SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

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DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

19ITT204 - MICROCONTROLLER AND EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

II YEAR/ IV SEMESTER

UNIT II PERIPHERAL INTERFACING

TOPIC – 8279 Keyboard and Display Controller

OUTLINE

Keyboard/Display Controller
INTEL 8279

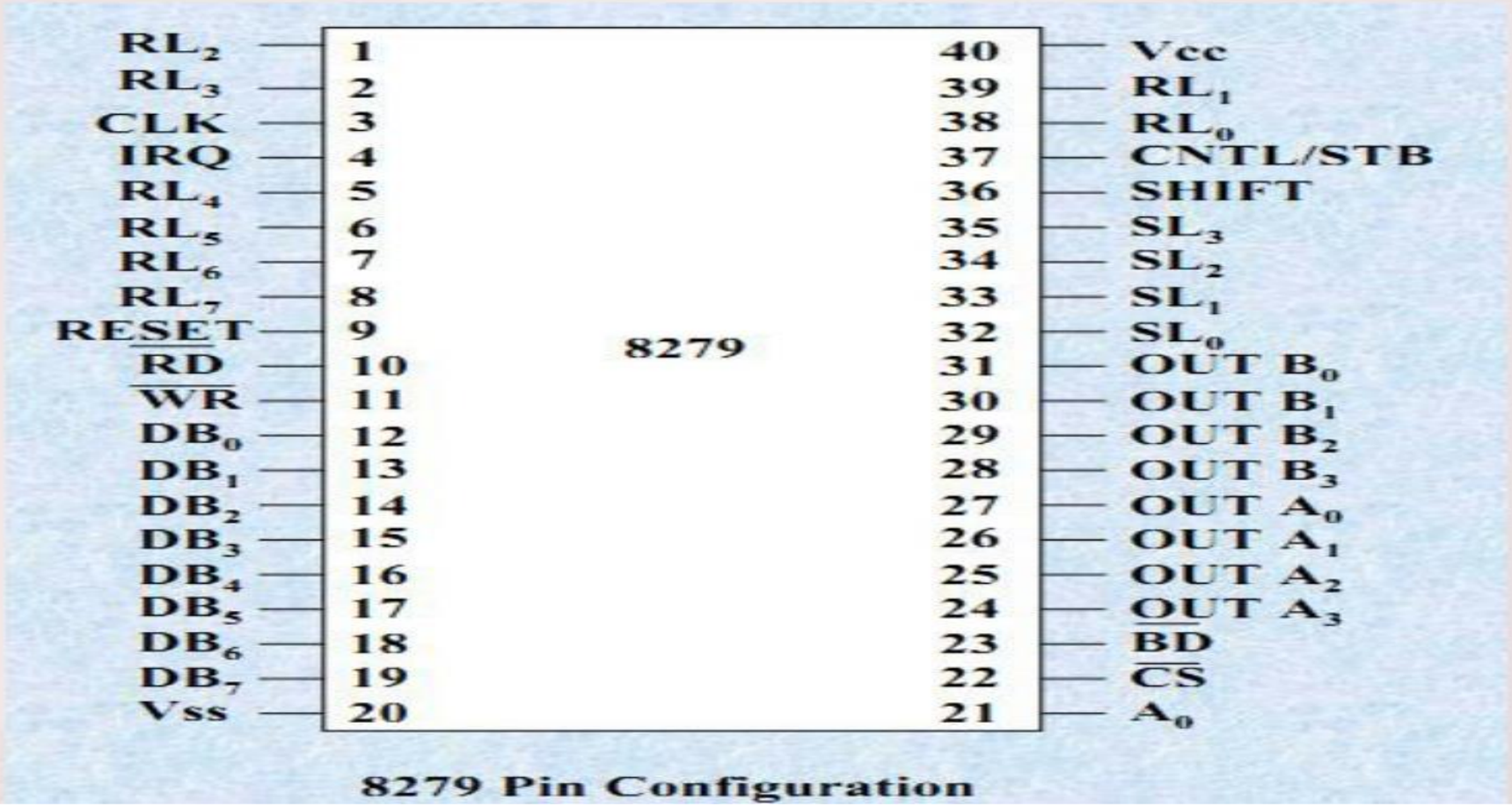
Introduction:

- Direct Memory Access (DMA) is a method of allowing data to be moved from one location to another in a computer without intervention from the central processor (CPU).
- It is also a fast way of transferring data within (and sometimes between) computer.
- The DMA I/O technique provides direct access to the memory while the microprocessor is temporarily disabled.
- The DMA controller temporarily borrows the address bus, data bus and control bus from the microprocessor and transfers the data directly from the external devices to a series of memory locations (and vice versa).

Features of 8279

- Simultaneous keyboard and display operations
- Scanned keyboard mode
- Scanned sensor mode
- 8-character keyboard FIFO
- 1 6-character display

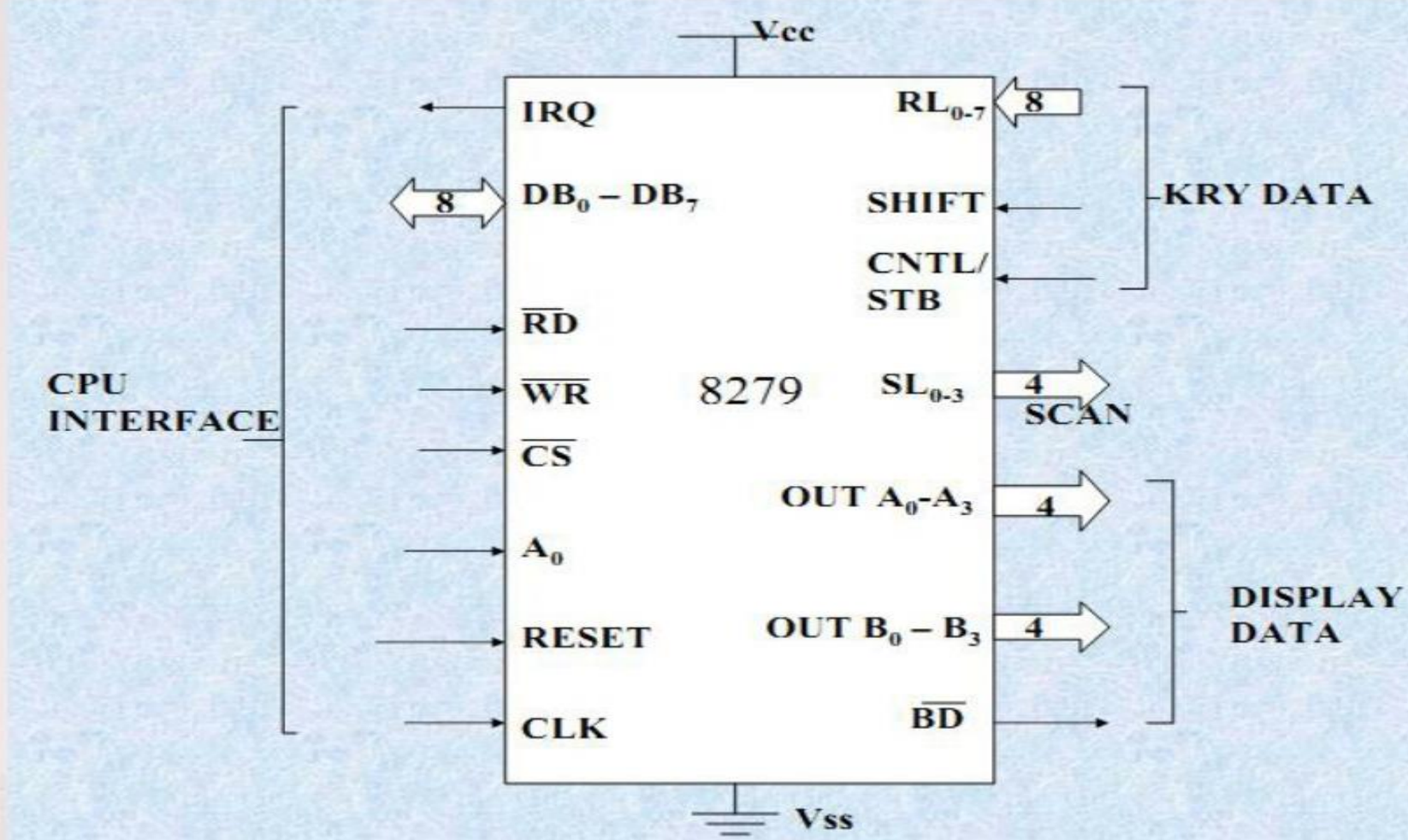
Pin Diagram

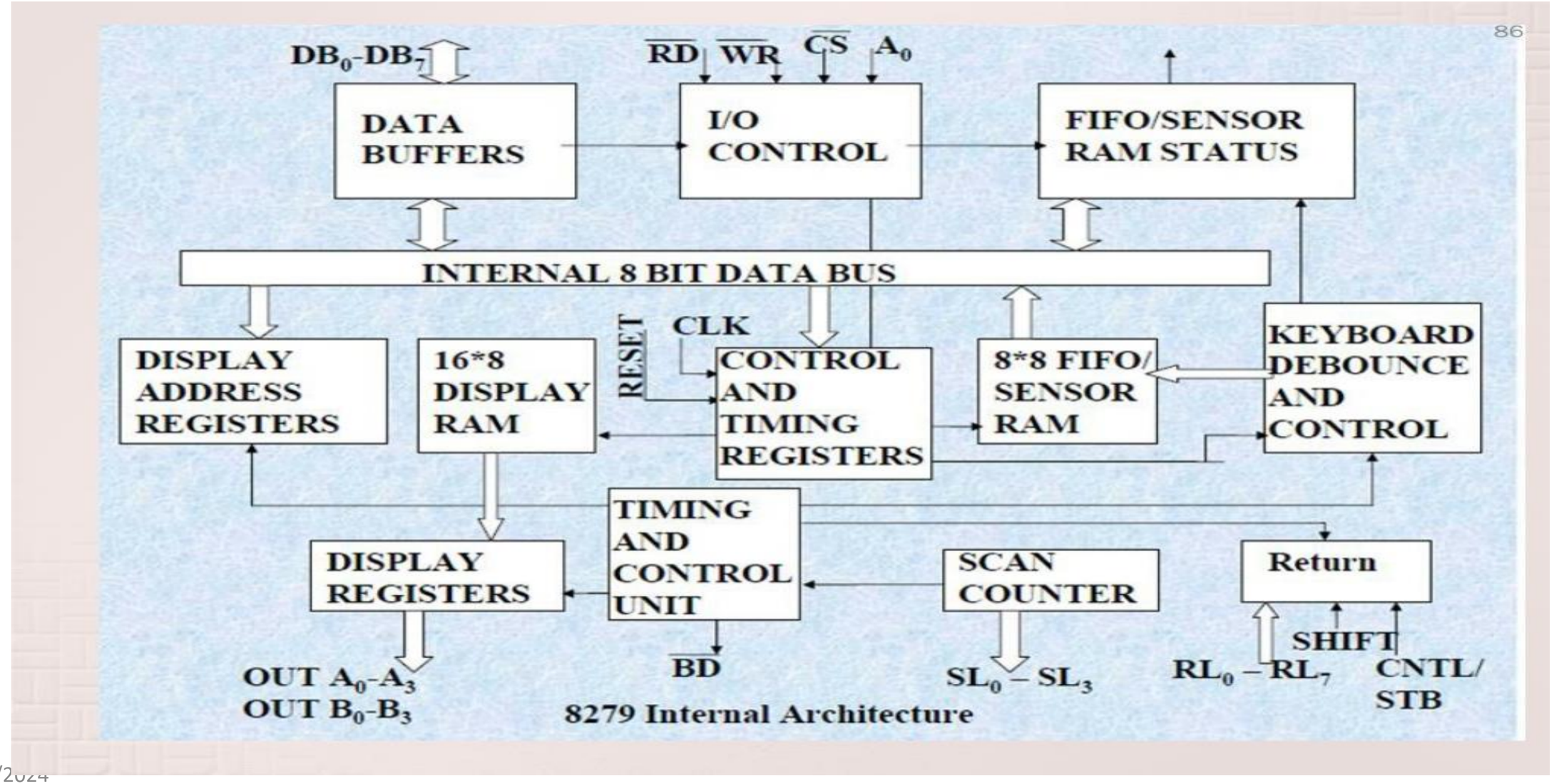


8279 Pin Configuration

4 sections

- Keyboard section
- Display section
- Scan section
- CPU interface section


Vcc
IRQ
DB0 – DB7
8
RD
WR
CS
A0
RESET
CLK
8279
RL0-7
8
SHIFT
CNTL/
STB
KRY DATA
SL0-3
4
SCAN
OUT A0-A3
4
OUT B0 – B3
4
BD
DISPLAY
DATA
CPU
INTERFACE
Vss


86
DB0-DB7
RD
WR
CS
A0
DATA BUFFERS
I/O CONTROL
FIFO/SENSOR RAM STATUS
INTERNAL 8 BIT DATA BUS
