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POKEY CO12294

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1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

There are four semi-independent audio channels, each with its own frequency, noise and volume control. Each channel has an eight bit "divide by N" frequency divider and an eight bit control register, which selects the noise (polynomial counter) content and volume.

There are six key scan lines (KO-K5), which holds a value from 00 to 3F. There are two sense lines. One of the sense lines is for the full decode of the six scan lines. The other sense line is for decoding only the codes (CTRL, SHIFT, and BREAK key).

There are eight pot ports for measuring input rise time. Each input has an eight bit counter which is clocked every TV line. Each input also has a dump transistor which is turned on or off by software.

There are three timers which use the audio channels. If start timer (STIMER) is enabled, the audio channels are reset.

There is a random number generator which is eight bits from a polynomial counter.

There is a serial I/O port. The serial port consists of a serial output line, a serial input line, a serial output clock line, and a bi-directional serial data clock line. Also there are control registers which are used to configure the serial port.

There are eight IRQ interrupts. They are BREAK key, OTHER key, SERIAL INPUT READY, SERIAL OUTPUT NEEDED, TRANSMISSION FINISHED, TIMER #4, TIMER #2, and TIMER #1. These interrupts can be enabled or disabled by software. There is also a register to read interrupt status.

2. AUDIO:

There are four semi-independent audio channels, each with its own frequency, noise, and volume control. Each channel has an eight bit "divide by N" frequency divider, controlled by an eight bit register (AUDFX). Each channel also has an eight bit control register (AUDCX) which selects the noise (polynomial counter) content and the volume.

All four frequency dividers can be clocked simultaneously from 64 KHZ or 15 KHZ by AUDCTL bit 0. Frequency dividers 1 and 3 can alternately be clocked from



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2. AUDIO (continued)

1.79 MHZ by setting AUDCTL bits 5 and 6. Frequency dividers 2 and 4 can alternately be clocked with the output of dividers 1 and 3 by setting AUDCTL bits 4 and 3. This allows the following options: 4 channels of 8 bit resolution, 2 channels of 16 bit resolution, or 1 channel of 16 bit resolution and 2 channels of 8 bit resolution.

There are three polynomial counters (17 bit, 5 bit and 4 bit) used to generate random noise. The 17 bit poly counter can be reduced to a 9 bit poly counter by bit 7 of AUDCTL. These counters are clocked by 1.79 MHZ. Their outputs, however, can be sampled independently by the four audio channels at a rate determined by each channel's frequency divider. Thus each channel appears to contain separate poly counters clocked at its own frequency. This poly counter noise sampling is controlled by bits 5, 6, and 7 of each AUDCX register. Because the poly counters are sampled by the "divide by N" frequency divider, the output obviously cannot change faster than the sampling rate. In these modes (poly noise outputted), the dividers are therefore acting as "low pass" filter clocks, allowing only the low frequency noise to pass.

The output of the noise control circuit described above consists of pure tones (square wave type), or polynomial counter noise at a maximum frequency set by the "divide by N" counter (low pass clock). This output can be routed through a high pass filter if desired by use of bits 1 and 2 of AUDCTL.

The high pass filter consists of a "D" flip flop and an exclusive—OR Gate. The noise control circuit output is sampled by this flip flop at a rate set by the "High Pass" clock. The input and output of the Flip Flop pass through the exclusive—OR Gate. However, if it is lower than the clock rate, the flip flop output will tend to follow the input and the two exclusive—OR Gate inputs will mostly be identical (11 or 00) giving very little output. This gives the effect of a crude high pass filter, passing noise whose minimum frequency is set by the high pass clock rate. Only channels 1 and 2 have such a high pass filter. The high pass clock for channel 1 comes from the channel 3 divider. The high pass clock for channel 2 comes from the channel 4 divider. This filter is included only if bit 1 or 2 of AUDCTL is true.

A volume control circuit is placed at the output of each channel. This is a crude 4 bit digital to analog converter that allows selection of one of 16 possible output current levels for a logic true audio input. A logic zero audio input to this volume circuit always gives an open circuit (zero current) output. The volume selection is controlled by bits 0 through 3 of AUDCX. "Volume Control only" mode

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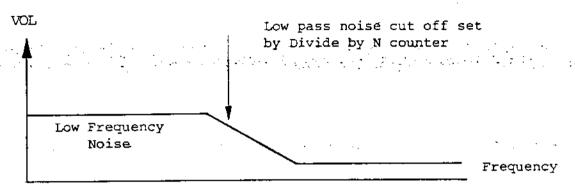
| TITLE | POKEY CHIP | | | | | | | |
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2. AUDIO (continued)

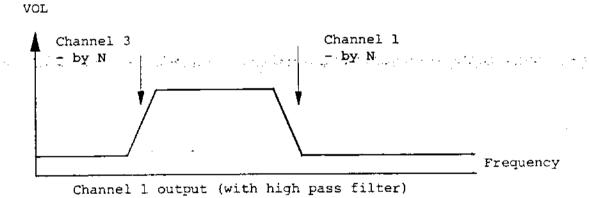
can be invoked by forcing this circuit's audio input true with bit 4 of AUDCX. In this mode the dividers, noise counters, and filter circuits are all disconnected from the channel output. Only the volume control bits (0 to 3 of AUDCX) determine the channel output current.

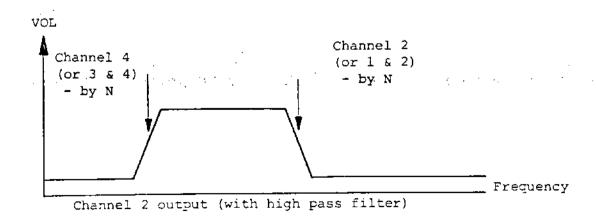
The audio output of any channel can be completely turned off by writing zero to the volume control bits of AUDCX. All ones give maximum volume.

AUDIO NOISE FILTERS:



Any channel noise output (without high pass filter)





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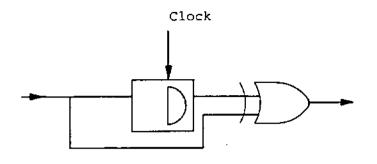
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<u>AUDCTL</u> (Audio Control) (08): This address writes data into the Audio Mode Control Register. (Also see SKCTL two-tone bit 3 and notes).

| 7ם | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | Dl | DO |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

- D7 Change 17 bit poly into a 9 bit below poly.
- D6 Clock Channel 1 with 1.79 MHZ, instead of 64 KHZ.
- D5 Clock Channel 3 with 1.79 MHZ, instead of 64 KHZ.
- D4 Clock Channel 2 with Channel 1, instead of 64 KHZ (16 BIT).
- D3 Clock Channel 4 with Channel 3, instead of 64 KHZ (16 BIT).
- D2 Insert Hi Pass Filter in Channel 1, clocked by Channel 3. (See section II.)
- Dl Insert Hi Pass Filter in Channel 2, clocked by Channel 4.
- DO Change Normal 64 KHZ frequency, into 15 KHZ.

<u>Exact Frequencies:</u> The frequencies given above are approximate. The Exact Frequency (Fin) that clocks the divide by N counters is given below (NTSC only, PAL different).

| Fin | Fin | | $((x,y_1,\dots,x_{n-1}),(y_2,\dots,y_{n-1}),(y_n,\dots,y_n)) \in \mathcal{X}$ |
|---------------|-------------|---|---|
| (Approximate) | (Exact) | _ | |
| | | | |
| 1.79 MHZ | 1.78979 MHZ | - | Use modified formula for Fout |
| 64 KHZ | 63.9210 KHZ | | |
| 15 KHZ | 15.6999 KHZ | - | Use normal formula for Fout |
| | J | | |

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The Normal Formula for output frequency is:

Fout = Fin/2N

Where N = the binary number in the frequency register (AUDF), plus 1 (N=AUDF+1). The MODIFIED FORMULA should be used when Fin = 1.79 MHZ and a more exact result is desired:

Fout. = Fin
2(AUDF + M)

Where: M = 4 if 8 bit counter (AUDCTL bit 3 or 4 = 0) M = 7 if 16 bit counter (AUDCTL bit 3 or 4 = 1)

AUDF1, AUDF2, AUDF3, AUDF4, (Audio Frequency) (00, 02, 04, 06):

These addresses write data into each of the four Audio Frequency Control Registers.

