



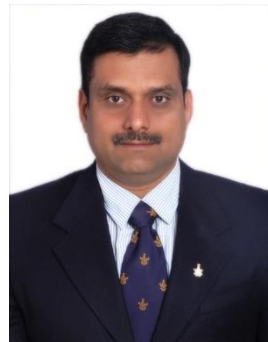
# **Microprocessors and Interfaces: 2021-22**

## **Lecture 27 :**

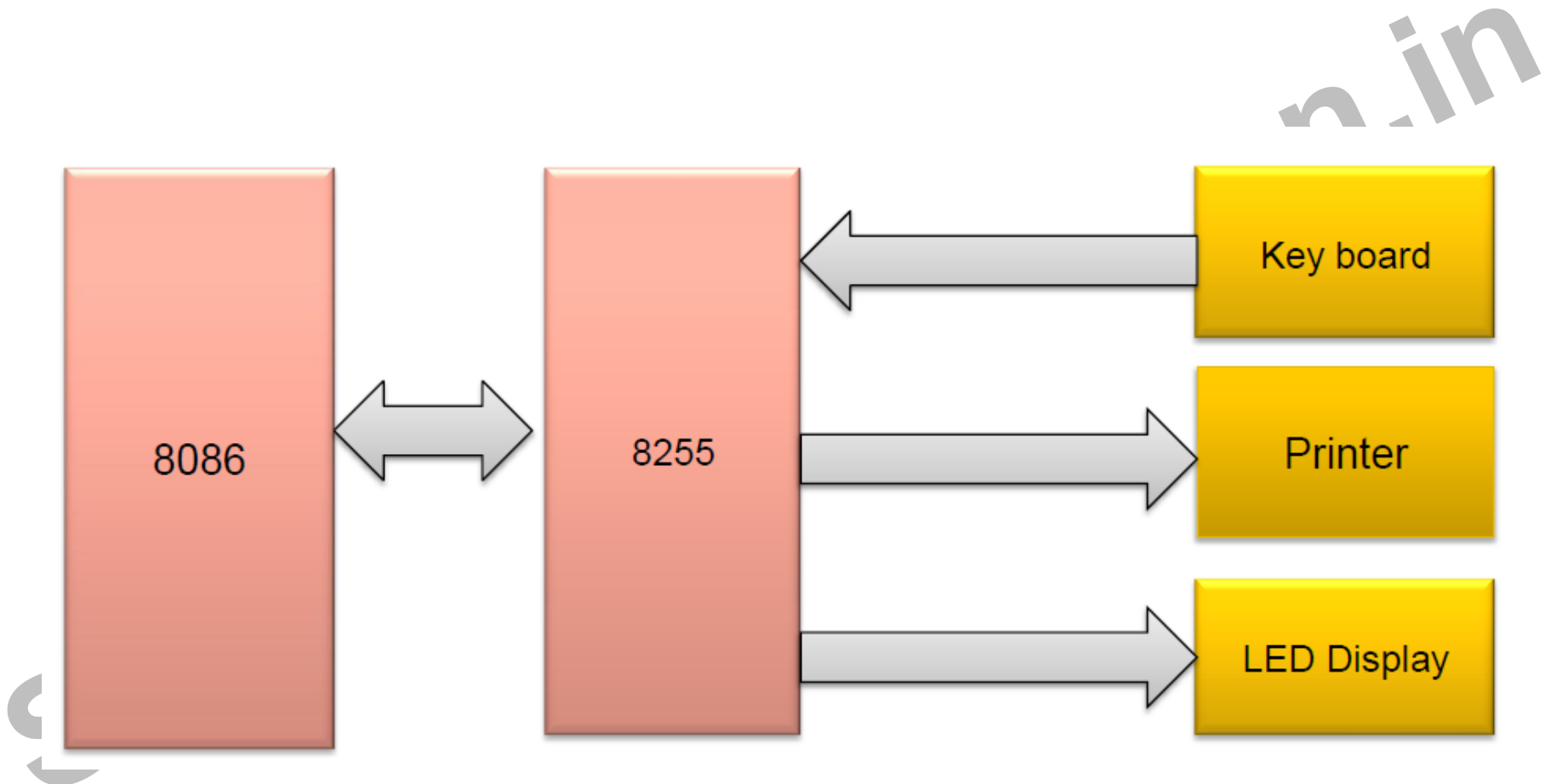
### **8255 Programmable Peripheral Interface**

#### **Part:1**

**By Dr. Sanjay Vidhyadharan**



# 8255- PPI



# 8255- PPI

Intel has developed several peripheral control chips for 80x86 family

–provide complete I/O interface to x86 chip

## 8255 PPI

PPI provides 3, 8-bit I/O ports (A, B and C) in one package  
Chip can be directly interfaced to the data bus of 8086.