DISPLAY ADDRESS REGISTERS
16*8 DISPLAY RAM
RESET
CLK
CONTROL AND TIMING REGISTERS
8*8 FIFO/ SENSOR RAM
KEYBOARD DEBOUNCE AND CONTROL
TIMING AND CONTROL UNIT
DISPLAY REGISTERS
SCAN COUNTER
Return
SHIFT
OUT A0-A3
OUT B0-B3
BD
SL0 – SL3
RL0 – RL7
CNTL/ STB
8279 Internal Architecture

Keyboard section

- The keyboard section consists of 8 return lines RL0 - RL7 that can be used to form the columns of a keyboard matrix.
- It has two additional input : shift and control/strobe. The keys are automatically debounced.
- The two operating modes of keyboard section are 2-key lockout and N-key rollover.

- In the 2-key lockout mode, if two keys are pressed simultaneously, only the first key is recognized.
- In the N-key rollover mode simultaneous keys are recognized and their codes are stored in FIFO.
- The keyboard section also have an 8 x 8 FIFO (First In First Out) RAM.
- The FIFO can store eight key codes in the scan keyboard mode. The status of the shift key and control key are also stored along with key code. The 8279 generate an interrupt signal (IRQ)when there is an entry in FIFO.

Display section

- The display section has eight output lines divided into two groups A0-A3 and B0-B3.
- The output lines can be used either as a single group of eight lines or as two groups of four lines, in conjunction with the scan lines for a multiplexed display.
- The output lines are connected to the anodes through driver transistor in case of common cathode 7-segment LEDs.

- The cathodes are connected to scan lines through driver transistors.
- The display can be blanked by BD (low) line.
- The display section consists of 16 x 8 display RAM. The CPU can read from or write into any location of the display RAM.

Scan section

- The scan section has a scan counter and four scan lines, SL0 to SL3.
- In decoded scan mode, the output of scan lines will be similar to a 2-to-4 decoder.
- In encoded scan mode, the output of scan lines will be binary count, and so an external decoder should be used to convert the binary count to decoded output.
- The scan lines are common for keyboard and display.

CPU interface section

- The CPU interface section takes care of data transfer between 8279 and the processor.
- This section has eight bidirectional data lines DB0 to DB7 for data transfer between 8279 and CPU.
- It requires two internal address A =0 for selecting data buffer and A = 1 for selecting control register of8279.

