

The EF6821 Peripheral Interface Adapter provides the universal means of interfacing peripheral equipment to the 6800 family of microprocessors. This device is capable of interfacing the MPU to peripherals through two 8-bit bidirectional peripheral data buses and four control lines. No external logic is required for interfacing to most peripheral devices.

The functional configuration of the PIA is programmed by the MPU during system initialization. Each of the peripheral data lines can be programmed to act as an input or output, and each of the four control/interrupt lines may be programmed for one of several control modes. This allows a high degree of flexibility in the overall operation of the interface.

- 8-Bit Bidirectional Data Bus for Communication with the MPU
- Two Bidirectional 8-Bit Buses for Interface to Peripherals
- Two Programmable Control Registers
- Two Programmable Data Direction Registers
- Four Individually-Controlled Interrupt Input Lines; Two Usable as Peripheral Control Outputs
- Handshake Control Logic for Input and Output Peripheral Operation
- High-Impedance Three-State and Direct Transistor Drive Peripheral Lines
- Program Controlled Interrupt and Interrupt Disable Capability
- CMOS Drive Capability on Side A Peripheral Lines
- Two TTL Drive Capability on All A and B Side Buffers
- TTL-Compatible
- Static Operation
- Three available versions : EF6821 (1.0 MHz)  
EF68A21 (1.5 MHz)  
EF68B21 (2.0 MHz)

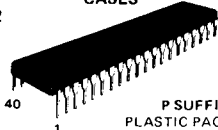
### MOS

(IN-CHANNEL, SILICON-GATE,  
DEPLETION LOAD)

### PERIPHERAL INTERFACE ADAPTER

**CASES**

**CB-182**




**P SUFFIX**  
PLASTIC PACKAGE

**ALSO AVAILABLE**

**J SUFFIX**  
CERDIP PACKAGE


**C SUFFIX**  
CERAMIC PACKAGE

**CB-521**



**FN SUFFIX**  
PLCC 44

**CB-708**



**E SUFFIX**  
LCCC 44

Hi-Rel versions available - See chapter 9

### PIN ASSIGNMENT

VSS	1	40	CA1
PA0	2	39	CA2
PA1	3	38	IRQA
PA2	4	37	IROB
PA3	5	36	RS0
PA4	6	35	RS1
PA5	7	34	RESET
PA6	8	33	D0
PA7	9	32	D1
PB0	10	31	D2
PB1	11	30	D3
PB2	12	29	D4
PB3	13	28	D5
PB4	14	27	D6
PB5	15	26	D7
PB6	16	25	E
PB7	17	24	CS1
CB1	18	23	CS2
CB2	19	22	CS0
VCC	20	21	IR1/2A

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	-0.3 to +7.0	V
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$	-0.3 to +7.0	V
Operating Temperature Range EF6821, EF68A21, EF68B21 EF6821, EF68A21, EF68B21 V suffix EF6821, EF68A21, M suffix	$T_A$	$T_L$ to $T_H$ 0 to 70 -40 to +85 -55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	-55 to +150	°C

This device contains circuitry to protect the inputs against damage due to high static voltages or electric fields; however, it is advised that normal precautions be taken to avoid applications of any voltage higher than maximum rated voltages to this high-impedance circuit. For proper operation it is recommended that  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{OUT}$  be constrained to the range  $GND \leq (V_{IN} \text{ or } V_{OUT}) \leq V_{CC}$ . Unused inputs must always be tied to an appropriate logic voltage level (e.g., either GND or  $V_{CC}$ ).

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Thermal Resistance Ceramic Plastic Cerdip PLCC	$\theta_{JA}$	50 100 60 100	°C/W

## POWER CONSIDERATIONS

The average chip-junction temperature,  $T_J$ , in °C can be obtained from:

$$T_J = T_A + (P_D \cdot \theta_{JA}) \quad (1)$$

Where:

$T_A$  = Ambient Temperature, °C

$\theta_{JA}$  = Package Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient, °C/W

$P_D$  =  $P_{INT} + P_{PORT}$

$P_{INT}$  =  $I_{CC} \times V_{CC}$ , Watts — Chip Internal Power

$P_{PORT}$  = Port Power Dissipation, Watts — User Determined

For most applications  $P_{PORT} \ll P_{INT}$  and can be neglected.  $P_{PORT}$  may become significant if the device is configured to drive Darlington bases or sink LED loads.

An approximate relationship between  $P_D$  and  $T_J$  (if  $P_{PORT}$  is neglected) is:

$$P_D = K + (T_J + 273^\circ\text{C}) \quad (2)$$

Solving equations 1 and 2 for K gives:

$$K = P_D \cdot (T_A + 273^\circ\text{C}) + \theta_{JA} \cdot P_D^2 \quad (3)$$

Where K is a constant pertaining to the particular part. K can be determined from equation 3 by measuring  $P_D$  (at equilibrium) for a known  $T_A$ . Using this value of K the values of  $P_D$  and  $T_J$  can be obtained by solving equations (1) and (2) iteratively for any value of  $T_A$ .

## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ Vdc} \pm 5\%$ , $V_{SS} = 0$ , $T_A = T_L$ to $T_H$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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### BUS CONTROL INPUTS (R/W, Enable, RESET, RS0, RS1, CS0, CS1, CS2)

Input High Voltage	$V_{IH}$	$V_{SS} + 2.0$	—	$V_{CC}$	V
Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL}$	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	—	$V_{SS} + 0.8$	V
Input Leakage Current ( $V_{IN} = 0$ to 5.25 V)	$I_{IN}$	—	1.0	2.5	µA
Capacitance ( $V_{IN} = 0$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{IN}$	—	—	7.5	pF

### INTERRUPT OUTPUTS (IRQA, IRQB)

Output Low Voltage ( $I_{Load} = 1.6 \text{ mA}$ )	$V_{OL}$	—	—	$V_{SS} + 0.4$	V
Hi-Z Output Leakage Current	$I_{OZ}$	—	1.0	10	µA
Capacitance ( $V_{IN} = 0$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{OUT}$	—	—	5.0	pF

### DATA BUS (D0-D7)

Input High Voltage	$V_{IH}$	$V_{SS} + 2.0$	—	$V_{CC}$	V
Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL}$	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	—	$V_{SS} + 0.8$	V
Hi-Z Input Leakage Current ( $V_{IN} = 0.4$ to 2.4 V)	$I_{IZ}$	—	2.0	10	µA
Output High Voltage ( $I_{Load} = -205 \text{ µA}$ )	$V_{OH}$	$V_{SS} + 2.4$	—	—	V
Output Low Voltage ( $I_{Load} = 1.6 \text{ mA}$ )	$V_{OL}$	—	—	$V_{SS} + 0.4$	V
Capacitance ( $V_{IN} = 0$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ )	$C_{IN}$	—	—	12.5	pF

# DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

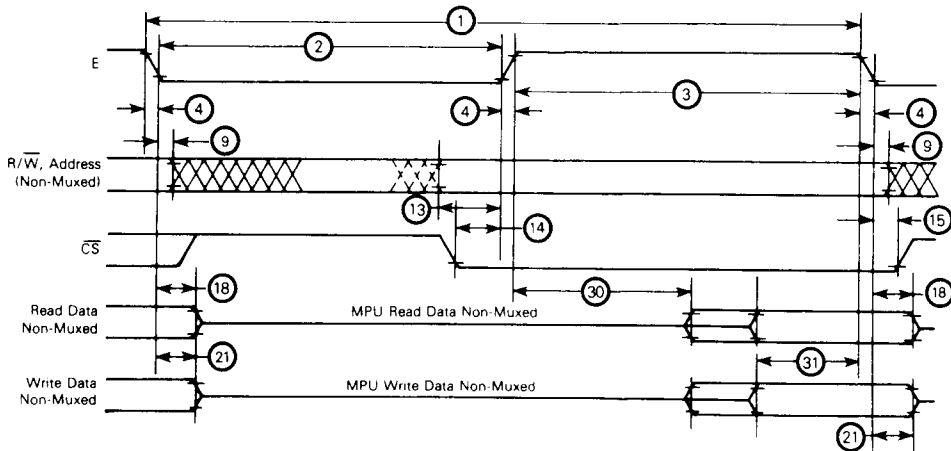
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>PERIPHERAL BUS (PA0-PA7, PB0-PB7, CA1, CA2, CB1, CB2)</b>					
Input Leakage Current ( $V_{IN} = 0$ to $5.25$ V) R/W, RESET, RS0, RS1, CS0, CS1, CS2, CA1, CB1, Enable	$I_{IN}$	—	1.0	2.5	$\mu$ A
Hi-Z Input Leakage Current ( $V_{IN} = 0.4$ to $2.4$ V)	$I_{IZ}$	—	2.0	10	$\mu$ A
Input High Current ( $V_{IH} = 2.4$ V)	$I_{IH}$	— 200	— 400	—	$\mu$ A
Darlington Drive Current ( $V_O = 1.5$ V)	$I_{OH}$	— 1.0	—	— 10	mA
Input Low Current ( $V_{IL} = 0.4$ V)	$I_{IL}$	—	— 1.3	— 2.4	mA
Output High Voltage ( $I_{Load} = -200 \mu$ A) ( $I_{Load} = -10 \mu$ A) PA0-PA7, PB0-PB7, CA2, CB2 PA0-PA7, CA2	$V_{OH}$	$V_{SS} + 2.4$ $V_{CC} - 1.0$	—	—	V
Output Low Voltage ( $I_{Load} = 3.2$ mA)	$V_{OL}$	—	—	$V_{SS} + 0.4$	V
Capacitance ( $V_{IN} = 0$ , $T_A = 25^\circ$ C, $f = 1.0$ MHz)	$C_{in}$	—	—	10	pF
<b>POWER REQUIREMENTS</b>					
Internal Power Dissipation (Measured at $T_L = 0^\circ$ C)	$P_{INT}$	—	—	550	mW