## Other Peripheral Devices

8253/8254 –Programmable Interval Timer (PIT)

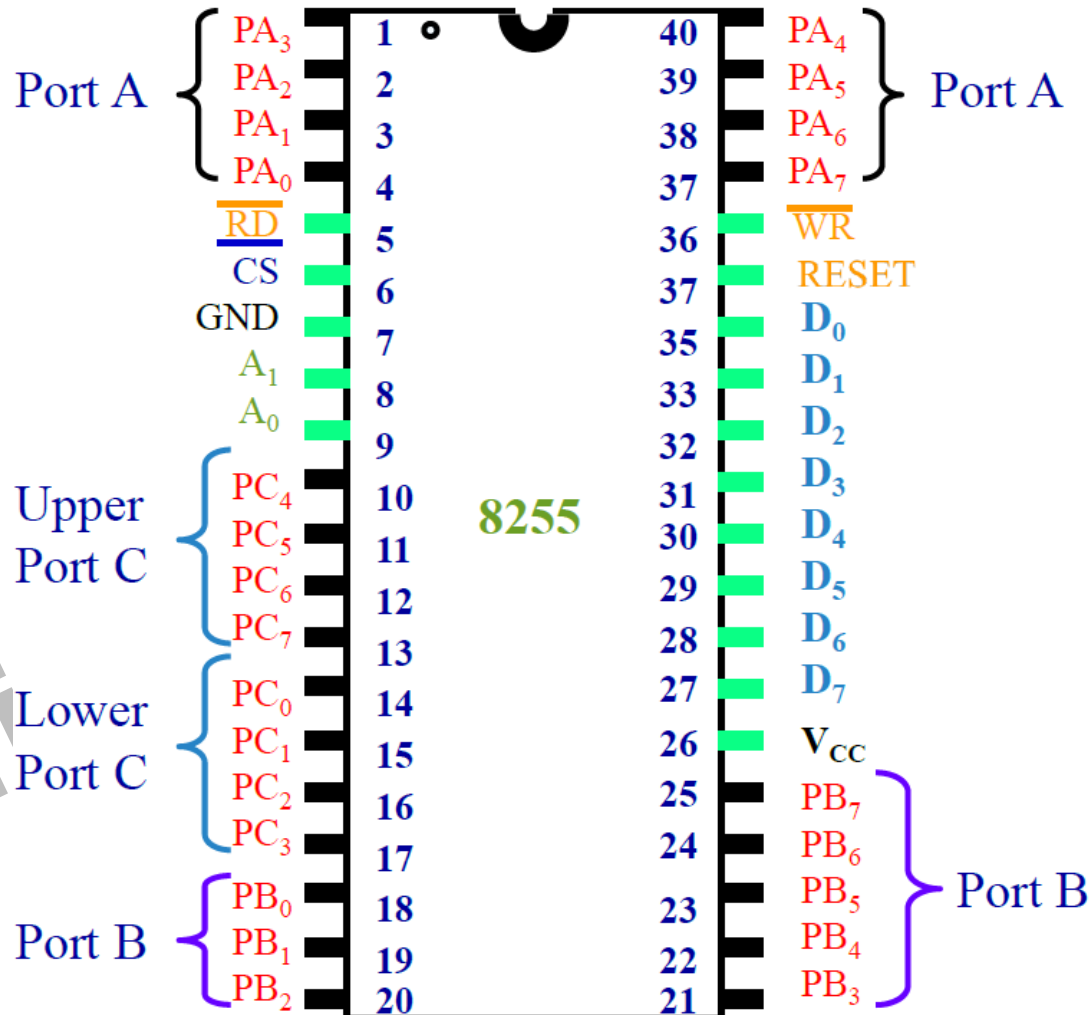
8259 –Programmable Interrupt Controller (PIC)