Each register controls a divide by "N" counter.

| D7 | D6 | D5 |] D4 | D3 | D2_ | Dl | D0 | "N"_ |
|----|----|----|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----|------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1_ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | • | TC. | | _ | | |
| | | | · · E | iTU• = | | | | |
| 1_ | 11 | 1 | 1_ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 256 |

Note: "N" is one greater than the binary number in Audio Frequency Register AUDF(X).

AUDC1, AUDC2, AUDC3, AUDC4 (Audio Channel Control)(01, 03, 05, 07):

These addresses write data into each of the four Audio Control Registers. Each Register controls the noise content and volume of the corresponding Audio Channel.

| Nois | se Co | ntent | or D | istori | tion | Vo] | lu⊞e | _ ··_ | |
|--------|-------|-------|----------|--------------|--------------|-------|------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| 4 - 11 | 1 | [| <u> </u> | 1 | 1 | | H . | | Divisor "N" set |
| HEX | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 | by audio frequency |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | [- | | • | | register 17 BIT poly - 5 BIT poly - N |
| 2 | 1 0 | 0 | 1 | O | | | - ' | • | - 5 BIT poly - N - 2 |
| 4 | 0 | . 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | ; ; ! | - 4 BIT poly - 5 BIT poly - N |
| 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | İ | | | , | - 5 BIT poly - N - 2 |
| 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | - | - 17 BIT poly - N |
| A | 1 | X | 1 | 0. | ł | | | | - Pure Tone - N - 2 |
| | | | | . S. 12 12 1 | 3 4 5 | ÷, 2, | | e te d | |
| l c | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | - 4 BIT poly - N |
| 1 | X. | x | · X | 1 | | | | | - Force Output (Volume only) |
| 0 | | | - | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - Lowest Volume (Off) |
| 8 | | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - Half Volume |
| F | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - Highest Volume |

ÖF

MUSICAL NOTE TABLE

PITCH VALUES FOR THE MUSICAL NOTES-AUDCTL =0, AUDC = hex AX

| | | | AUDF | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| • | • | Hex | | Dec |
| HIGH | С | 10 | | 29 |
| NOTES | В | 1 F | • | 31 |
| | A∮ or | Въ 21 | to the state of th | 33 |
| | A | 23 | | 35 |
| | G ∮ or | Ab 25 | | 37: |
| | G | 28 | • | .40 |
| | F# or | Gb 2A | | 42 |
| | r - * | 20 | | 45 |
| • | E | 21 | • | 47 |
| | D∜ or | | • | 50 |
| | D | 35 | | 53 |
| | C# or | | | 57 |
| | C | 3C | | 60 |
| | В | 40 | • • | 64 |
| • | A# or | | | 68 |
| | A | 48 | - | 72 |
| | G∜ or | | | 76 |
| Company of the State of State of | | 51 | | 81 |
| | f# or | | | 85 |
| | F | 5B | | 91 |
| | F E | 60 | | 96 |
| • | D ∄ or | | | 102 |
| • | ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב | 6C | | 108 |
| | C# or | _ | | 3 - 114 |
| 11701 F 0 | C | 7.9 | - 1 | 121 |
| MIDDLE C | В | 80 | | 128 |
| • | A# or | | | .136 |
| • | A A | 90 | - . | 144 |
| • | G# or | | | 153 |
| | G G | A2 | | 162 |
| • | F# or | | | .173 |
| | F | B6 | | 182 |
| | E E | C1 | | 193 |
| | D# or | | | 204 |
| | D# or | מס פֿב | | 217 |
| | C# or | | | 230 |
| LOW: | | F3 | | 243 |
| NOTES | С | | | 273 |
| | | | | |

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3. KEYBOARD SCAN:

The $\overline{\text{KO}-\text{K}5}$ lines hold a 6 bit value from 00 to 3 F. This allows for decoding 64 keys. With external CMOS (4052) chips, a key matrix is formed. The value of the key selected by the key matrix is returned on the $\overline{\text{KR}1}$ line.

Internal to the Pokey is a 6 bit binary counter, a 6 bit compare latch, and an 8 bit keycode latch. A control state machine does debouncing of the keys.

When the keyboard scanner is enabled by the SKCTL register, the binary counter begins to count, once per line. If the $\overline{\text{KR1}}$ line goes low, the value of the binary counter is transferred to compare latch. This will be the key code to be debounced. If $\overline{\text{KR1}}$ goes low before the next time the binary counter equals the compare latch then there are two keys depressed and both are ignored. If the binary counter equals the compare latch and KR1 is high, then the key is bouncing and is ignored, but if $\overline{\text{KR1}}$ is low then the key is valid and it is transferred to the keycode latch for reading by the CPU. An IRQ is also sent indicating the key is ready. As soon as $\overline{\text{KR1}}$ is low and the binary counter equals compare latch, the key is still depressed. As soon as $\overline{\text{KR1}}$ is high, then the key will be checked for debounce. The next time the binary counter equals the compare latch and $\overline{\text{KR1}}$ is high, then the key is debounced and another key can be looked for. But if $\overline{\text{KR1}}$ is low, then the key is bouncing and is assumed to be still pressed.

If the debounce is disabled, the Pokey forces the binary counter equal compare latch signal to a logic true value which will disable debounce.

KR2 input is used to decode 3 keys. They are SHIFT, BREAK and CONTROL. They do not get debounced. They are decoded only at:

| , 414 44 | | <u>K0</u> | <u>K1</u> | <u>K2</u> | <u>K3</u> | <u>K4</u> | <u>ĸ5</u> _ | |
|----------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--|
| BREAK | = | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| SHIFT | = | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| CONTROL | , = | 1 | l | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |

KBCODE (Keyboard Code) (09): This address reads the Keyboard Code, and is usually read in response to a Keyboard Interrupt (IRQ and bits 6 or 7 of IRQST). See IRQEN for information on enabling keyboard interrupts. See SKCTL bits 1 and 0 for key scan and debounce enable.

| ı | 1 1 | 1 . | 1 1 | |
|-----------------|----------------------|--|-------------|---------|
| 1 1 | | | , , | ı ı |
| ! : . | | | | |
| ס 1 דם <u>6</u> | 1 75 1 | ותו את | T DZ I | ו טפונס |
| 1 27 1 20 | ! ''' _ | 2 + 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 | | |

D7 = Control Key D6 = Shift Key

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POKEY KEYBOARD SCAN

KEYSCAN CONTROL FLOW CHART

LOOKING

FOR

Α

KEY

KEY

BOUNCE

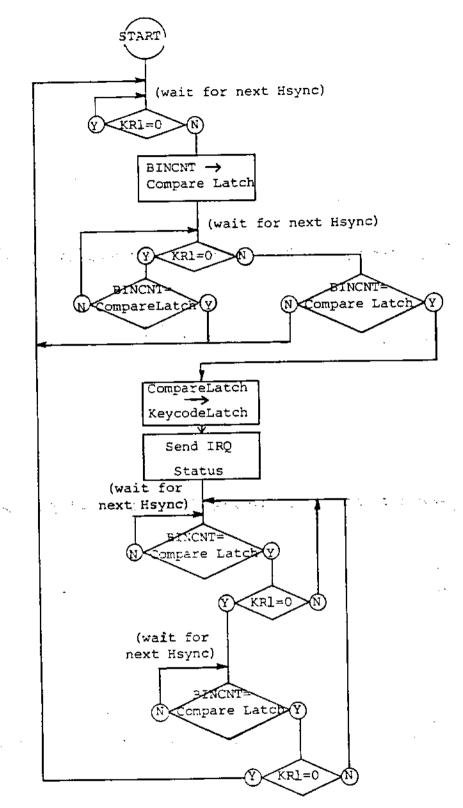
VALID

KEY

DEPRESSED.