## BUS TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (See Notes 1 and 2)

Ident. Number	Characteristic	Symbol	EF6821		EF68A21		EF68B21		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
1	Cycle Time	$t_{cyc}$	1.0	10	0.67	10	0.5	10	$\mu$ s
2	Pulse Width, E Low	$PW_{EL}$	430	—	280	—	210	—	ns
3	Pulse Width, E High	$PW_{EH}$	450	—	280	—	220	—	ns
4	Clock Rise and Fall Time	$t_r, t_f$	—	25	—	25	—	20	ns
9	Address Hold Time	$t_{AH}$	10	—	10	—	10	—	ns
13	Address Setup Time Before E	$t_{AS}$	80	—	60	—	40	—	ns
14	Chip Select Setup Time Before E	$t_{CS}$	80	—	60	—	40	—	ns
15	Chip Select Hold Time	$t_{CH}$	10	—	10	—	10	—	ns
18	Read Data Hold Time	$t_{DHR}$	20	50*	20	50*	20	50*	ns
21	Write Data Hold Time	$t_{DHW}$	10	—	10	—	10	—	ns
30	Output Data Delay Time	$t_{DDR}$	—	290	—	180	—	150	ns
31	Input Data Setup Time	$t_{DSW}$	165	—	80	—	60	—	ns

\*The data bus output buffers are no longer sourcing or sinking current by  $t_{DHRmax}$  (High Impedance).

FIGURE 1 — BUS TIMING



### Notes:

- Voltage levels shown are  $V_L \leq 0.4$  V,  $V_H \geq 2.4$  V, unless otherwise specified.
- Measurement points shown are 0.8 V and 2.0 V, unless otherwise specified.

Characteristic	Symbol	EF6821		EF68A21		EF68B21		Unit	Reference Fig. No.
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max		
Data Setup Time	$t_{PDS}$	200	—	135	—	100	—	ns	6
Data Hold Time	$t_{PDH}$	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns	6
Delay Time, Enable Negative Transition to CA2 Negative Transition	$t_{CA2}$	—	1.0	—	0.670	—	0.500	$\mu\text{s}$	3, 7, 8
Delay Time, Enable Negative Transition to CA2 Positive Transition	$t_{RS1}$	—	1.0	—	0.670	—	0.500	$\mu\text{s}$	3, 7
Rise and Fall Times for CA1 and CA2 Input Signals	$t_r, t_f$	—	1.0	—	1.0	—	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$	8
Delay Time from CA1 Active Transition to CA2 Positive Transition	$t_{RS2}$	—	2.0	—	1.35	—	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$	3, 8
Delay Time, Enable Negative Transition to Data Valid	$t_{PDV}$	—	1.0	—	0.670	—	0.5	$\mu\text{s}$	3, 9, 10
Delay Time, Enable Negative Transition to CMOS Data Valid PA0-PA7, CA2	$t_{CMOS}$	—	2.0	—	1.35	—	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$	4, 9
Delay Time, Enable Positive Transition to CB2 Negative Transition	$t_{CB2}$	—	1.0	—	0.670	—	0.5	$\mu\text{s}$	3, 11, 12
Delay Time, Data Valid to CB2 Negative Transition	$t_{DC}$	20	—	20	—	20	—	ns	3, 10
Delay Time, Enable Positive Transition to CB2 Positive Transition	$t_{RS1}$	—	1.0	—	0.670	—	0.5	$\mu\text{s}$	3, 11
Control Output Pulse Width, CA2/CB2	$PW_{CT}$	500	—	375	—	250	—	ns	3, 11
Rise and Fall Time for CB1 and CB2 Input Signals	$t_r, t_f$	—	1.0	—	1.0	—	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$	12
Delay Time, CB1 Active Transition to CB2 Positive Transition	$t_{RS2}$	—	2.0	—	1.35	—	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$	3, 12
Interrupt Release Time, $\overline{\text{IROA}}$ and $\overline{\text{IROB}}$	$t_{IR}$	—	1.60	—	1.10	—	0.85	$\mu\text{s}$	5, 14
Interrupt Response Time	$t_{RS3}$	—	1.0	—	1.0	—	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$	5, 13
Interrupt Input Pulse Time	$PW_I$	500	—	500	—	500	—	ns	13
RESET Low Time*	$t_{RL}$	1.0	—	0.66	—	0.5	—	$\mu\text{s}$	15

\*The RESET line must be high a minimum of 1.0  $\mu\text{s}$  before addressing the PIA.

