INS8250 Functional Pin Description

The following describes the function of all INS8250 input/output pins. Some of these descriptions reference internal circuits.

Note: In the following descriptions, a low represents a logical 0 (0 Vdc nominal) and a high represents a logical 1 (+2.4 Vdc nominal).

Input Signals

Chip Select (CS0, CS1, $\overline{CS2}$), Pins 12-14: When CS0 and CS1 are high and $\overline{CS2}$ is low, the chip is selected. Chip selection is complete when the decoded chip select signal is latched with an active (low) address strobe ($\overline{ADS}$) input. This enables communications between the INS8250 and the processor.

Data Input Strobe (DISTR, $\overline{DISTR}$) Pins 22 and 21: When DISTR is high or $\overline{DISTR}$ is low while the chip is selected, allows the processor to read status information or data from a selected register of the INS8250.

Note: Only an active DISTR or $\overline{DISTR}$ input is required to transfer data from the INS8250 during a read operation. Therefore, tie either the DISTR input permanently low or the $\overline{DISTR}$ input permanently high, if not used.

Data Output Strobe (DOSTR, $\overline{DOSTR}$), Pins 19 and 18: When DOSTR is high or $\overline{DOSTR}$ is low while the chip is selected, allows the processor to write data or control words into a selected register of the INS8250.

Note: Only an active DOSTR or $\overline{DOSTR}$ input is required to transfer data to the INS8250 during a write operation. Therefore, tie either the DOSTR input permanently low or the $\overline{DOSTR}$ input permanently high, if not used.

Address Strobe ($\overline{ADS}$), Pin 25: When low, provides latching for the register select (A0, A1, A2) and chip select (CS0, CS1, $\overline{CS2}$) signals.

Note: An active $\overline{ADS}$ input is required when the register select (A0, A1, A2) signals are not stable for the duration of a read or write operation. If not required, tie the $\overline{ADS}$ input permanently low.

Register Select (A0, A1, A2), Pins 26-28: These three inputs are used during a read or write operation to select an INS8250 register to read from or write to as indicated in the table below. Note that the state of the divisor latch access bit (DLAB), which is the most significant bit of the line control register, affects the selection of certain INS8250 registers. The DLAB must be set high by the system software to access the baud generator divisor latches.

DLAB	A2	A1	A0	Register
0	0	0	0	Receiver Buffer (Read), Transmitter Holding Register (Write)
0	0	0	1	Interrupt Enable
X	0	1	0	Interrupt Identification (Read Only)
X	0	1	1	Line Control
X	1	0	0	Modem Control
X	1	0	1	Line Status
X	1	1	0	Modem Control Status
X	1	1	1	None
1	0	0	0	Divisor Latch (Least Significant Bit)
1	0	0	1	Divisor Latch (Most Significant Bit)

Master Reset (MR), Pin 35: When high, clears all the registers (except the receiver buffer, transmitter holding, and divisor latches), and the control logic of the INS8250. Also, the state of various output signals (SOUT, INTRPT, $\overline{OUT\ 1}$, $\overline{OUT\ 2}$, $\overline{RTS}$, $\overline{DTR}$) are affected by an active MR input. Refer to the "Asynchronous Communications Reset Functions" table.

Receiver Clock (RCLK), Pin 9: This input is the 16 x baud rate clock for the receiver section of the chip.

Serial Input (SIN), Pin 10: Serial data input from the communications link (peripheral device, modem, or data set).

Clear to Send ($\overline{CTS}$), Pin 36: The $\overline{CTS}$ signal is a modem control function input whose condition can be tested by the processor by reading bit 4 (CTS) of the modem status register. Bit 0 (DCTS) of the modem status register indicates whether the $\overline{CTS}$ input has changed state since the previous reading of the modem status register.

Note: Whenever the CTS bit of the modem status register changes state, an interrupt is generated if the modem status interrupt is enabled.

Data Set Ready ($\overline{DSR}$), Pin 37: When low, indicates that the modem or data set is ready to establish the communications link and transfer data with the INS8250. The $\overline{DSR}$ signal is a modem-control function input whose condition can be tested by the processor by reading bit 5 (DSR) of the modem status register. Bit 1 (DDSR) of the modem status register indicates whether the $\overline{DSR}$ input has changed since the previous reading of the modem status register.