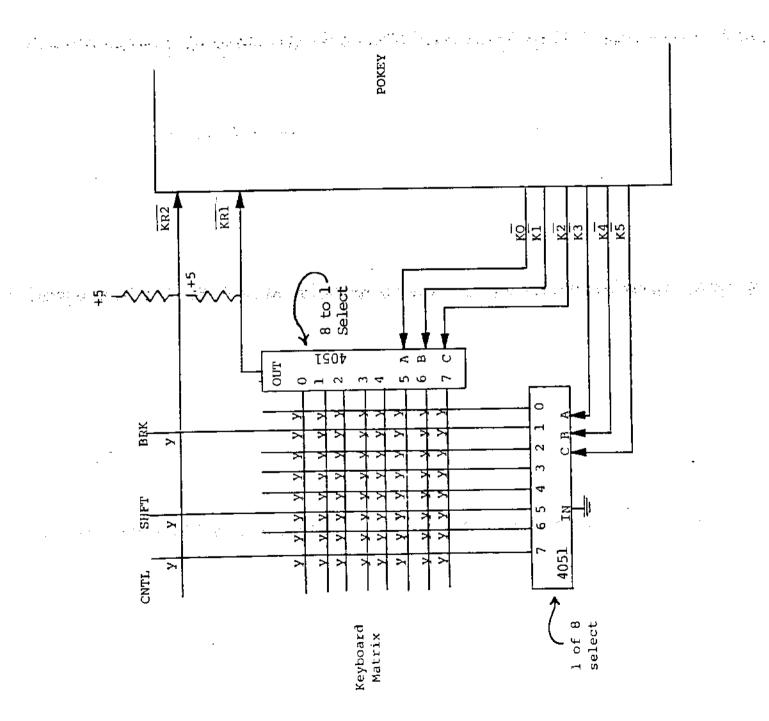
KEY

DEBOUNCE



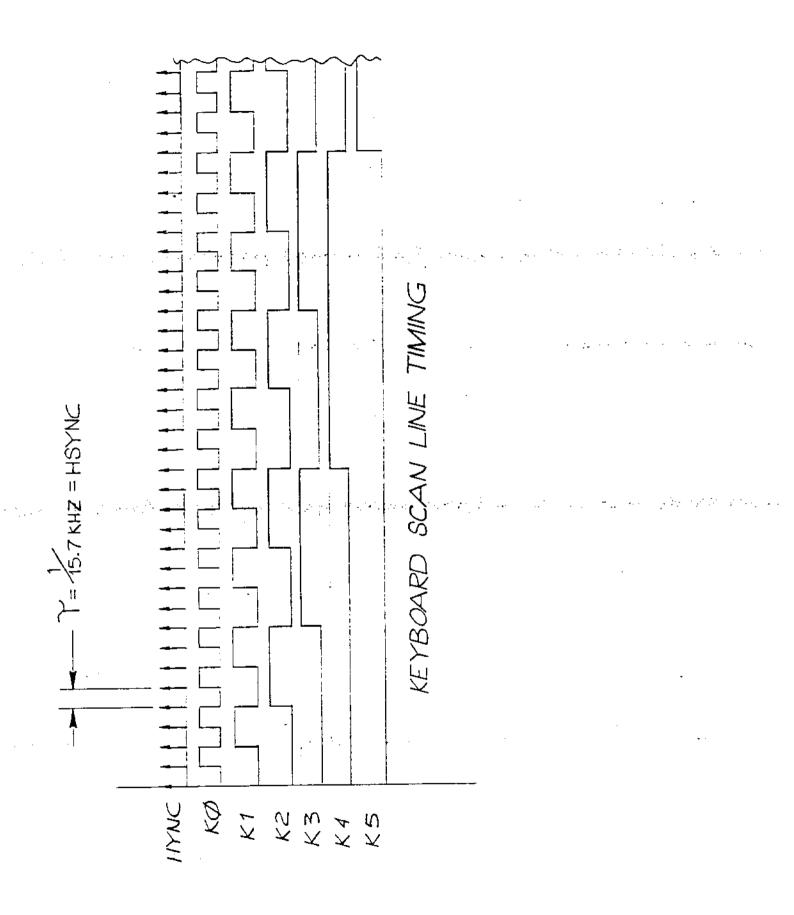
If Debounce Disable is in effect
 then BINCNT = Compare Latch

| X 22 | - | | 0 |
|------------|------|------|-----|
| K4 | ٦ | 0 | 0 |
| K3 | 7 | ~ | 7 |
| <u>Κ</u> 2 | ~ | - | Т |
| K | 7 | _ | 1 |
| Κ 0 | ч | ٦ | 7 |
| | CNTL | SHFT | BRK |

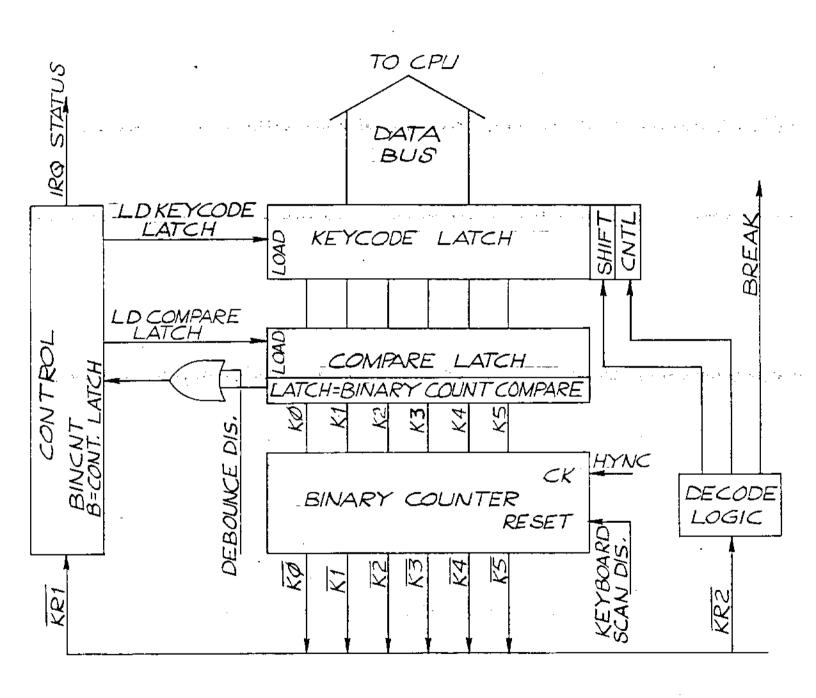


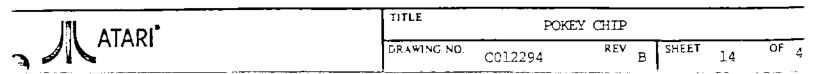
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4. POT PORTS

There are eight pot input lines. Each line has a dump transistor and an eight bit latch. There is a binary counter that will count to 228. The counter is reset by strobing POTGO, which also releases the dump transistors. It also starts the binary counter to count once per line. The pot lines now will start to charge. When each line reaches a logic one, it will cause the counter value to be latched into its corresponding latch to be read by the CPU. When the counter reaches 228, the dump transistor is turned back on to pull the pot lines back to ground. The value in the latches will remain until the next POTGO strobe. To operate pot port:

- 1) \$03 -> SKCTL ; Turn off init.
- 2) During Vblank service routine, perform the following instructions:
 - A) Read POTO to POT7 registers
 - B) Write to POTGO register (strobe)

There is an ALLPOT register which allows the logic value of each pot line to be read by the CPU. The main use of Allpot is in the fast scan mode. This is done by:

- 1) Place Pokey in fast scan mode. (SEE SKCTLS)
- 2) Write to POTGO address.
- 3) Wait four cycles of computer clock.
- 4) Now the Allpot register can be read.