FIGURE 2 — BUS TIMING TEST LOADS

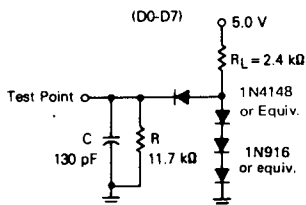


FIGURE 4 — CMOS EQUIVALENT TEST LOAD

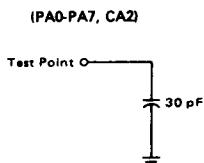


FIGURE 3 — TTL EQUIVALENT TEST LOAD

(PA0-PA7, PB0-PB7, CA2, CB2)

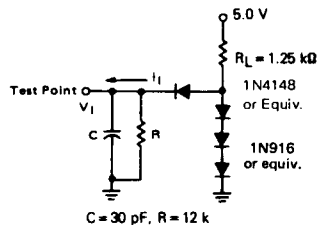
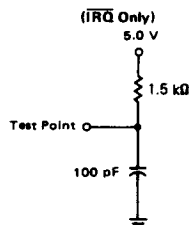
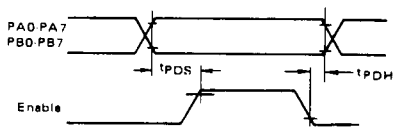


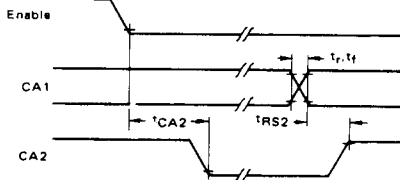
FIGURE 5 — NMOS EQUIVALENT TEST LOAD



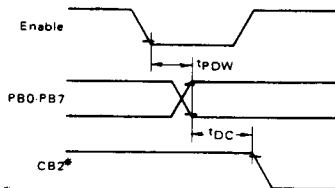
**FIGURE 8 — PERIPHERAL DATA SETUP AND HOLD TIMES (Read Mode)**



**FIGURE 8 — CA2 DELAY TIME (Read Mode; CRA-5 = 1, CRA-3 = CRA-4 = 0)**

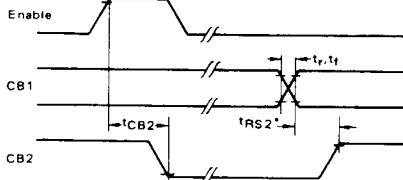


**FIGURE 10 — PERIPHERAL DATA AND CB2 DELAY TIMES (Write Mode; CRB-5 = CRB-3 = 1, CRB-4 = 0)**



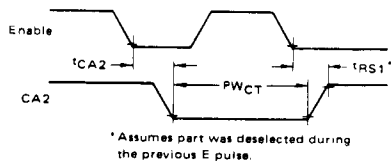
\*CB2 goes low as a result of the positive transition of Enable.

**FIGURE 12 — CB2 DELAY TIME (Write Mode; CRB-5 = 1, CRB-3 = CRB-4 = 0)**



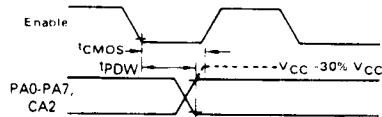
\* Assumes part was deselected during any previous E pulse.

**FIGURE 7 — CA2 DELAY TIME (Read Mode; CRA-5 = CRA3 = 1, CRA-4 = 0)**

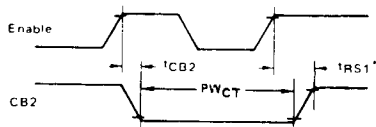


\* Assumes part was deselected during the previous E pulse.

**FIGURE 9 — PERIPHERAL CMOS DATA DELAY TIMES (Write Mode; CRA-5 = CRA-3 = 1, CRA-4 = 0)**

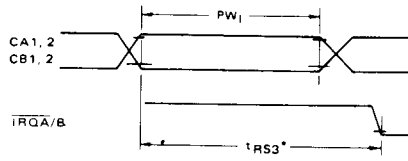


**FIGURE 11 — CB2 DELAY TIME (Write Mode; CRB-5 = CRB-3 = 1, CRB-4 = 0)**



\* Assumes part was deselected during the previous E pulse.

**FIGURE 13 — INTERRUPT PULSE WIDTH AND IRQ RESPONSE**



\* Assumes Interrupt Enable Bits are set.

Note: Timing measurements are referenced to and from a low voltage of 0.8 volt and a high voltage of 2.0 volts, unless otherwise noted.

FIGURE 14 —  $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$  RELEASE TIME

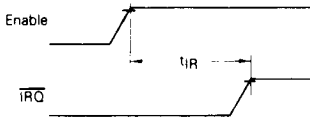
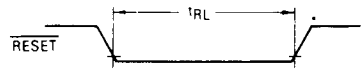