- The control signals WR (low), RD (low), CS (low) and A0 are used for read/write to 8279.
- It has an interrupt request line IRQ, for interrupt driven data transfer with processor.
- The 8279 require an internal clock frequency of 100 kHz. This can be obtained by dividing the input clock by an internal prescaler.

Command Words of 8279

All the command words or status words are written or read with **A0 = 1 and CS = 0 to or from 8279.**

a) **Keyboard Display Mode Set :** The format of the command word to select different modes of operation of 8279 is given below with its bit definitions.

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0	0	0	D	D	K	K	K

D	D	Display modes
0	0	Eight 8-bit character Left entry
0	1	Sixteen 8-bit character left entry
1	0	Eight 8-bit character Right entry
1	1	Sixteen 8-bit character Right entry

B) Programmable clock :

- The clock for operation of 8279 is obtained by **dividing the external clock input** signal by a programmable constant called prescaler.
- **PPPPP** is a 5-bit binary constant.
- The input frequency is divided by a decimal constant ranging **from 2 to 31**, decided by the bits of an internal prescaler, PPPPP.

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0	0	1	P	P	P	P	P

c) **Read FIFO / Sensor RAM** : The format of this command is given below.

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0	1	0	AI	X	A	A	A

AI – Auto Increment Flag
AAA – Address pointer to 8 bit FIFO RAM
X- Don't care

- This word is written to set up 8279 for reading FIFO/ sensor RAM.
- In scanned keyboard mode, AI and AAA bits are of no use. The 8279 will automatically drive data bus for each subsequent read, in the same sequence, in which the data was entered.
- In sensor matrix mode, the bits AAA select one of the 8 rows of RAM.
- If AI flag is set, each successive read will be from the subsequent RAM location.

d) Read Display RAM :

This command enables a programmer to read the display RAM data.

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0	1	1	AI	A	A	A	A

- The CPU writes this command word to 8279 to prepare it for display RAM read operation.
- AI is auto increment flag and AAAA, the 4-bit address points to the 16-byte display RAM that is to be read.
- If AI=1, the address will be automatically, incremented after each read or write to the Display RAM.
- The same address counter is used for reading and writing.

d) Write Display RAM :

This command enables a programmer to write the display RAM data.

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
1	0	0	AI	A	A	A	A

AI – Auto increment Flag.
AAAA – 4 bit address for 16-bit display RAM to be written.

e) Display Write Inhibit/Blanking :

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
1	0	1	X	IW	IW	BL	BL

IW - inhibit write flag
BL - blank display bit flags

g) Clear Display RAM :

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
1	1	0	CD2	CD1	CD0	CF	CA

ENABLES CLEAR DISPLAY WHEN CD2=1

OX - All zeros (x don't care) AB=00
10 - A3-A0 =2 (0010) and B3-B0=00 (0000)
11 - All ones (AB =FF), i.e. clear RAM

- **CD2 must be 1** for enabling the clear display command.
- If CD2 = 0, the clear display command is invoked by setting **CA(CLEAR ALL) =1** and maintaining CD1, CD0 bits exactly same as above.
- If **CF(CLEAR FIFO RAM STATUS) =1**, FIFO status is cleared and IRQ line is pulled down and the sensor RAM pointer is set to row 0.
- If **CA=1. this combines the effect of CD and CF** bits.

h) End Interrupt / Error mode Set :

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
1	1	1	E	X	X	X	1

E- Error mode
X- don't care

- For the **sensor matrix mode,** this command lowers the IRQ line and enables further writing into the RAM.
- Otherwise, if a change in sensor value is detected, IRQ goes high that inhibits writing in the sensor RAM.
- For **N-Key roll over mode**, if the E bit is programmed to be '1', the 8279 operates in special Error mode

THANK YOU