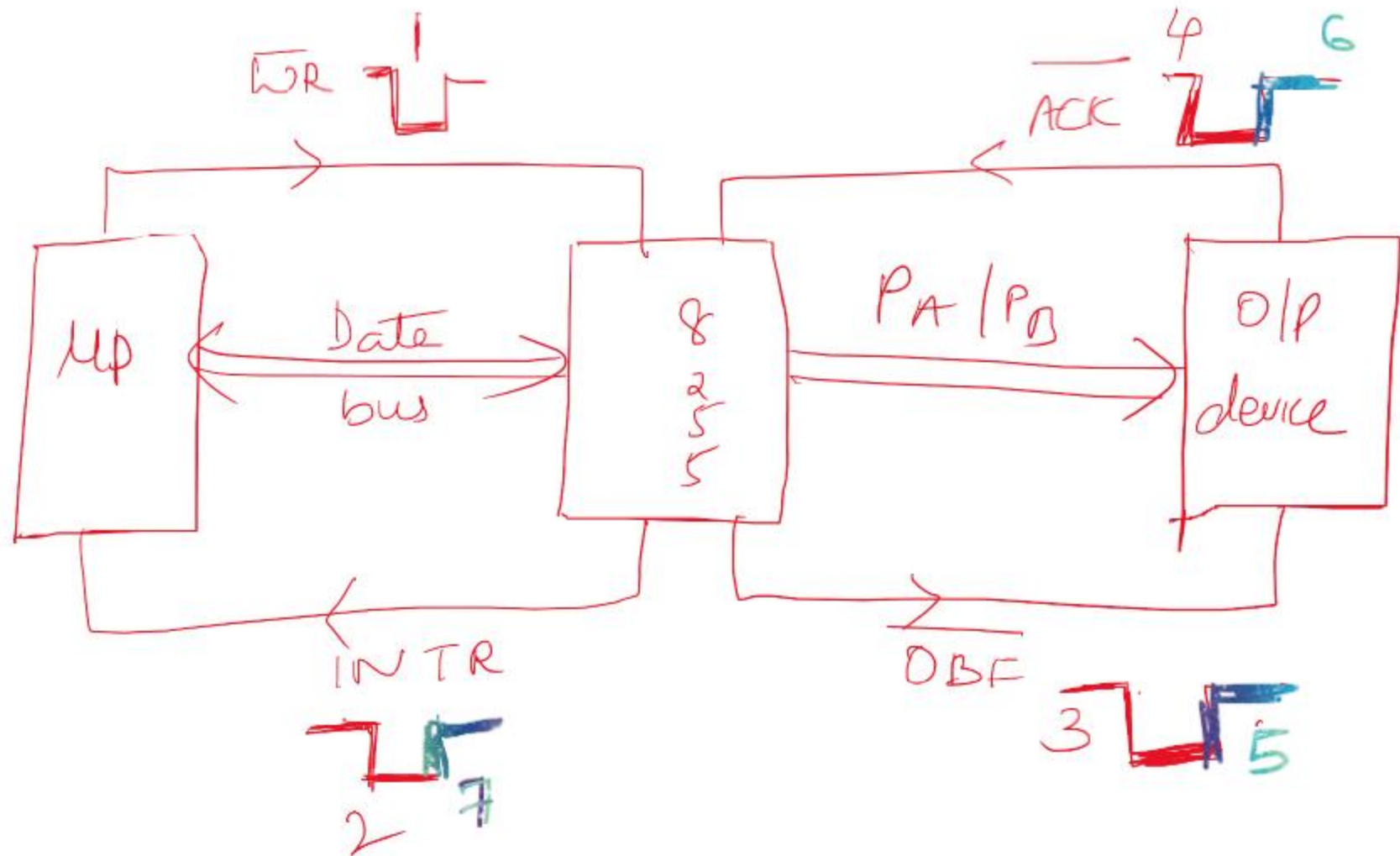


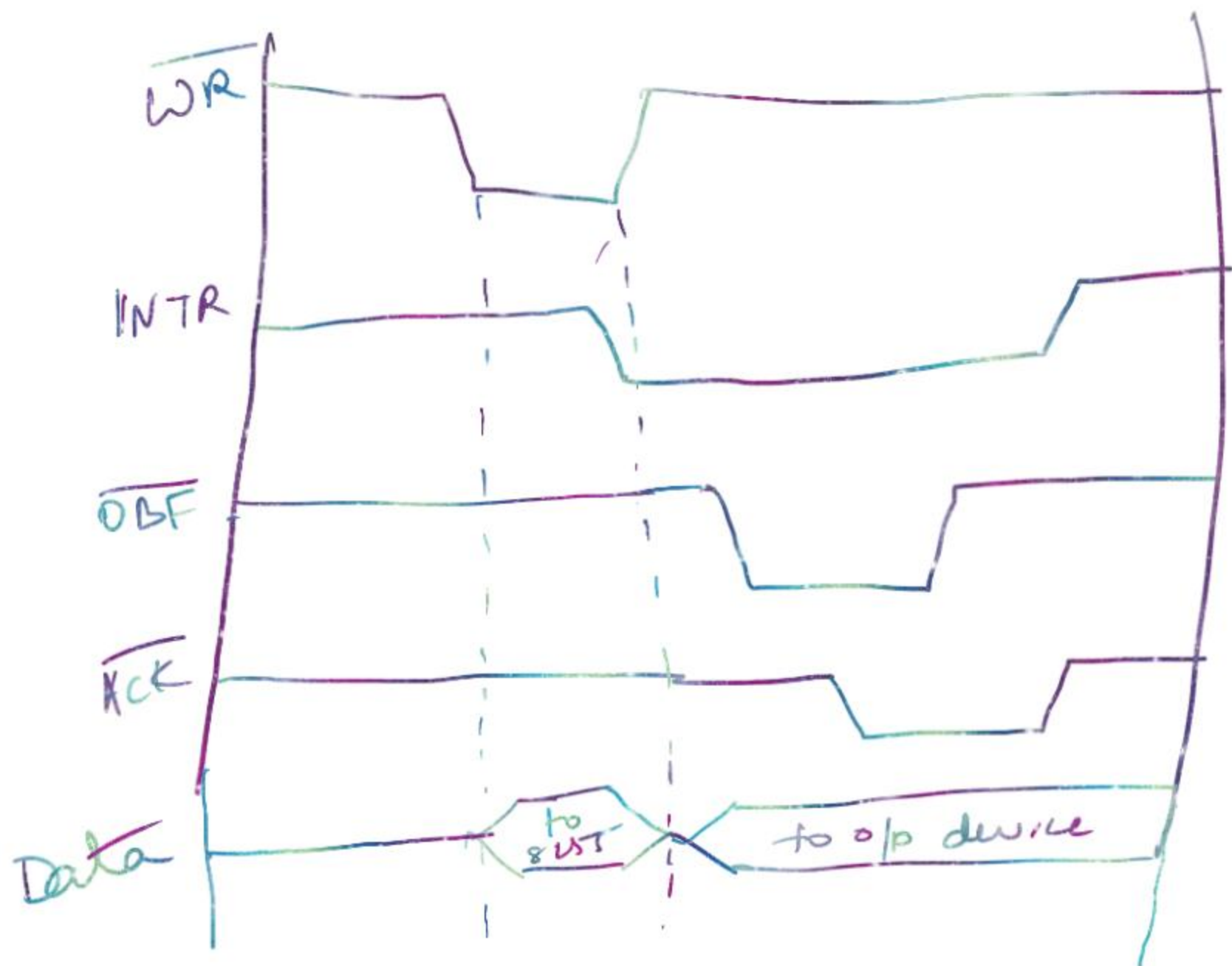
By default  
IBF is low





# Mode 1 - Output Handshaking





## M2 - Bidirectional Handshake

I/p hls

$\overline{STB}$

$\overline{IBF}$

$\overline{INTR}$

O/p hls

$\overline{OBF}$

$\overline{ACK}$

$\overline{INTR}$

Port A  $\Rightarrow$  Mode 2 (5 lines)