NOTE: This address (as well as the fast scan mode) is useful only when the charging capacitors on the PO - P7 PADS are removed, unless the pads are driven by buffer drivers.

POTO - POT7 (Pot Values) (00 - 07): These addresses read the value (0 to 228) of 8 pots (paddle controllers) connected to the 8 lines pot port. The paddle controllers are numbered from left to right when facing the console keyboard. Turning the paddle knob clockwise results in decreasing pot values. The values are valid only after 228 TV lines following the "POTGO" command described below or after ALLPOT changes.

| 1 1 | | 1 7 | 1 ' | 1 ! | ! ! | 1 | |
|-----|------|--------|------|-----|------------|----|-----|
| 1 : | | | ! | ! ' | ! . | i | Į. |
| p7 | D6 1 | / D5 / | D4 ' | D3 | D2 1 | ות | ות! |

Each Pot Value (0-228)

ALLPOT (All Pot Lines Simultaneously) (08): This address reads the present digital value of the eight line pot port.

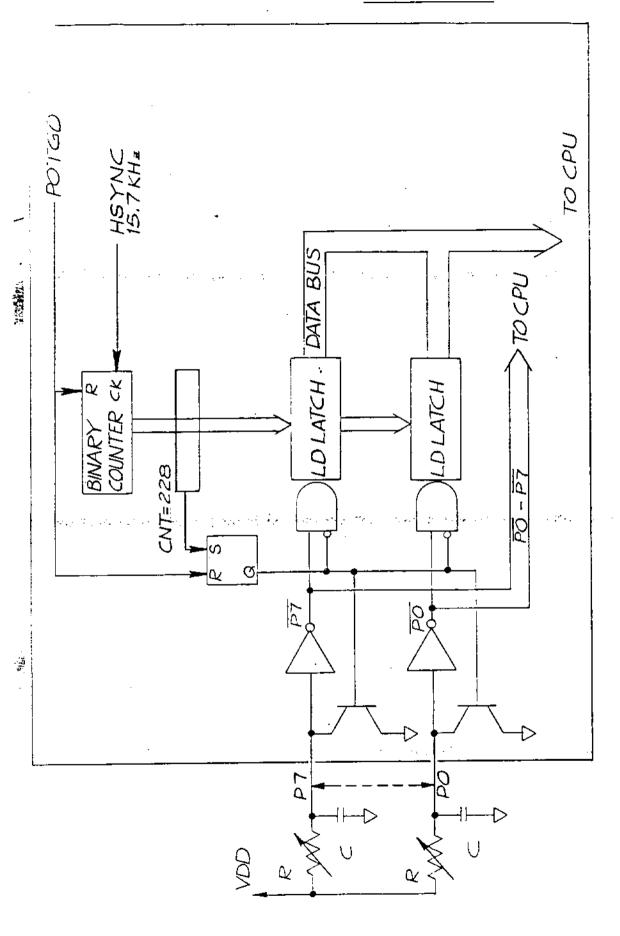
| | D7 |]] D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 |]] D0 |
|----|------|------------|-----|----|----|----|----------|-----------|
| Po | ot m | u⊐ber 6 | : 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |

8 Pot Line States

0 = Pot register value is valid.

1 = Pot register value is not valid.

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| | 1 | | | 1 | _ |



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POTGO (Start Pot Scan) (OB):

No Data Bits Used

This write address starts the pot scan sequence. The pot values (POTO - POT7) should be read first. This write strobe is then used causing the following sequence:

- 1) Scan Counter cleared to zero.
- 2) Capacitor dump transistors turned off.
- 3) Scan Counter begins counting.
- 4) Counter value captured in each of 8 registers (POTO POT7) as each pot line crosses trigger voltage.
- 5) Counter reaches 228, capacitor dump transistors turned on.

5. TIMERS:

Three of the audio channels can be used as timers. Audio channels 1, 2, and 4 are the channels that will cause IRQ interrupts for the timers. If interrupts are enabled, the interrupts will be caused by the audio channel crossing zero. The audio channel divide can be set to their "AUDF" value by strobing STIMER register. By strobing STIMER, the audio outputs are forced to a known state which are logic high for channels 1 and 2, and logic low for channels 3 and 4.

STIMER (Start TIMER) (09):

NOT USED

6. RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR:

There is a seventeen bit polynomial counter that the CPU can read eight bit of the counter. The polynomial counter can be changed to nine bits by use of AUDCTL. If the Pokey is in the initial state (see SKCTLS), the counter is set to all ones state, therefore, the CPU will read SFF.

RANDOM (Random Number Generator) (OA): This address reads the high order 8 bits of a 17 bit polynomial counter (9 bit, if bit 7 of AUDCTL = 1).

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---------|------|----|---------------|-----|-------------|--------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | ı | 1 ! | | 1 | 1 |
| 1 . | ! | ! - | ! | : : | | : | المحا |
| I D7 | 1 D6 |] D5 | D4 | 1 <u>23 </u> | D 2 | 1 D1 | i po j |
| | <u></u> | | | | | | |

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7. SERIAL PORT

The serial port consists of a serial data output (transmission) line, a serial data input (receiver) line, a serial output clock line, a bi-directional serial data clock line, and other miscellaneous control lines described in the Operating System Manual. Data is transmitted and received as 8 bits of serial data preceded by a logic zero start bit, and succeeded by a logic true stop bit. Input and output clocks are equal to the band (bit) rate, not 16 times band rate. Transmitted data changes when the output clock goes true. Received data is sampled when the input clock goes to zero.

Serial Output: The transmission sequence begins when the processor writes 8 bits of parallel data into the serial output register (SEROUT). When any previous data byte transmission is finished the hardware will automatically transfer new data from (SEROUT) to the output shift register, interrupt the processor to indicate an empty (SEROUT) register (ready to be reloaded with the next byte of data), and automatically serially transmit the shift register contents with start-stop bits attached. If the processor responds to the interrupt, and reloads SEROUT before the shift register is completely transmitted, the serial transmission will be smooth and continuous.

Output data is normally transmitted as logic levels (+4V= true, 0V= false). Data can also be transmitted as two tone information. This mode is selected by bit 3 of SKCTL. In this mode audio channel 1 is transmitted in place of logic true, and audio channel 2 in place of logic zero. Channel 2 must be the lower tone of the tone pair.

The processor can force the data output line to zero (or to audio channel 2, if in two tone mode) by setting bit 7 of SKCTL. This is required to force a break (10 zeros) code transmission.

Serial Output Clock: The serial output data always changes when the serial output clock goes true. The clock then returns to zero in the center of the output data bit time.

The baud (bit) rate of the data and clock is determined by audio channel 4 audio channel 2, or by the input clock, depending on the serial mode selected by bits 4, 5, and 6 of SKCTL. (See chart at end of this section.)

Serial Input: The receiving sequence begins when the hardware has received a complete 8 bit serial data word plus start and stop bits. This data is automatically transferred to the 8 bit parallel input register (SERIN), and the processor is interrupted to indicate an input data byte ready to read in SERIN. The processor must



POKEY CHIP

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respond to this interrupt, and read SERIN, before the next input data word reception is complete, otherwise an input data "over-rum" will occur. This over-rum will be indicated by bit 5 of SKSTAT (if bit 5 of IRQST is not RESET (true) before next input complete), and means input data has been lost. This bit should be tested whenever SERIN is read. Bit 7 of SKSTAT should also be tested to detect frame errors caused by extra (or missing) data bits.

