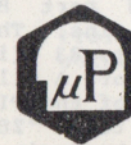


## Micro-Professor Application Note

— DOC. NO. MPF-I-02-210A —

# MPF-I AS A TRAFFIC LIGHT CONTROLLER

An Application Example of Z80-PIO.



### MULTITECH INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

OFFICE : 977, MIN SHEN E. ROAD, TAIPEI, 105, TAIWAN, R.O.C.  
TEL: (02)769-1225 (10 LINES) TELEX: 23756 MULTIC  
FACTORY: 5, TECHNOLOGY ROAD III  
HSINCHU SCIENCE-BASED INDUSTRIAL PARK,  
HSINCHU, TAIWAN, 300, R.O.C.  
TEL: (035)775102 (3 LINES)

US\$1.00



**Purpose:** Use PIO for traffic light control

**Required Equipment:** A PIO chip, a 75492, three LED lamps (one in green, one in red, and one in yellow), three resistors, and some wire.

You are required to use the necessary devices to make the hardware connections in accordance with the diagram shown below:

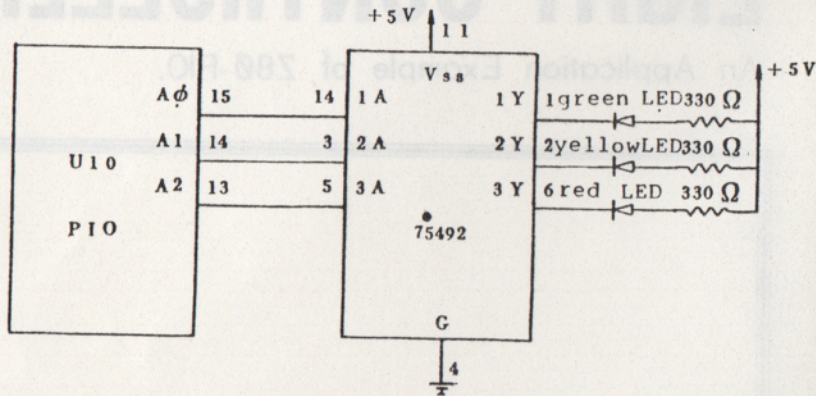


fig A

**Experiment Explanation:**

- The PIO is a 40-pin large-scale integrated circuit (LSI) especially designed to provide TTL compatible interface between peripheral devices and the Z80 CPU. The CPU can configure the Z80-PIO to interface with a wide range of peripheral devices with no other external logic required. Typical peripheral devices that are fully compatible with the Z80-CPU include most keyboard, paper tape readers and punches, printers, and PROM programmers, etc. It is programmable. The PIO has two I/O ports--port A and port B. Each port is connected to eight pins. The addresses of the PIO are from 80 to 83 (in hexadecimal). In this experiment, port A will be used. For detailed description of the PIO and its operation, refer to "Z80 Microprocessor Programming and Interfacing, Book 2" by Nichols, Rony, published by Black-sburg; or Z80 Handbook.

- Each of the two ports of the PIO has four modes of operation; namely, byte output, byte input, byte bidirectional bus, and bit control mode. The mode of operation must be established by writing a control word to the PIO in the following format:

D7	D6	mode of operation
φ	φ	Byte output
φ	1	Byte input
1	φ	Byte bidirectional
1	1	Bit control

fig B

We can change the contents of bit D7 and D6 to form a control word in order to change the mode of operation of port A.

- In this experiment, the mode of operation of port A is byte output. Thus, the contents of bit D7 and D6 should be zero, and the contents of bit D3 through bit D0 should be one. The contents of bit D5 and D4 make no difference to the control word.

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
M1	Mφ	x	x	1	1	1	1

control word

- Of the four addresses of PIO, two addresses are assigned to port A--80H is used as the data port of port A, and 82H is used as the control port of port A. Since we use port A in its byte output mode, the control word is set 00001111(binary) (or 0FH). The value of the control word should be sent to the control port of Port A to set Port A to its byte output mode.



5. We use the bit 0 (A0) of Port A to control the green light, A1 to control the yellow light, and A2 to control the red light. To illuminate the red light, the value 01 should be sent to the data port of PIO (whose address is 80H). By sending 01H to the data port of PIO, the eight bits on the Port A will become

```
A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 A1 A0
 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  1
```

The 75492 will convert the input from A0 to low, so the output at pin 1Y of 75492 is low. This will cause the electrical current to flow from the resistor to the green LED lamp.

To illuminate the yellow LED, the byte (02H) should be sent to the data port of the PIO. This byte will cause the A1 high and 2Y low. To illuminate the red lamp, the byte (04H) is sent to the data port of the PIO.