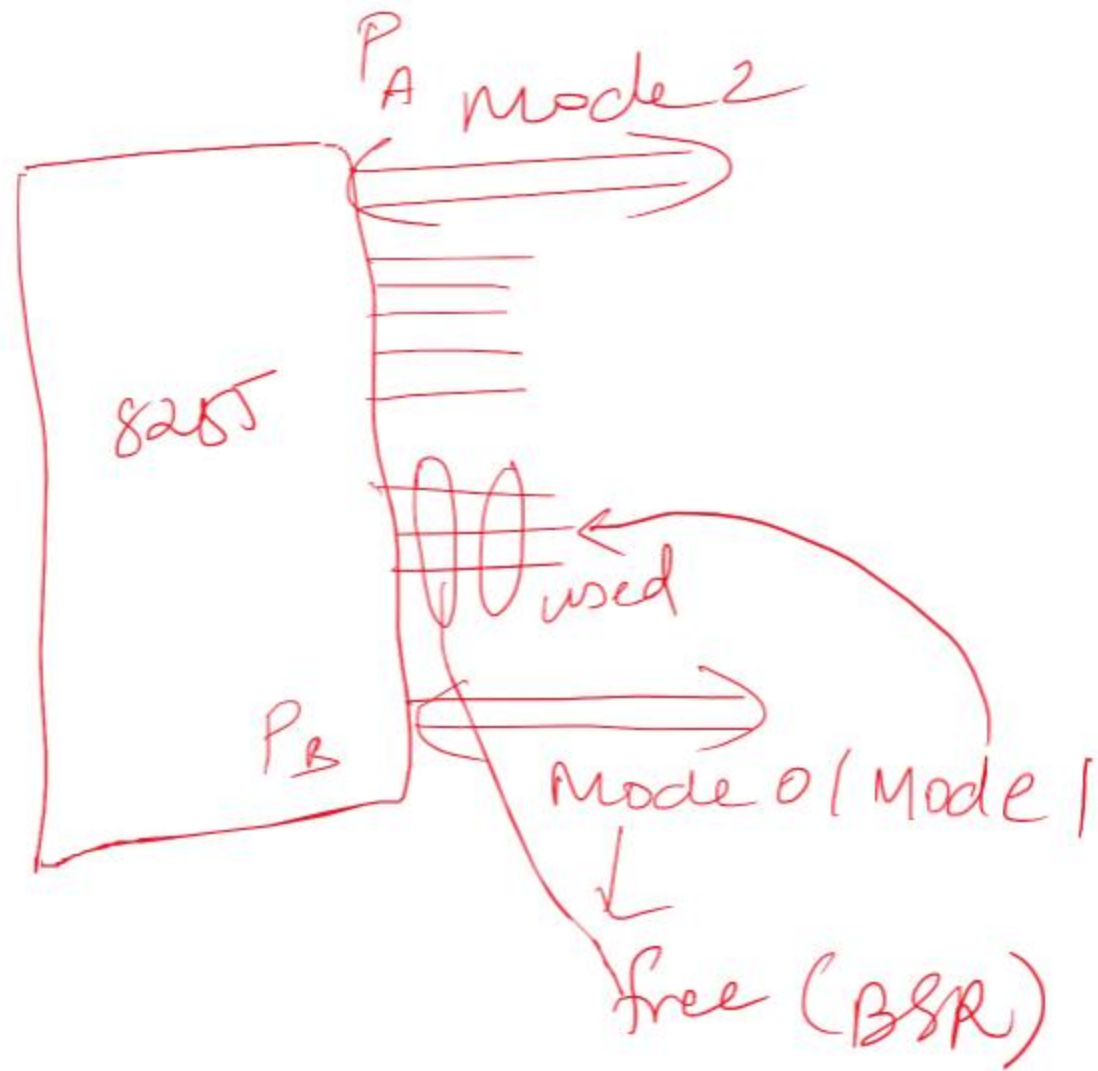
Port B  $\Rightarrow$  Mode 0 (3 lines)  
force  
used

Mode 2 (5 lines)

Mode 0 (No hls)  
3 lines  
force

BSP







Thank you