<u>Direct Serial Input:</u> The serial data input line can be read directly by the microprocessor if desired, ignoring the shift register, by reading bit 4 of SKSTAT.

<u>Bi-Directional Clock:</u> This clock line is used to either receive a clock from an external clock source for clocking transmitted or received data, or is used to supply a clock to external devices indicating the transmit or reception rate. This clock line direction is determined by the serial mode selected by bits 4, 5, and 6 of SKCTL. (See mode chart at the end of this section.) Transmitted data changes on the rising edge of this clock. Received data is sampled on the trailing edge of this clock.

Asynchronous Serial Input: Unclocked serial data (at an approximately known (+5%) rate) can be received in the asynchronous modes. The receive (input) shift register is clocked by audio channel 4. Channels 3 and 4 should be used together (AUDCTL bit 3=1) for increased resolution. In asynchronous modes, channels 3 and 4 are reset by each start bit at the beginning of each serial data byte. This allows the serial data rate to be slightly different from the rate set by channels 3 and 4.

Serial Mode Control: There are 6 useful modes (of the possible 8) controlled by bits 4, 5, and 6 of SKCTL. These are described on the next page.

Note that two tone output (bit 3 of SKCTL) may be used in any of these modes except for the bottom pair. This is because channel 2 is used to set the output transmit rate and is therefore not available for one of the two tones.

Note that the output clock rate is identical to the output data rate.

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SKCTL (Serial Port Control) (OF): This address writes data into the register that controls the configuration of the serial port, and also the Fast Pot Scan and Keyboard Enable.

| | 1 | | | - | | |
|---------|------|----|----|----|------|------|
| D7 D6 | 1 D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | Dl : | DO J |

(Bits perform the functions shown below when true.)

- D7 Force Break (force serial output to zero (space))*
- D6 \searrow Serial Port Mode Control (see mode chart on next page). D4 \diagup
- D3 Two Tone (Serial output transmitted as two tone signal instead of logic true/false.)
- D2 Fast Pot (Fast Pot Scan. The Pot Scan Counter completes its sequence in two TV line times instead of one frame time. The capacitor dump transistors are completely disabled.)
- Dl Enable Key Scan (Enables Keyboard Scanning circuit)
- DO Fnable Debounce (Enables Keyboard Debounce circuits)
- DO-Dl (Both Zero) Initialize (State used for testing and initializing chip) **

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^{*}NOTE: When powered on, serial port output may stay low even if this bit is cleared.

To get S. P. high (mark), send a byte out (recommend 00 or FF).

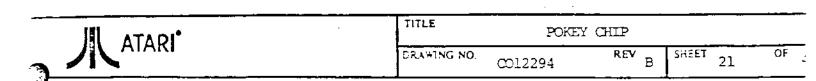
^{**}NOTE: There is no original power on state. Pokey has no reset pin.

Force Break

| D7 | D6 | <u>ID5</u> | [D4 | D3 D2 | 2 D1 D0] | | SKC | TL REGISTER |
|-------------|--|---------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | | • | | | · | Pot | scan and keyboard CTRL |
| | i | . | • | <u> </u> | —Two Tone | e Contro | 1 | |
| - | j | | i ! | <u>Mc</u> x | đe Contro | l Bits | | A = asynchronous |
| | i | i | i ' | Out | Out | In | Bi-Dir | |
| - | D6 | D5 | D4 | Rate | Clock | Rate | Clock | Comments |
| - | 0 |]] 0 | 0 | ext | ext | ext | ext input | Trans. & Receive rates set by external clock. Also internal |
| _ | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | | | | clock phase reset to zero. |
| - | 0 | 0 | 1 | ext | ext | chan 4 | ext . input | Trans. rate set by external |
| - | | <u> </u> | - | , | | | | · · · |
| | 0 | 1 | 0 | chan | chan | chan 4 | chan 4 output | Trans. & Receive rates set by |
| | <u>. </u> | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 0 | 1 | 1 | CH4 A | CH4 | CH4 A | input | Not Useful |
| J | [] | L' | | <u> </u> | [| | | 1 |
| | [-1 | 0 | 0 | chan 4 | chan 4 | ext | ext input | Trans. Rate Set by Chan. 4 Receive Rate set by External |
| Ī | | | | | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | |
|] | 1 | 0 | 1 | CH4 | CH4 | CH4_ | input | Not Useful |
| .] | | | | <u></u> | ! | | | |
|]] ! | 1 | 1 | 0 | Chan 2 | Chan 2 | Chan 2 | | Trans. rate set by chan. 2 Recieve rate set by chan. 4 Chan. 4 out on Bi-Direct. Clock line. |
| آ | | | | | | | | |
|] | 1 | 1 | 1 | Chan 2 | Chan l | Chan | Input not used | Trans. Rate set by Chan. 2. Re- ceive async. (chan 3&4) Bi-Dir. Clock not used (Tri-state condi- |
| | | . 1 | | ll | : | A | | tion) |

Two tone (bit3) not useable in these modes

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SKSTAT (Serial Port-Keyboard Status) (OF): This address reads the status register giving information about the serial port and keyboard.

| | | 1 1 | | i . | <u> </u> | | |
|----|----|-----------|----|------|----------|----|------|
| D7 | D6 | <u>סס</u> | D4 | D3 ' | D2 | Dl | DO J |

(Bits are normally true and provide the following information when zero.)

D7 = 0 = Serial Data Input Frame Error

D6 = 0 = Keyboard Over-run

D5 = 0 = Serial Data Input Over-run

D4 = Serial Input PAD SID Pad

D3 = 0 = Shift Key Depressed

D2 = 0 = Last Key is Still Depressed

D1 = 0 = Serial Input Shift Register Busy

DO = 1 Not Used (Logic True)

D5 to D7 latches must be reset to 1 by SKRES.

(D5 and D6 are set to zero when new data and

same bit of IROST is

. zero.)

SKRES (Reset above Status Register) (OA): This write address resets bits 7, 6, and 5 of the Serial Port-Keyboard Status Register to 1.

not used

SERIN (Serial Input Data) (OD): This address reads the 8 bit parallel holding register that is loaded when a full byte of serial input data has been received. This address is usually read in response to a serial data in interrupt (IRQ and bit 5 of IRQST). Also see IRQEN.

| | | | | | | | <u> </u> | |
|---|------|----|--------|----|------|-----|----------|------|
| 1 | - | | 1 |] | `. | | | |
| - | | | 1 | | 1 72 | n 2 | | ו המ |
| | D7 - | D6 | ַ כע ן | D4 | בע ן | DZ_ | DI | DO |

SEROUT (Serial Output Data) (OD): This address writes to the 8 bit parallel holding register that is transferred to the output serial shift register when a full byte of serial output data has been transmitted. This address is usually written in response to a serial data out interrupt (IRQ and bit 4 of IRQST).

| | • • | • | 1 | | 1 | |
|----------|---------|------|--------|-------|-------|----------|
| | | 1 | | | | |
| | | 1 | | | , | , , |
| | | | | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| I 11.7 I | D6 D5 | I DA | 1 11 1 | 1 1)7 | i ni | 1 00 1 |
| ו יען | 00 100 | 1 27 | 1.22 | | 1 2 - | <u> </u> |
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- 8.) IRQ INTERRUPTS: There are separate IRQ interrupt enable bits for each IRQ interrupt function (bits 0 through 7 of IRQEN). These bits are not initialized by power turn on, and must be initialized by the program before enabling the processor IRQ. The 8 types of IRQ interrupts are:
 - D7 = BREAK KEY (depression of the break key)
 - D6 = OTHER KEY (depression of any other key)
 - D5 = SERIAL INPUT READY (Byte of serial data has been received and is ready to be read by the processor in SERIN register).
 - D4 = SERIAL OUTPUT NEEDED (Byte of serial data is being transmitted and SEROUT is ready to be written to again by the processor).
 - D3 = TRANSMISSION FINISHED (serial data transmission is finished. Output shift register is empty).
 - D2 = TIMER # 4 (audio divider # 4 has counted down to zero)
 - D1 = TIMER # 2 (audio divider # 2 has counted down to zero)
 - DO = TIMER # 1 (audio divider # 1 has counted down to zero)

These bits are enabled by bits 0 through 7 of IRQEN and identified by status bits 0 through 7 of IRQST.