8237 –Direct memory Access Controller (DMAC)

# 8255- PPI

- 82C55 **programmable peripheral interface (PPI)** is a popular, low-cost interface component
- The PPI has **24 pins for I/O**, programmable in groups of 8/12 pins (Group A ,B,C)
- The groups operate in three distinct modes of operation (Mode 0, Mode 1 and Mode 2)
- The 82C55 (CMOS version) requires **wait states** if operated with a processor using higher than an 8 MHz clock.

# Pin Diagram of 8255



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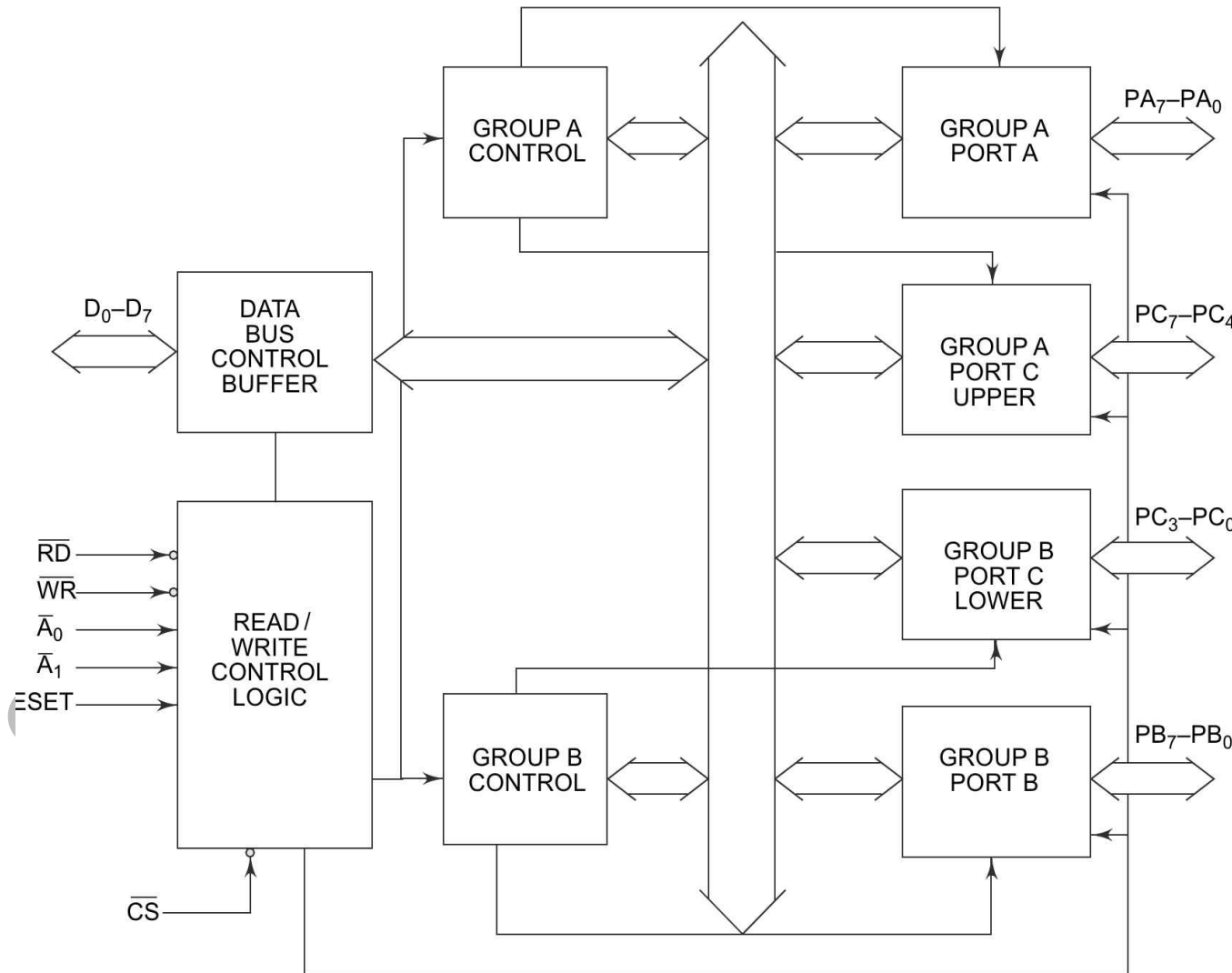
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# Selection of ports

