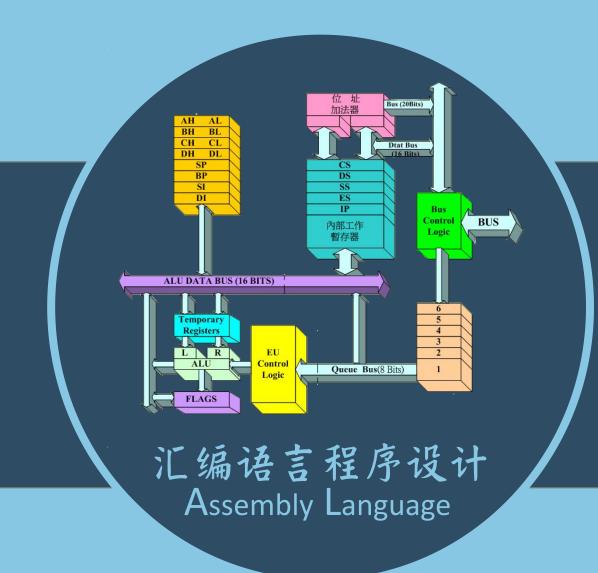
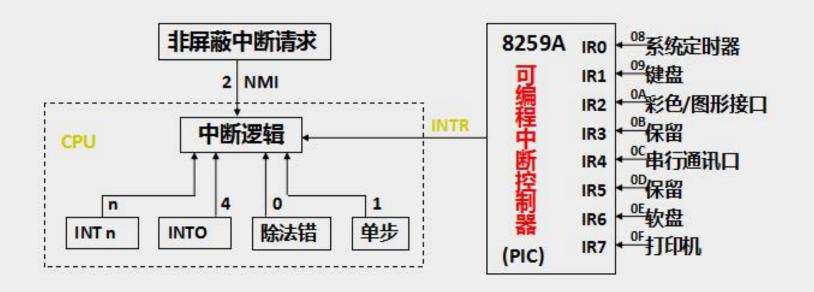
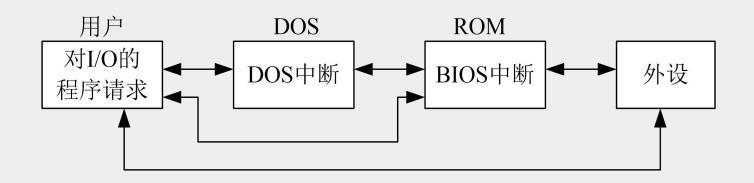
让计算机"唱歌"

贺利坚 主讲



外部设备与如何被控制的?



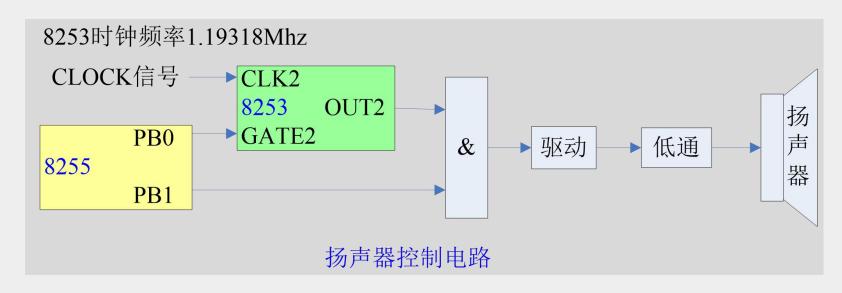


微机原理 与接口技术

可编程中断控制器8259A 可编程定时/计数芯片8253 可编程的并行接口8255A 可编程串行接口芯片16550 模/数和数/模转换器

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与"计算机唱歌"有关的硬件及控制





8253 芯片(定时/计数器)的设置

mov al,0b6h ;8253初始化

out 43h,al ;43H是8253芯片控制口的端口地址

mov dx,12h

mov ax,34dch

div word ptr [si];计算分频值,赋给ax, [si]中存放声音的频率值。

out 42h, al ;先送低8位到计数器, 42h是8253芯片通道2的端口地址

mov al, ah

out 42h, al ;后送高8位计数器

;设置8255芯片(并行I/O),控制扬声器的开/关

in al,61h ;读取8255 B端口原值

mov ah,al ;保存原值

or al,3 ;使低两位置1,以便打开开关

out 61h,al ;开扬声器,发声

... ;延时,保持时间

...

mov al, ah

out 61h, al;恢复扬声器端口原值

"翻译"乐谱

;新年好"数字化"乐谱 dataseg segment mus_freq dw 262,262,262,196 dw 330,330,330,262 dw 262,330,392,392 dw 349,330,294 dw 294,330,349,349 dw 330,294,330,262 dw 262,330,294,196 dw 247,294,262,-1 mus_time dw 3 dup(12,12,25,25),12,12,50 dw 3 dup(12,12,25,25),12,12,50 dataseg ends



音符和发音频率(Hz)的对应关系:

低音符	频率	中音符	频率	高音符	频率
1	138	1	262	1	524
2	147	2	294	2	587
3	165	3	330	3	659
4	175	4	349	4	698
5	196	5	392	5	784
6	220	6	440	6	880
7	247	7	494	7	988

演奏程序

assume cs:codeseg, ds:dataseg, ss:stackseg dataseg segment mus freq dw 262,262,262,196,330,330,330,262 dw 262,330,392,392,349,330,294 dw 294,330,349,349,330,294,330,262 dw 262,330,294,196,247,294,262,-1 mus time dw 3 dup(12,12,25,25),12,12,50 dw 3 dup(12,12,25,25),12,12,50 dataseg ends stackseg segment db 100h dup (0) stackseg ends codeseg segment start: : 主程序

mov sp, 100h mov ax, dataseg mov ds, ax lea si, mus freq lea di, mus time play: mov dx, [si] cmp dx, -1 ie end play call sound add si, 2 add di, 2 jmp play end play: mov ax, 4c00h int 21h

mov ax, stackseg mov ss, ax sound: push ax push dx push cx

mov al,0b6h out 43h,al mov dx,12h mov ax,34dch div word ptr [si] out 42h, al mov al, ah out 42h, al

;8253 芯片(定时/计数器)的设置

in al,61h mov ah,al or al,3 out 61h,al

;设置8255芯片,控制扬声器的开/关

;延时一定的时长

:恢复扬声器端口原值

рор сх pop dx pop ax ret

mov al, ah out 61h, al

mov dx, [di] wait1: mov cx, 28000 delay: nop loop delay dec dx inz wait1

codeseg ends

;子程序:演奏一个音符

;入口参数: si - 音符的频率的地址

di - 音符的音长的地址

end start