The IRQEN register, like the NMIEN register, enables interrupts when its bits are 1 (logic true). The IRQST however (unlike the NMIST) has interrupt status bits that are normally logic true, and go to zero to indicate an interrupt request. The IRQST status bits are returned to logic true only by writing a zero into the corresponding IRQEN bit. This will disable the interrupt and simultaneously set the interrupt status bit to one. Bit 3 of IRQST is not a latch and does not get reset by interrupt disable. It is zero when the serial out is empty (out finished) and true when it is not.

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IRQST (IRQ Interrupt Status) (0E): This address reads the data from the IRQ Interrupt Status Register.

0 = Interrupt

1 = No Interrupt

| | <u> </u> | 1 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | Ī | ī |
|----|----------|----|----------|----------|----------|-----|----|
| D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1_ | 00 |
| | | | | | | | |

D7 = 0 Break Key Interrupt

D6 = 0 Other Key Interrupt

D5 = 0 Serial Input Data Ready Interrupt

D4 = 0 Serial Output Data Needed Interrupt

D3 = 0 Serial Output (Byte) Transmission Finished Interrupt *

D2 = 0 Timer 4 Interrupt

D1 = 0 Timer 2 Interrupt

DO = 0 Timer 1 Interrupt

IRQEN (IRQ Interrupt Enable) (OE): This address writes data to the IRQ
Interrupt Enable bits.

0 = disable, corresponding IRQST bit is set to 1

1 = enable

| | 1 . | | ! | i | 1 | ī | |
|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|-----|
| D7_ | D6 | D 5 | D4 | D3 | D2_ | Dl | DO. |

D7 Break Key Interrupt Enable

D6 Other Key Interrupt Enable

D5 Serial Input Data Ready Interrupt Enable

D4 Serial Output Data Needed Interrupt Enable

D3 Serial Out Transmission Finished Interrupt Enable

D2 Timer 4 Interrupt Enable

Dl Timer 2 Interrupt Enable

DO Timer l Interrupt Enable

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^{* -} NOTE: Used for generation of 2 stop bits.

ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS

A. General:

- 1.1 Storage Temperature.....-40°C to +90°C
- 1.2 Ambient operating temperature...... 0° C to $+70^{\circ}$ C
- 1.3 Failure rate less than 0.1% per 1000 hours
- 1.4 Maximum voltage range on any pin with respect to VSS (Pin 1: substrate) without permanent damage to the chip..-0.5V to +9.0V

B. D.C. and Operating Characteristics:

All voltages are referenced to VSS (pin 1). TA= 0° C to 70° C.

| | MIN. | TYP. | l MAX. | UNIT |
|--|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|
| UCC (PIN 17) | +4.75 | | +5.25 | VOLTS |
| ICC (PIN 17) | | | 125.0 | l mA I |
| NORMAL INPUTS: | | | | |
| SID (PIN 24), CSO (PIN 30),CS1 (PIN 31), | | | | |
| RT1 ,(SE NIG) H\R ,(EE NIG-6E NIG) EA-DA | | | | |
| (PIN 25), KR2 (PIN 16) | | | | |
| V _{IH} INPUT HIGH VOLTAGE: | 2.0 | \ 1 | vcc i | VOLTS |
| V _{IL} INPUT ŁOW VOLTAGE: | ' -0.5 | ! | +0.8 | NOLISI |
| LEAKAGE INPUT LEAKAGE: VIN=7.0 VOLTS | 1 | , | 10.0] | UA |
| C _{PIN} FIN CAPACITANCE | , | | 7.0 I | р е ; |
| DATA BUS I/D: | | [[| | |
| 08-02 (FIN 38-FIN 40), D3-D7 (FIN 2-FIN 6) | ! | , | ! ! ! | |
| INPUT: | | , | ; - | ; |
| V _{IH} INPUT HIGH VOLTAGE: | 2.0 | ! ! ! | , , , | VOLTS |
| V _{IL} INPUT LOH VOLTAGE: | -0.5 | • [1 | +0.8 | VOLTS |
| I _{LEAKAGE} INPUT LEAKAGE: OUTPUT TRI-STATED † VIN≈+7.0 VOLTS | | | 10.0 | , L j S ua f |
| C _{PIN} PIN CAPACITANCE | 1 | | 1 15.0 | pf 1 |
| OUTPUT: | 1 | i i | ! | i i |
| V _{DH} OUTPUT HICH VOLTAGE: I LOAD≎-0.1AA | 2.4 | ! | | VOLTS: |
| VOL OUTFUT LOW VOLTAGE: I LOAD=+1.6AA | | ! | 0.4 | VOLIS |
| C _{LOAD} LOAD CAPACITANCE | ! | ! ! | 130.0 | , , , pi |

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|--|--------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| FI-DIRECTIONAL I/O (SCHMITT TRIGGER INFUT): ECLK (FIN 26). FO (FIN 14),P1 (FIN 15), P2 (PIN 12). F3 (PIN 13).P4 (PIN 10), P5 (PIN 11), P6 (FIN 8).P7 (PIN 9) | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | |
| INPUT: | İ | i . | i i | l L |
| V _{T+} POSITIVE-GOING THRESHOLD VOLTAGE: | 1.9 | I | 2.6 | VOLTŠI I |
| V _T NEGATIVE-GOING THRESHOLD VOLTAGE: | 1.0 1 | | 2.1 | VOLTS! |
| VHYS HYSTERESIS: | 0.3 | | | VOLTSI I |
| LEAKAGE INPUT LEAKAGE: VIN=7.0 VOLTS 1 | ļ | | 10.0 10.0 | UA I |
| C _{PIN} PIN CAFACITANCE | I | | 7.0 1 | pf j |
| <u>putput:</u> | | ! |] | 1 |
| VOL OUTPUT LOW VOLTAGE: I LOAD=+1.6mA | | | 1 6.4 1 | VOLTS! |
| C _{LDAD} LDAD CAFACITANCE | | ; | 30.0 1 1 | ₽₹ |
| OUTPUT (OPEN DRAIN DNLY): | | 1 1 | 1 | |
| TRO (PIN 29), SOD (PIN 28), OCLK (PIN 27) | : - | , ! | ! ! | |
| VOL OUTPUT LOW VOLTAGE: I LOAD=+1.6mA |] | ! : | 0.4 | יסבזאו |
| LEAKAGE PULL-DOWN IS TURNED OFF | | , 1 | 10.0 | uA I |
| C _{LOAD} LOAD CAPACITANCE | | i ! | 30.0 | Pf |
| INFUT CLOCK : | | | (| |
| pr (PIN 7) | ! ! | l ! | 1 | ! ! |
| VIH INPUT HIGH VOLTAGE: | 2.0 | ! ! | i ACC | VOLTS |
| VIL INPUT LOW VOLTAGE: | -0.5 | t - | ; +0.8 | POLTS |
| I I LEAKAGE INPUT LEAKAGE: VIN=7.0 VOLTS | ! | ! ! | 10.0 | l vA i |
| CPIN FIN CAFACITANCE |] | ; | 14.0 | i pf pf |
| |] ! |] ! | | I I |
| | 1 ! | ! ! | ! | 1 I |
| OH OUTPUT HIGH VOLTAGE: I LOAD=-100.0 DA | 2.4 | 1 | ! | I VOLTSI |
| I UH ! V _{OH} DUTFUT HIGH VOLTAGE: I LDAD≎-0.0 UA | 1 4.3 |] | 1 | ! VOLTS! |
| I OH I'V CUTPUT LOW VOLTAGE: I LOAD=+1.6mA | 1 | ! ! | 1 0.4 |) VOLTS |
| I CLOAD CAFACITANCE | | | 30.0 |] pf |