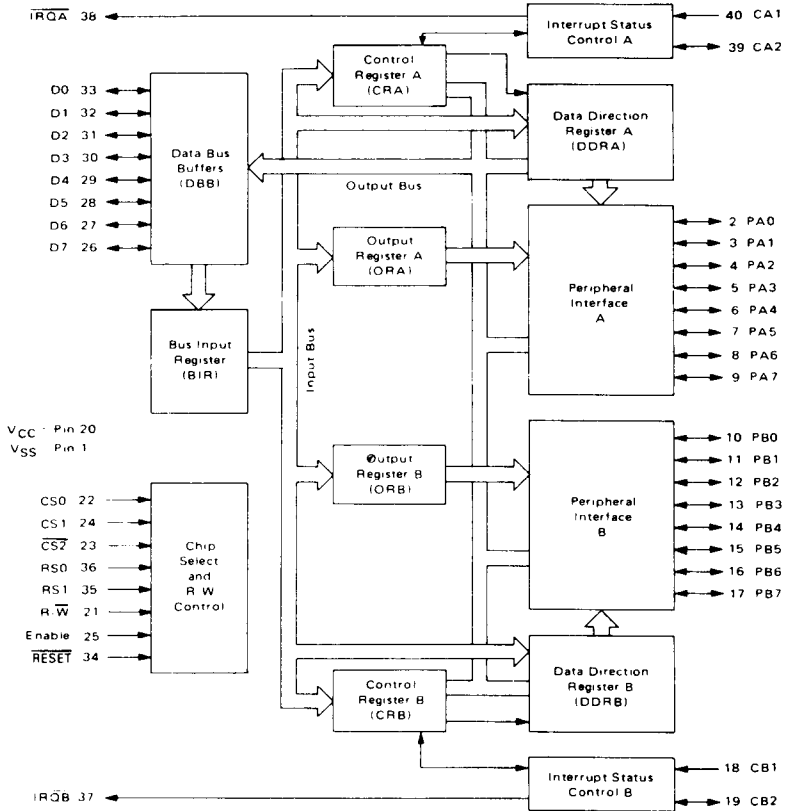
FIGURE 15 —  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  LOW TIME



\*The  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  line must be a  $V_{IH}$  for a minimum of  $1.0 \mu\text{s}$  before addressing the PIA.

Note: Timing measurements are referenced to and from a low voltage of 0.8 volt and a high voltage of 2.0 volts, unless otherwise noted

FIGURE 16 — EXPANDED BLOCK DIAGRAM



The PIA interfaces to the 6800 bus with an 8-bit bidirectional data bus, three chip select lines, two register select lines, two interrupt request lines, a read/write line, an enable line and a reset line. To ensure proper operation with the EF6800, EF6802, or EF6808 microprocessors, VMA should be used as an active part of the address decoding.

**Bidirectional Data (D0-D7)** — The bidirectional data lines (D0-D7) allow the transfer of data between the MPU and the PIA. The data bus output drivers are three-state devices that remain in the high-impedance (off) state except when the MPU performs a PIA read operation. The read/write line is in the read (high) state when the PIA is selected for a read operation.

**Enable (E)** — The enable pulse, E, is the only timing signal that is supplied to the PIA. Timing of all other signals is referenced to the leading and trailing edges of the E pulse.

**Read/Write (R/ $\overline{W}$ )** — This signal is generated by the MPU to control the direction of data transfers on the data bus. A low state on the PIA read/write line enables the input buffers and data is transferred from the MPU to the PIA on the E signal if the device has been selected. A high on the read/write line sets up the PIA for a transfer of data to the bus. The PIA output buffers are enabled when the proper address and the enable pulse E are present.

**RESET** — The active low  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  line is used to reset all register bits in the PIA to a logical zero (low). This line can be used as a power-on reset and as a master reset during system operation.

**Chip Selects (CS0, CS1, and CS2)** — These three input signals are used to select the PIA. CS0 and CS1 must be high and CS2 must be low for selection of the device. Data transfers are then performed under the control of the enable and read/write signals. The chip select lines must be stable

for the duration of the E pulse. The device is deselected when any of the chip selects are in the inactive state.

**Register Selects (RS0 and RS1)** — The two register select lines are used to select the various registers inside the PIA. These two lines are used in conjunction with internal Control Registers to select a particular register that is to be written or read.

The register and chip select lines should be stable for the duration of the E pulse while in the read or write cycle.

**Interrupt Request ( $\overline{\text{IRQA}}$  and  $\overline{\text{IRQB}}$ )** — The active low Interrupt Request lines ( $\overline{\text{IRQA}}$  and  $\overline{\text{IRQB}}$ ) act to interrupt the MPU either directly or through interrupt priority circuitry. These lines are "open drain" (no load device on the chip). This permits all interrupt request lines to be tied together in a wire-OR configuration.

Each Interrupt Request line has two internal interrupt flag bits that can cause the Interrupt Request line to go low. Each flag bit is associated with a particular peripheral interrupt line. Also, four interrupt enable bits are provided in the PIA which may be used to inhibit a particular interrupt from a peripheral device.

Servicing an interrupt by the MPU may be accomplished by a software routine that, on a prioritized basis, sequentially reads and tests the two control registers in each PIA for interrupt flag bits that are set.

The interrupt flags are cleared (zeroed) as a result of an MPU Read Peripheral Data Operation of the corresponding data register. After being cleared, the interrupt flag bit cannot be enabled to be set until the PIA is deselected during an E pulse. The E pulse is used to condition the interrupt control lines (CA1, CA2, CB1, CB2). When these lines are used as interrupt inputs, at least one E pulse must occur from the inactive edge to the active edge of the interrupt input signal to condition the edge sense network. If the interrupt flag has been enabled and the edge sense circuit has been properly conditioned, the interrupt flag will be set on the next active transition of the interrupt input pin.