6. For how long will a lamp be illuminated? This is controlled by time delay subroutines--DELAY, DELAY1, and DELAY2.

Since the MPF-I operates at 1.79MHz, a T state is 0.56 micro-seconds. Therefore, the time delay achieved by the DELAY subroutine is

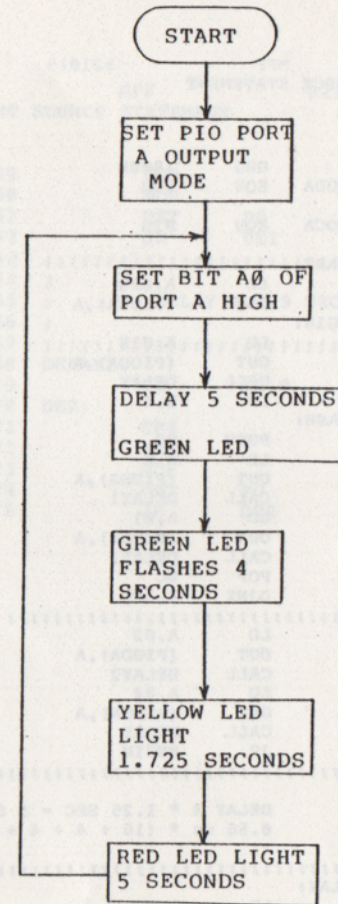
$$0.56 \text{ micro-seconds} \times (7+4[10+(16+4+4+10) \times 65536+4+12]-5+10)=4.9912867 \text{ sec}$$

And the time delay for DELAY1 is

$$0.56 \times [10+(16+4+4+11+12) \times 19000]=0.5000856 \text{ sec}$$

The time delay for DELAY2 is

$$0.56 \times [10+(16+4+4+11+12) \times 65536]=1.7249131 \text{ sec}$$





LOC	OBJ CODE M	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
1800		1	
		2	ORG 1800H
		3	PIODA EQU 80H ;DATA PORT OF PIO CHANNEL A
		4	PIOCA EQU 82H ;CONTROL PORT OF PIO CHANNEL A
		5	START:
1800	3E0F	6	LD A,0FH
1802	D382	7	OUT (PIOCA),A ;PIO PORT A OUTPUT MODE
		8	BEGIN:
1804	3E01	9	LD A,01H
1806	D380	10	OUT (PIODA),A ;GREEN LED LIGHT
1808	CD3018	11	CALL DELAY ;DELAY 5 SEC
180B	0604	12	LD B,4
		13	FLASH:
180D	C5	14	PUSH BC
180E	3E00	15	LD A,0
1810	D380	16	OUT (PIODA),A ;FLASH 4 SEC
1812	CD4018	17	CALL DELAY1
1815	3E01	18	LD A,01
1817	D380	19	OUT (PIODA),A
1819	CD4018	20	CALL DELAY1
181C	C1	21	POP BC
181D	10EE	22	DJNZ FLASH
		23	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
181F	3E02	24	LD A,02
1821	D380	25	OUT (PIODA),A ;YELLOW LED LIGHT
1823	CD4A18	26	CALL DELAY2 ;1.725 SEC
1826	3E04	27	LD A,04
1828	D380	28	OUT (PIODA),A ;RED LED LIGHT
182A	CD3018	29	CALL DELAY ;5 SEC
182D	C30418	30	JP BEGIN
		31	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
		32	;
		33	; DELAY 4 * 1.25 SEC = 5 SEC SUBROUTINE
		34	; 0.56 us * (16 + 4 + 4 + 10) * 65536 =1.25 SEC
		35	;
		36	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
		37	DELAY:
1830	1604	38	LD D,4 ; 7T
		39	DELX:
1832	010000	40	LD BC,0 ; 10T
		41	DE0:
1835	EDA1	42	CPI ; 16T
1837	00	43	NOP ; 4T
1838	00	44	NOP ; 4T
1839	EA3518	45	JP PE,DE0 ; 10T
183C	15	46	DEC D
183D	20F3	47	JR NZ,DELX
183F	C9	48	RET
		49	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
		50	;
		51	; DELAY 0.5 SEC SUBROUTINE
		52	; 0.56 us * (16 + 4 + 4 + 11 + 12) * 19000 =0.5 SEC
		53	;
		54	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
		55	DELAY1:
1840	01384A	56	LD BC,4A38H
		57	DEL:
1843	EDA1	58	CPI

LOC	OBJ CODE M	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
1845	00	59	NOP
1846	00	60	NOP
1847	E0	61	RET PO
1848	18F9	62	JR DEL
		63	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
		64	;
		65	; DELAY 1.725 SEC SUBROUTINE
		66	;
		67	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
		68	DELAY2:
184A	010000	69	LD BC,0
		70	DE2:
184D	EDA1	71	CPI
184F	00	72	NOP
1850	00	73	NOP
1851	E0	74	RET PO
1852	18F9	75	JR DE2