CS'	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>	Selected
0	0	0	Port A
0	0	1	Port B
0	1	0	Port C
0	1	1	Control Register
1	X	X	8255 Not Selected

**Selecting Port / Programming 8255**

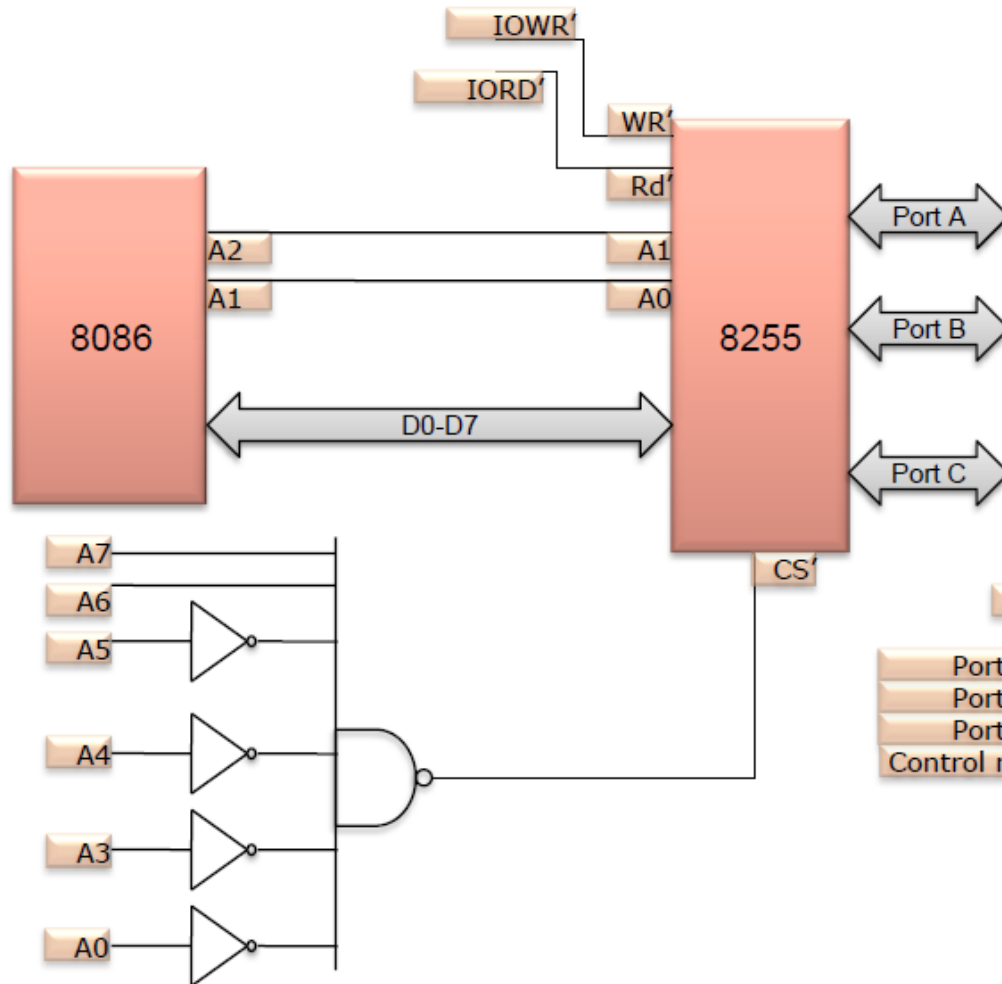
# Internal block diagram of 8255



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$2^{14} = 16K$   
**8255 can be connected**  
**Mode 0: 3 ports per 8255**  
**Mode 1/2 : 2 ports per 8255**