Note: Whenever the DSR bit of the modem status register changes state, an interrupt is generated if the modem status interrupt is enabled.

Received Line Signal Detect ($\overline{RLSD}$), Pin 38: When low, indicates that the data carrier had been detected by the modem or data set. The $\overline{RLSD}$ signal is a modem-control function input whose condition can be tested by the processor by reading bit 7 (RLSD) of the modem status register. Bit 3 (DRLSD) of the modem status register indicates whether the $\overline{RLSD}$ input has changed state since the previous reading of the modem status register.

Note: Whenever the RLSD bit of the modem status register changes state, an interrupt is generated if the modem status interrupt is enabled.

Ring Indicator ($\overline{RI}$), Pin 39: When low, indicates that a telephone ringing signal has been received by the modem or data set. The $\overline{RI}$ signal is a modem-control function input whose conditon can be tested by the processor by reading bit 6 (RI) of the modem status register. Bit 2 (TERI) of the modem status register indicates whether the $\overline{RI}$ input has changed from a low to high state since the previous reading of the modem status register.

Note: Whenever the RI bit of the modem status register changes from a high to a low state, an interrupt is generated if the modem status register interrupt is enabled.

VCC, Pin 40: +5 Vdc supply.

VSS, Pin 20: Ground (0 Vdc) reference.

Output Signals

Data Terminal Ready ($\overline{DTR}$), Pin 33: When low, informs the modem or data set that the INS8250 is ready to communicate. The DTR output signal can be set to an active low by programming bit 0 (DTR) of the modem control register to a high level. The $\overline{DTR}$ signal is set high upon a master reset operation.

Request to Send ($\overline{RTS}$), Pin 32: When low, informs the modem or data set that the INS8250 is ready to transmit data. The $\overline{RTS}$ output signal can be set to an active low by programming bit 1 (RTS) of the modem control register. The $\overline{RTS}$ signal is set high upon a master reset operation.

Output 1 ($\overline{OUT\ 1}$), Pin 34: User-designated output that can be set to an active low by programming bit 2 (OUT 1) of the modem control register to a high level. The $\overline{OUT\ 1}$ signal is set high upon a master reset operation.

Output 2 ($\overline{OUT\ 2}$), Pin 31: User-designated output that can be set to an active low by programming bit 3 (OUT 2) of the modem control register to a high level. The $\overline{OUT\ 2}$ signal is set high upon a master reset operation.

Chip Select Out (CSOUT), Pin 24: When high, indicates that the chip has been selected by active CS0, CS1, and $\overline{CS2}$ inputs. No data transfer can be initiated until the CSOUT signal is a logical 1.

Driver Disable (DDIS), Pin 23: Goes low whenever the processor is reading data from the INS8250. A high-level DDIS output can be used to disable an external transceiver (if used between the processor and INS8250 on the D7-D0 data bus) at all times, except when the processor is reading data.

Baud Out ($\overline{BAUDOUT}$), Pin 15: 16 x clock signal for the transmitter section of the INS8250. The clock rate is equal to the main reference oscillator frequency divided by the specified divisor in the baud generator divisor latches. The $\overline{BAUDOUT}$ may also be used for the receiver section by typing this output to the RCLK input of the chip.

Interrupt (INTRPT), Pin 30: Goes high whenever any one of the following interrupt types has an active high condition and is enabled through the IER: receiver error flag, received data available, transmitter holding register empty, or modem status. The INTRPT signal is reset low upon the appropriate interrupt service or a master reset operation.

Serial Output (SOUT), Pin 11: Composite serial data output to the communications link (peripheral, modem, or data set). The SOUT signal is set to the marking (logical 1) state upon a master reset operation.

Input/Output Signals

Data Bus (D7-D0), Pins 1-8: This bus comprises eight tri-state input/output lines. The bus provides bidirectional communications between the INS8250 and the processor. Data, control words, and status information are transferred through the D7-D0 data bus.

External Clock Input/Output (XTAL1, XTAL2), Pins 16 and 17: These two pins connect the main timing reference (crystal or signal clock) to the INS8250.