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| | MIN. | I ! TYP. | I I MAX. I | |
|---|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| AUDIO OUTPUT (MULTIPLE OPEN DRAIN OUTPUT): | | | | |
| AUD (PIN 37) | | [| | |
| V _{OL} OUTPUT LOW VOLTAGE: WITH 10K ± 5% OHM | ! | [1 |] |] |
| FULL UP TO 4:75 Vdc. | | | ! | <u>.</u> |
| 10 micron DEVICE ON ONLY. | - | ! | 4.2 · 1 | , VOLT |
| 20 micron DEVICE ON ONLY. | 1 | 1 1 | ! 3.4 | VOLT |
| 1 40 micron DEVICE ON ONLY. | ! |] | 2.1 | I VOLT |
| BO micron DEVICE DN ONLY. | 1 . 1 | ! | 1.2 | i ! VOLT |
| ! ! V _{oh} Dutput high voltage: With 10K ± 5% ohm | ! ! ! | ! [| ! ! ! |]] |
| FULL UP TO 4.75Vdc AND ALL FOUR DEVICES OFF | 4.2 | ! ! | 1 | VOL3 |
| C _{LOAD} LOAD CAPACITANCE | ! ! | | 30•0 | l l pf |

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C.) Dynamic Operating Characteristics:

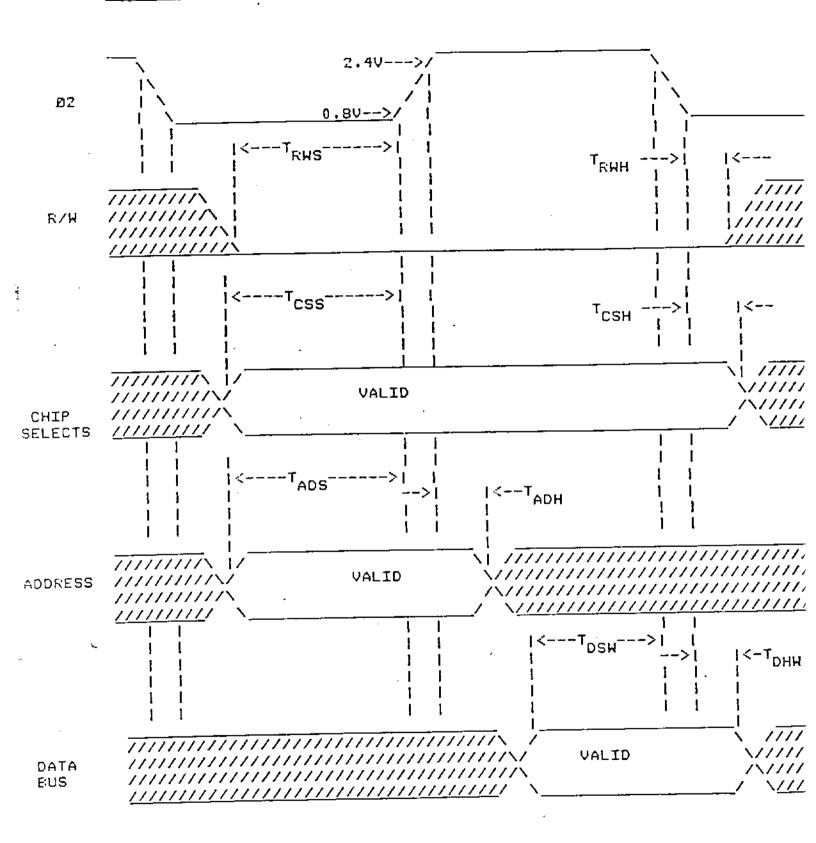
 $(VDD = 5V \pm 5\% TA = 0^{\circ} to 70^{\circ}C)$

| Paramet er | Note | Signal Type | Symbol ! | HIN. | | INU |
|---|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| INPUT TIMING: |] |] 1 1 | | i |] | |
| R/W SETUP TIME . | i | BLE ! | T _{RHS} | 130 |] | nS |
| R/W HOLD TIME | ! | ATE | T _{RHH} I | 30 | , ; , ; | r:S |
| ADDRESS SETUP TIME | ! ! | BLE ! | T _{ADS} | 130 | ; ; ; 1 | пS |
| ADDRESS HOLD TIME | i] | ALE | T _{ADH} | 30 ! | | пS |
| CHIP SELECT SETUP TIME | ! | I BLE | T _{CSS} | 50 | , , , , | гs |
| CHIP SELECT HOLD TIME | | I I ATE | CSH I | 36 | | r:S |
| DATA SETUP TIME : DO-D7 | i - | I I BTE | I T _{DSH} | 130 | i i | пS |
| DATA HOLD TIME : DO-D7 | 1 | I I ATE | I T _{DHW} | 10 | ; ; | пS |
| DATA SETUP TIME : KR1, KR2, P0-P7, SID, BCLK | | I I BTE | I ^T DS | 150 | 1 1 1 1 | nS i |
| OUTPUT TIMING: | 1 | ! | ; - | | j | |
| DATA SETUP TIME : DO-D7 | 1 2 | BITE | , T _{DSR} | , 50 | , , , | nS I |
| DATA HOLD TIME : DO-D7 | 2 | ATE | TDHR | 20 | i ! | nE |
| DATA DELAY TIME : IRQ | 1 1 | ALE | TDO | } | ; 350 j | r₁S I |
| DATA DELAY TIME :SOD, BCLK, OCLK | 1 | ATE | T _{DD} | 1 1 | 350 1 | nE |
| DATA DELAY TIME : AUD | 3 | ATE | TDD | į | 200 | ្រ ព |
| DATA DELAY TIME : KO-K5 | j 1 | 1 ATE | i T _{DD} | 1 | 1.5 | us |
| DATA DELAY TIME : PO-F7 | 1 1 | ALE | T _{DD} | 1 | 1.5 | , ut |
| | _ | ↓ -┃ <i></i> | - | : .1 | _ | i |

NOTES:

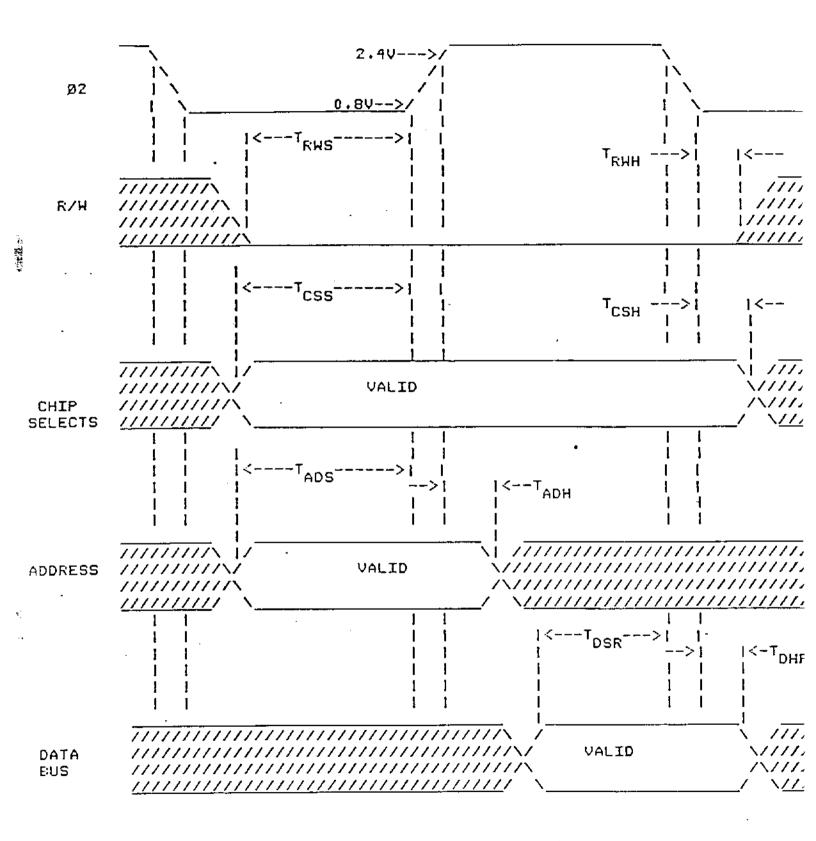
- 1) OUTFUT LOAD AT 30pF + 1 TTL
- 2) OUTFUT LOAD AT 130pf + 1 TTL
- 3) OUTFUT LOAD AT 30pF

| JIL ATARI* | ππ.E | POKEY CHIP | | |
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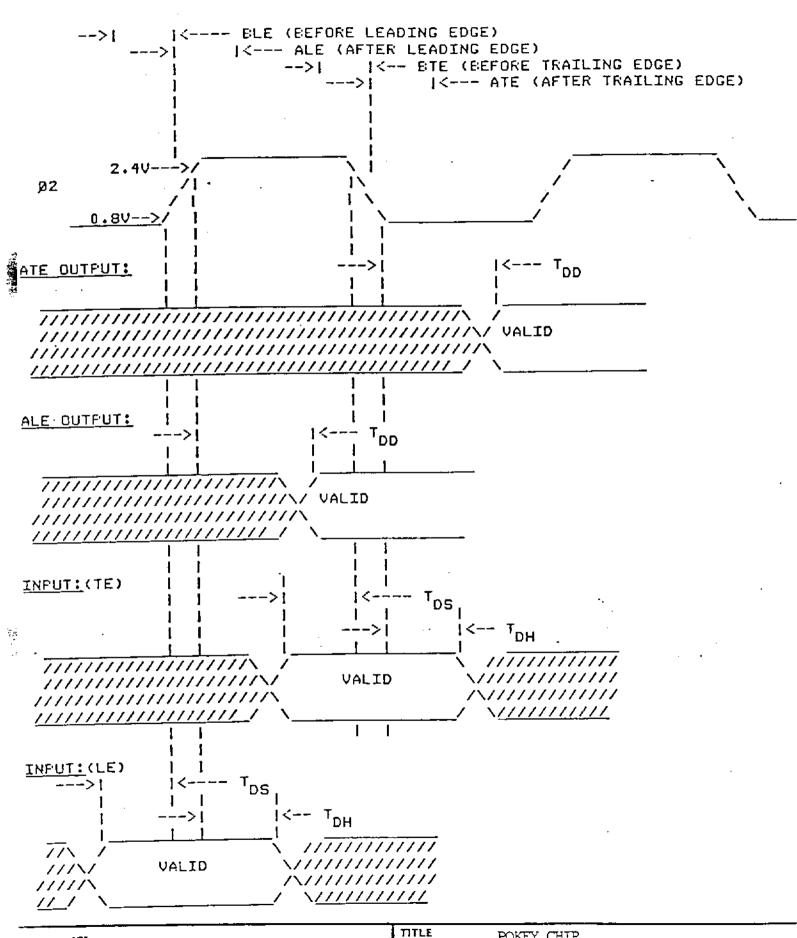
NOTE: ADDRESSES ARE CLOCKED IN ON THE RAISING EDGE OF \$2.

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NOTE: ADDRESSES ARE CLOCKED IN ON THE RAISING EDGE OF 02.





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POWEY ADDRESS TABLE:

| ⊃DRESS | ม ก: | LTE | | READ |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| ! ! ! | Name | Description | Name | Description |
| 0 1 | | Audio Channel 1 Frequency | POTO | |
| 1 1 | AUDC1 | Audio Channel 1 Control | FOT1 | |
| 2 1 | AUDF2 | Audio Channel 2 Frequency | FOT2 | |
| 3 | AUDC2 J | Audio Channel 2 Control | FOT3 | Read the value of each pot |
| 4 | AUDF3 | Audio Channel 3 Frequency | FOT4 | |
| 5 | - | Audio Channel 3 Control | 1 FOT5 | |
| 6 | - | Audio Channel 4 Frequency | FOT6 | |
| 7 ! | | Audio Channel 4 Control | FOT7 | |
| 8 ! | AUDCTL | Audio Control | | Read 8 line pot port state |
| 9 I | I STIMER! | Start timers | KBCODE | Keyboard code |
| A [| | Reset Status (SKSTAT) | | Random number generator |
| B ! | | Start pot scan sequence | 1 1 1 1 | |
| C 1 | ; ; ; | | : ! | |
| D ! | • | Serial port output register | | Serial port input register |
| E | | IRQ Interrupt enable | | IRQ Interrupt status register |
| ! F. | | Serial port 4 key control | | Serial port 4 key status register |



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| DRAWING NO. | CO12294 | | REV B | SHEET | 32 | OF . |

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|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-----|
| PACKAGE PIN | NAME | FUNCTION | • |
| 1 | vss | Ground | I |
| 2 | D3 | Data Bus | I/O |
| 3 | D4 | Data Bus | 1/0 |
| <u> </u> | D5 | Data Bus | 1/0 |
| | D6 | Data Bus | 1/0 |
| 5 6 | D7 | Data Bus | 1/0 |
| 7 | 02 | Phase 2 Clock | I |
| 8 | P6 | Pot Scan | I |
| 9 | P7 | Pot Scan | I |
| 10 | P ¹ 4 | Pot Scan | · I |
| 11 | P5 | Pot Scan | I |
| 12 | P2 | Pot Scan | I |
| 13 | P3 | Pot Scan | I |
| 14 | PO | Pot Scan | I |
| 15 | Pl | Pot Scan | I |
| 16 | /KR2 | Keyboard Scan | I |
| 17 | VDD | 5 V Power | I |
| 18 | /K5 | Keyboard Scan | 0 |
| 19 | /K4 | Keyboard Scan | 0 |
| 20 | /K3 | Keyboard Scan | 0 |
| 21 | /K2 | Keyboard Scan | 0 |
| 22 | /k <u>1</u> | Keyboard Scan | 0 |
| 23 | /KO | Keyboard Scan | 0 |
| 24 | SID | Serial Input Data | I |
| 25 | /KR1 | Keyboard Scan | I |
| 26 | BCLK | Bidirection Clock | 1/0 |
| 27 | OCLK | Serial Output Clock | 0 |
| 28 | SOD | Serial Output Data | 0 |
| 29 | /IRQ | Interrupt Request | . 0 |
| 30 | /cso | Chip Select | I |
| 31 | CS1 | Chip Select | I |
| 32 | R/W | Read/Write Control | - I |
| 33 | A3 | Address Bus | I |
| 34 | A2 | Address Bus | · I |
| 35 | Al. | Address Bus | I |
| 36 | AO | Address Bus | I |
| 37 | AUDIO | Audio Out | 0 |
| 38 | DO | Data Bus | 1/0 |
| 39 | Dl | Data Bus | 1/0 |
| 40 | D2 | Data Bus | 1/0 |
| | | | |

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| TITLE | POKEY | CHIP | | | |
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