# Interfacing with 8086



Programming 8255  
 MOV DX 0FFF6h;  
 MOV AL 80h;  
 OUT DX AL;

Port A  
 MOV DX 0FFF0h;  
 OUT DX AL;

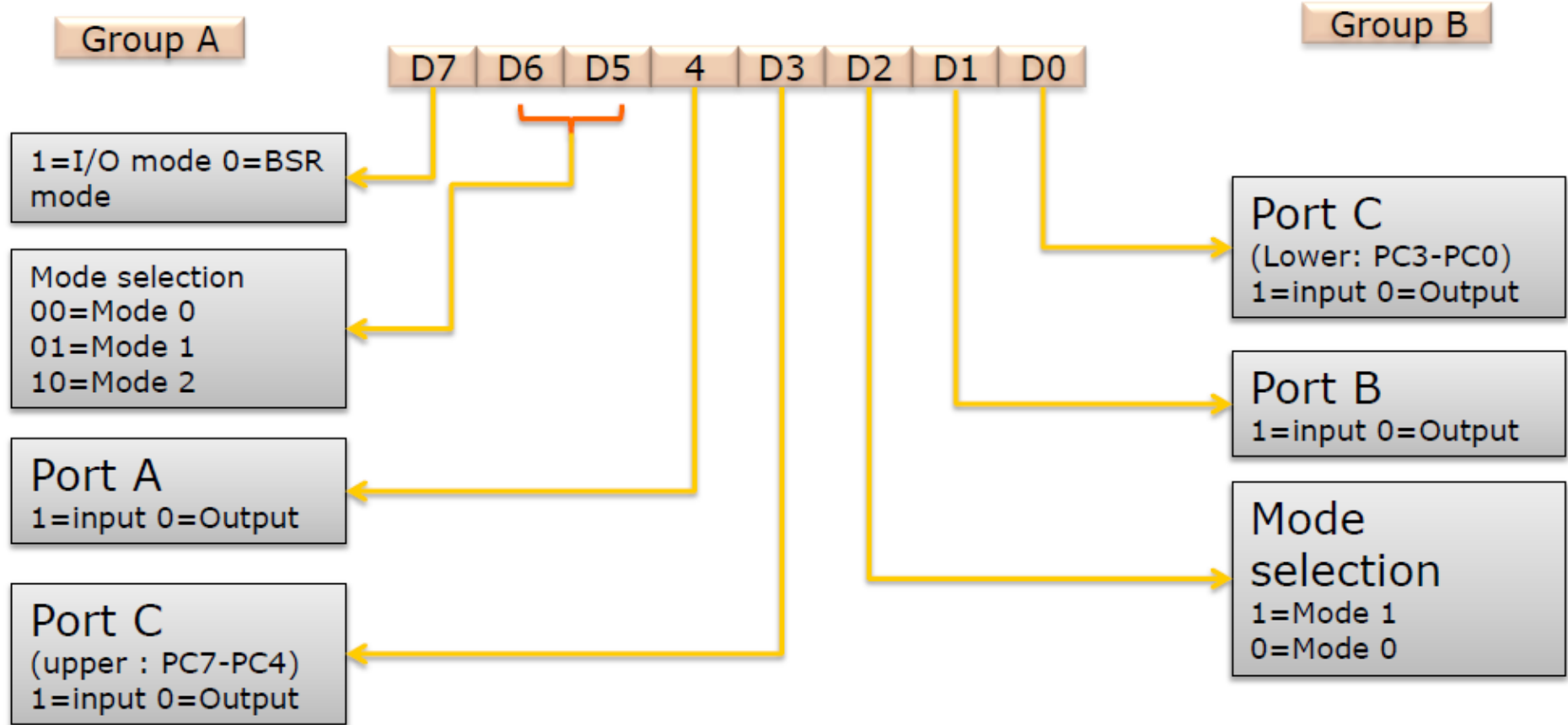
Port addresses	
Port A	C0
Port B	C2
Port C	C4
Control register	C6

Port B  
 MOV DX 0FFF2h;  
 OUT DX AL;

Port C  
 MOV DX 0FFF4h;  
 OUT DX AL;