## PIA PERIPHERAL INTERFACE LINES

The PIA provides two 8-bit bidirectional data buses and four interrupt/control lines for interfacing to peripheral devices.

**Section A Peripheral Data (PA0-PA7)** — Each of the peripheral data lines can be programmed to act as an input or output. This is accomplished by setting a "1" in the corresponding Data Direction Register bit for those lines which are to be outputs. A "0" in a bit of the Data Direction Register causes the corresponding peripheral data line to act as an input. During an MPU Read Peripheral Data Operation, the data on peripheral lines programmed to act as inputs appears directly on the corresponding MPU Data Bus lines. In the input mode, the internal pullup resistor on these lines represents a maximum of 1.5 standard TTL loads.

The data in Output Register A will appear on the data lines that are programmed to be outputs. A logical "1" written into the register will cause a "high" on the corresponding data

line while a "0" results in a "low." Data in Output Register A may be read by an MPU "Read Peripheral Data A" operation when the corresponding lines are programmed as outputs. This data will be read properly if the voltage on the peripheral data lines is greater than 2.0 volts for a logic "1" output and less than 0.8 volt for a logic "0" output. Loading the output lines such that the voltage on these lines does not reach full voltage causes the data transferred into the MPU on a Read operation to differ from that contained in the respective bit of Output Register A.

**Section B Peripheral Data (PB0-PB7)** — The peripheral data lines in the B Section of the PIA can be programmed to act as either inputs or outputs in a similar manner to PA0-PA7. They have three-state capability, allowing them to enter a high-impedance state when the peripheral data line is used as an input. In addition, data on the peripheral data lines

PB0-PB7 will be read properly from those lines programmed as outputs even if the voltages are below 2.0 volts for a "high" or above 0.8 V for a "low". As outputs, these lines are compatible with standard TTL and may also be used as a source of at least 1 milliampere at 1.5 volts to directly drive the base of a transistor switch.

**Interrupt Input (CA1 and CB1)** — Peripheral input lines CA1 and CB1 are input only lines that set the interrupt flags of the control registers. The active transition for these signals is also programmed by the two control registers.

**Peripheral Control (CA2)** — The peripheral control line CA2 can be programmed to act as an interrupt input or as a

peripheral control output. As an output, this line is compatible with standard TTL; as an input the internal pullup resistor on this line represents 1.5 standard TTL loads. The function of this signal line is programmed with Control Register A.

**Peripheral Control (CB2)** — Peripheral Control line CB2 may also be programmed to act as an interrupt input or peripheral control output. As an input, this line has high input impedance and is compatible with standard TTL. As an output it is compatible with standard TTL and may also be used as a source of up to 1 milliampere at 1.5 volts to directly drive the base of a transistor switch. This line is programmed by Control Register B.

## INTERNAL CONTROLS

### INITIALIZATION

A RESET has the effect of zeroing all PIA registers. This will set PA0-PA7, PB0-PB7, CA2 and CB2 as inputs, and all interrupts disabled. The PIA must be configured during the restart program which follows the reset.

There are six locations within the PIA accessible to the MPU data bus: two Peripheral Registers, two Data Direction Registers, and two Control Registers. Selection of these locations is controlled by the RS0 and RS1 inputs together with bit 2 in the Control Register, as shown in Table 1.

Details of possible configurations of the Data Direction and Control Register are as follows:

TABLE 1 — INTERNAL ADDRESSING

RS1	RS0	Control Register Bit		Location Selected
		CRA-2	CRB-2	
0	0	1	X	Peripheral Register A
0	0	0	X	Data Direction Register A
0	1	X	X	Control Register A
1	0	X	1	Peripheral Register B
1	0	X	0	Data Direction Register B
1	1	X	X	Control Register B

X Don't Care

### PORT A-B HARDWARE CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Figure 17, the EF6821 has a pair of I/O ports whose characteristics differ greatly. The A side is designed to drive CMOS logic to normal 30% to 70% levels, and incorporates an internal pullup device that remains connected even in the input mode. Because of this, the A side requires more drive current in the input mode than Port B. In contrast, the B side uses a normal three-state NMOS buffer which cannot pullup to CMOS levels without external resistors. The B side can drive extra loads such as Darlingtontons without problem. When the PIA comes out of reset, the A port represents inputs with pullup resistors, whereas the B side (input mode also) will float high or low, depending upon the load connected to it.

Notice the differences between a Port A and Port B read operation when in the output mode. When reading Port A, the actual pin is read, whereas the B side read comes from an output latch, ahead of the actual pin.

### CONTROL REGISTERS (CRA and CRB)

The two Control Registers (CRA and CRB) allow the MPU to control the operation of the four peripheral control lines CA1, CA2, CB1, and CB2. In addition they allow the MPU to enable the interrupt lines and monitor the status of the interrupt flags. Bits 0 through 5 of the two registers may be written or read by the MPU when the proper chip select and register select signals are applied. Bits 6 and 7 of the two registers are read only and are modified by external interrupts occurring on control lines CA1, CA2, CB1, or CB2. The format of the control words is shown in Figure 18.

### DATA DIRECTION ACCESS CONTROL BIT (CRA-2 and CRB-2)

Bit 2, in each Control Register (CRA and CRB), determines selection of either a Peripheral Output Register or the corresponding Data Direction E Register when the proper register select signals are applied to RS0 and RS1. A "1" in bit 2 allows access of the Peripheral Interface Register, while a "0" causes the Data Direction Register to be addressed.

**Interrupt Flags (CRA-6, CRA-7, CRB-6, and CRB-7)** — The four interrupt flag bits are set by active transitions of signals on the four Interrupt and Peripheral Control lines when those lines are programmed to be inputs. These bits cannot be set directly from the MPU Data Bus and are reset indirectly by a Read Peripheral Data Operation on the appropriate section.

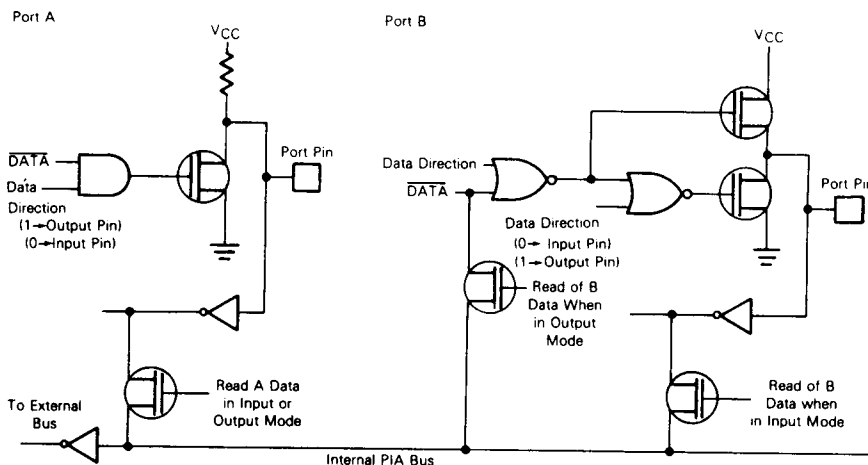
**Control of CA2 and CB2 Peripheral Control Lines (CRA-3, CRA-4, CRA-5, CRB-3, CRB-4, and CRB-5)** — Bits 3, 4, and 5 of the two control registers are used to control the CA2 and CB2 Peripheral Control lines. These bits determine if the control lines will be an interrupt input or an output control signal. If bit CRA-5 (CRB-5) is low, CA2 (CB2) is an interrupt input line similar to CA1 (CB1). When CRA-5 (CRB-5) is high, CA2 (CB2) becomes an output signal that may be used to control peripheral data transfers. When in the output mode, CA2 and CB2 have slightly different loading characteristics.



**Control of CA1 and CB1 Interrupt Input Lines (CRA-0, CRB-0, CRA-1, and CRB-1)** — The two lowest-order bits of the control registers are used to control the interrupt input lines CA1 and CB1. Bits CRA-0 and CRB-0 are used to

enable the MPU interrupt signals  $\overline{IROA}$  and  $\overline{IROB}$ , respectively. Bits CRA-1 and CRB-1 determine the active transition of the interrupt input signals CA1 and CB1.

**FIGURE 17 — PORT A AND PORT B EQUIVALENT CIRCUITS**



## ORDERING INFORMATION

EF68A21

C

M

B/B

Device  
 Package

Screening level  
 Oper. temp.