# Control word Format

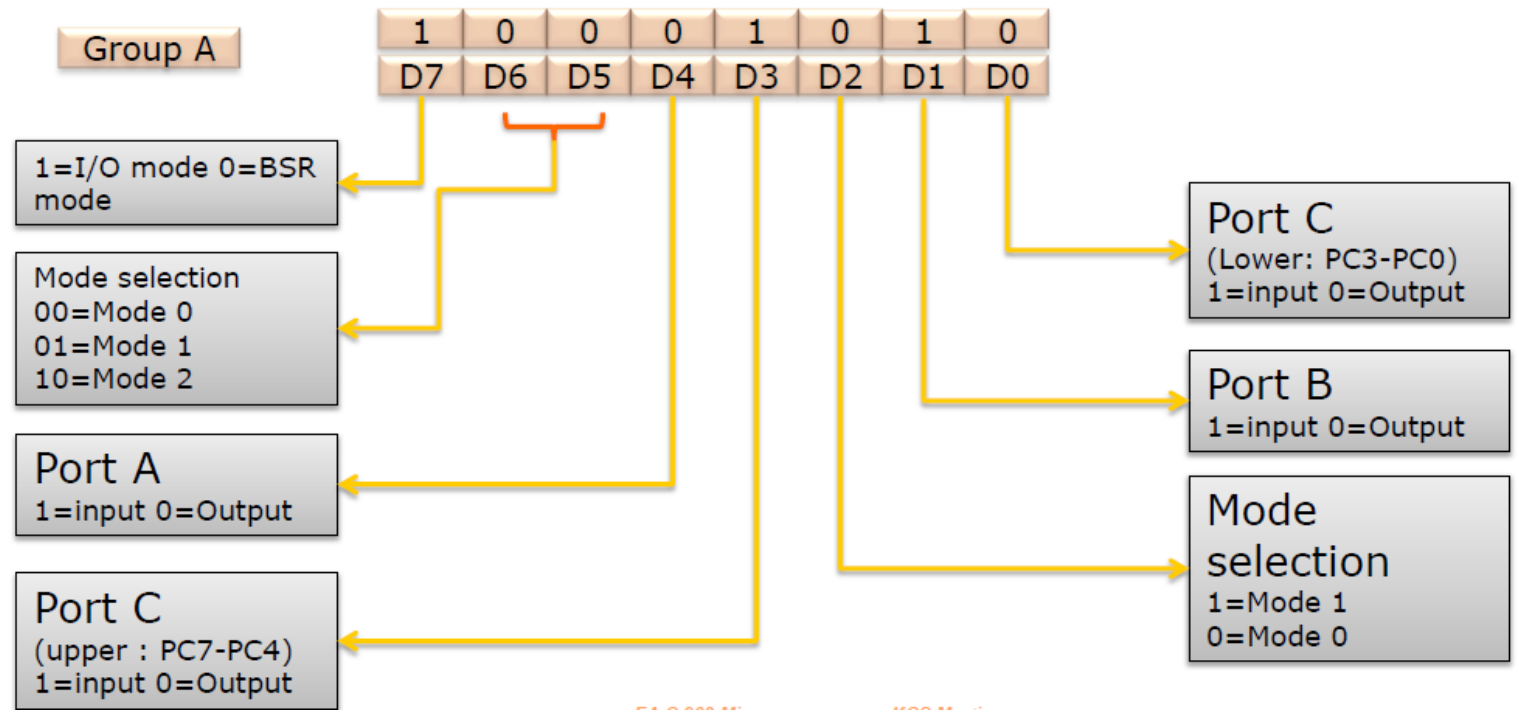


# Control word Format

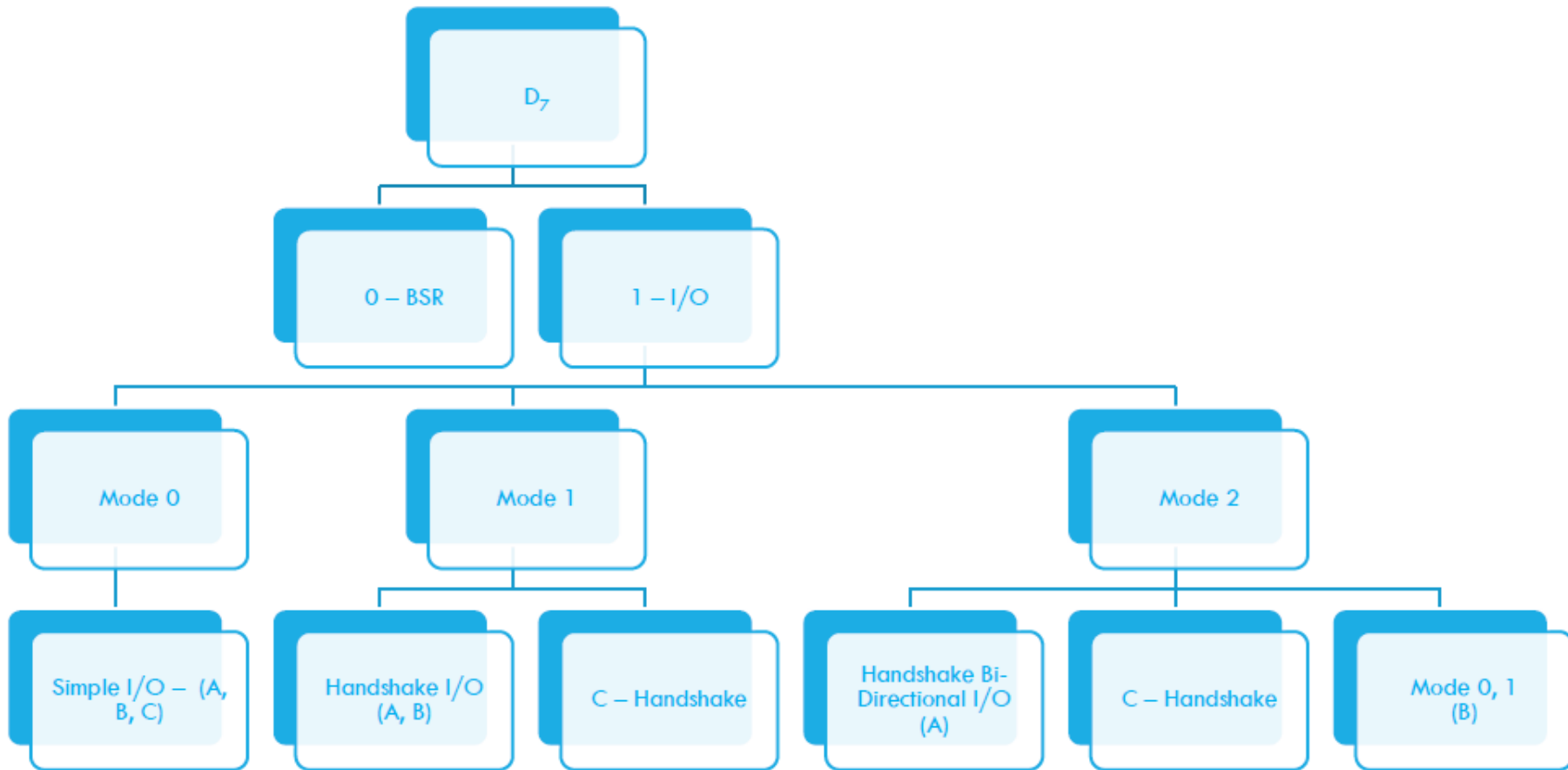
D <sub>7</sub>	D <sub>6</sub>	D <sub>5</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>0</sub>
	<b>Port A Mode</b>		<b>Port A</b>	<b>Port C Upper</b>	<b>Port B Mode</b>	<b>Port</b>	<b>Port C Lower</b>
Always 1 for I/O Mode	0 0 - Mode 0 0 1 - Mode 1 1 x - Mode 2		1 - I/P 0 - O/P	1 - I/P 0 - O/P	0 - Mode 0 1 - Mode 1	1 - I/P 0 - O/P	1 - I/P 0 - O/P
	<b>Group A</b>				<b>Group B</b>		

# Example

Configure the ports of an 8255 chip in **mode 0**, with Port B and Port C upper (PCU) as inputs and Port A and Port C lower (PCL) as outputs.



# Modes of operation of 8255





**Thank You**