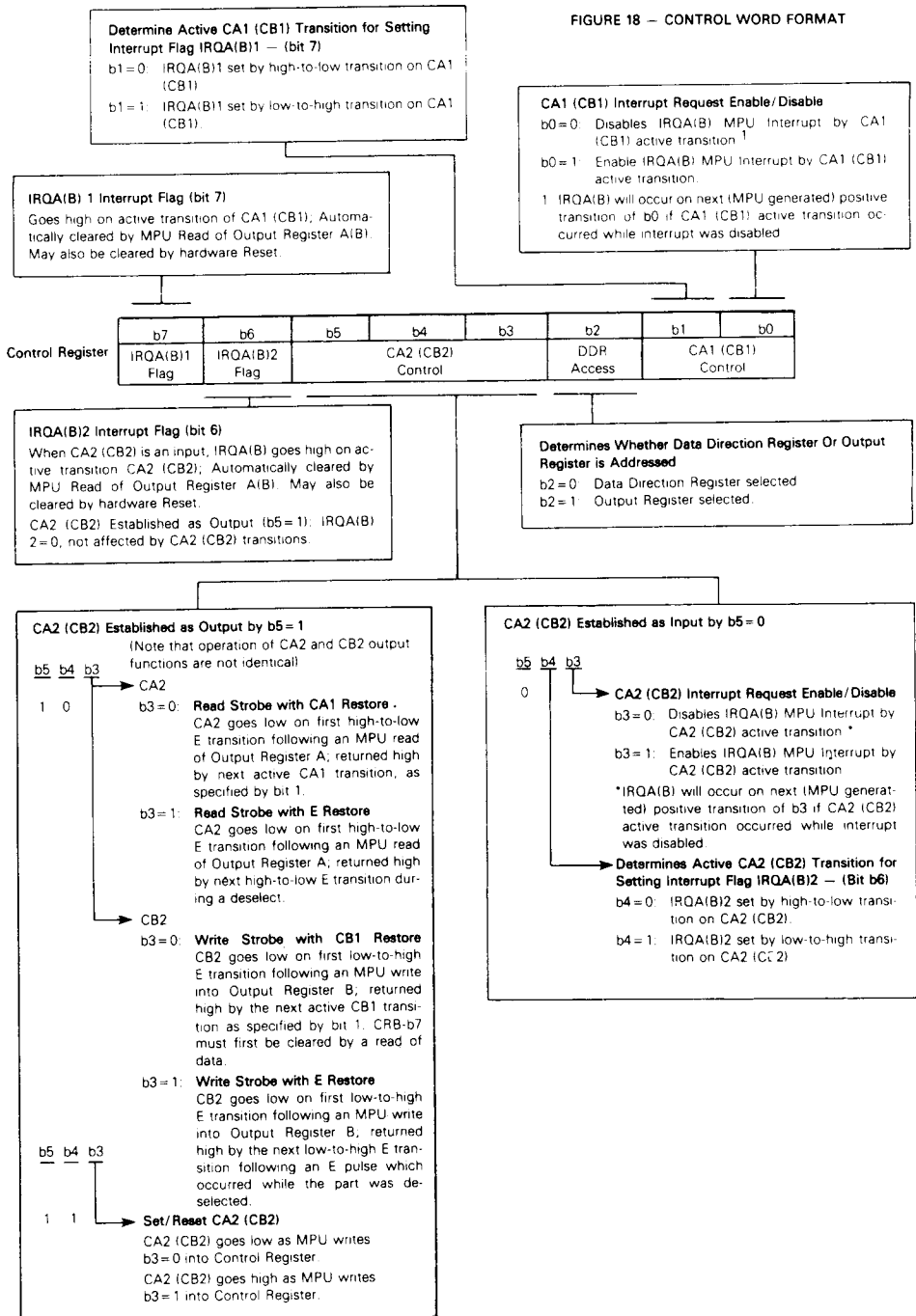
The table below horizontally shows all available suffix combinations for package, operating temperature and screening level. Other possibilities on request.

DEVICE	PACKAGE					OPER. TEMP			SCREENING LEVEL			
	C	J	P	E	FN	L*	V	M	Std	D	G/B	B/B
EF6821 (1.0 MHz)	•	•	•		•	•			•			
	•	•	•				•		•			
	•			•				•	•		•	•
EF68A21 (1.5 MHz)		•						•	•			
	•	•	•			•			•			
	•			•			•	•	•		•	•
EF68B21 (2.0 MHz)	•	•	•			•			•			
	•	•						•	•		•	
	•	•					•		•			•

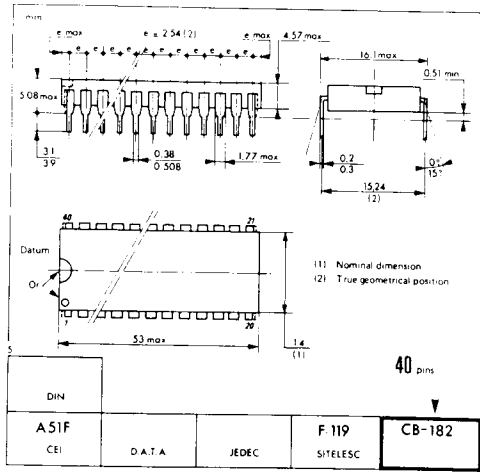
**Examples:** EF6821C, EF6821CV, EF6821CM, EF6821JM

**Package:** C: Ceramic DIL, J: Cerdip DIL, P: Plastic DIL, E: LCCC, FN: PLCC.  
**Oper. temp.:** L\*: 0°C to +70°C, V: -40°C to +85°C, M: -55°C to +125°C, \*: may be omitted.  
**Screening level:** Std: (no-end suffix), D: NFC 96883 level D,  
 G/B: NFC 96883 level G, B/B: NFC 96883 level B and MIL-STD-883C level B.

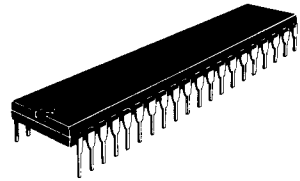
FIGURE 18 — CONTROL WORD FORMAT



# PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS



CB-182



P SUFFIX  
PLASTIC PACKAGE

ALSO AVAILABLE

J SUFFIX  
CERDIP PACKAGE

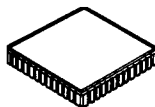
C SUFFIX  
CERAMIC PACKAGE

CB-521



FN SUFFIX  
PLCC 44

CB-708



E SUFFIX  
LCC 44

