

Home Applications for the 6800

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This article deals with a Motorola MEK 6800 D2 kit, which sells for about \$225. The "D2" kit comes with several capabilities: an MC6800 MPU; three MCM6810 RAMs (128x8 each); two MC6820 Peripheral Interface Adapters (PIA); one Asynchronous Communication Interface Adapter (ACIA); one MC6871 Clock Generator and one MCM6830 ROM with JBUG monitor.

When assembled, the kit consists of these parts separated on two boards, the MPU board and the display board. The display board contains the six 7-segment displays, the keyboard and the audio cassette circuitry. This allows the ACIA and second PIA available to the user in the event that the user has access to an RS-232 TTY terminal. Wire wrap space is available for up to twenty 16-pin DIP packages for user designed circuitry.

The kit as built with the JBUG ROM, is a very powerful device which can be used for all sorts of applications around the home.

This article tells you how to take a D2 kit and make:

A Digital Clock. Hours, minutes, and seconds will be continuously displayed on the six 7-segment displays. The circuit in Figure 1 is a timer which replaces the 60 cycle line frequency during power failures. Thus the clock keeps running when the power is out, assuming that the battery back up system shown in Figure 2 is added. Another feature is that by changing data in two memory locations, as shown in the program listing, the 12-hour clock can become a military 24-hour clock.

A Burglar Alarm. This alarm, wired as shown in Figure 3, is unique in that it is an "adaptive" alarm system. This is done by having the MPU look at the state of the alarm switches and "memorize" each one. The MPU then comes back a few seconds later and looks at all of the switches again. If any switch(es) has changed, the alarm is triggered for an adjustable period of time. At the end of this time the MPU shuts off the alarm and looks at the state of the switches again. This state is now accepted as the "new" condition and the entire cycle starts over. With this system a switch can fail, be destroyed, be tripped or whatever and the rest of the alarm is not disabled.

A Timer/Control. The wiring for the timer output is shown in Figure 4. Each time the clock program updates the hour count, it checks to see if the program wants the timer output turned on. If it does, it turns the output on, then checks every minute count to see if it has been on for the desired time. If the time is up, the output is shut off. This output will control a sprinkler system or other home device.

HARDWARE AND SUPPORTING SOFTWARE

As stated, Figure 1 shows the interrupt timer and power supply. The power supply uses four each Gates rechargeable lead acid cells at 2 volts each. This 8-volt source is regulated down to +5 volts with a 3-terminal voltage regulator (MC 7805). The batteries are supplied with a charge as long as 60 Hz power is present by using a 12.6 volt, 2 amp transformer and full wave bridge rectifier with a 1000 μ f capacitor. This produces 10V DC, with battery loading the circuit and is within specifications supplied by battery manufacturer.

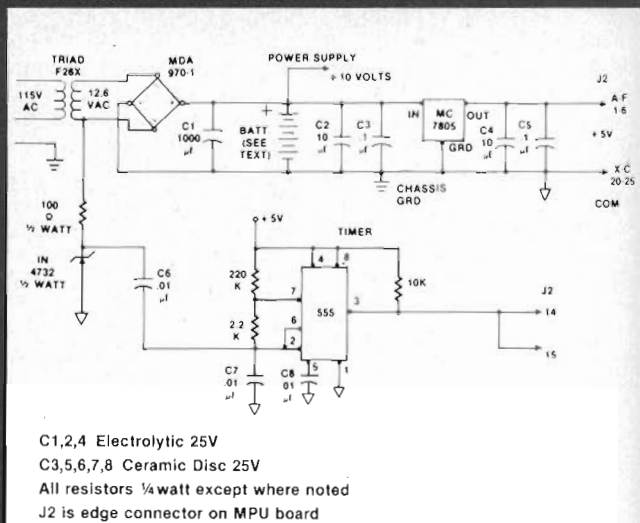


Figure 1. Power Supply and Interrupt Timer.

The interrupt timer (also in Figure 1) uses a 555 timer wired in the astable mode. The oscillation rate is slightly faster than 60 Hz (the period is approximately 17 msec and the pulse is approximately 150 μ sec), which is more than long enough for recognition by the MPU as a valid interrupt.

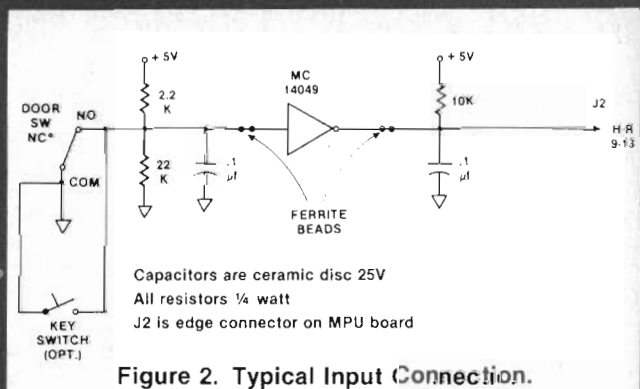


Figure 2. Typical Input Connection.

Figure 2 shows a typical input connection. An MC 14049 inverter buffer is used to protect the PIA from noise and voltage spikes on the input lines because of the length of the wire going to the switches. There are also numerous pull ups, pull downs and bypass capacitors for elimination of false triggers. There are also other ways of designing around noise problems. Ferrite beads are used in some places to get rid of the interference caused by CB enthusiasts and their 1 KW linears. The switch connection is shown, and can be wired in the Normally Open or Normally Closed configuration. It is shown wired Normally Closed in this figure because it also shows the use of a Key Switch which is used to short the switch for entering the premises without tripping the alarm.

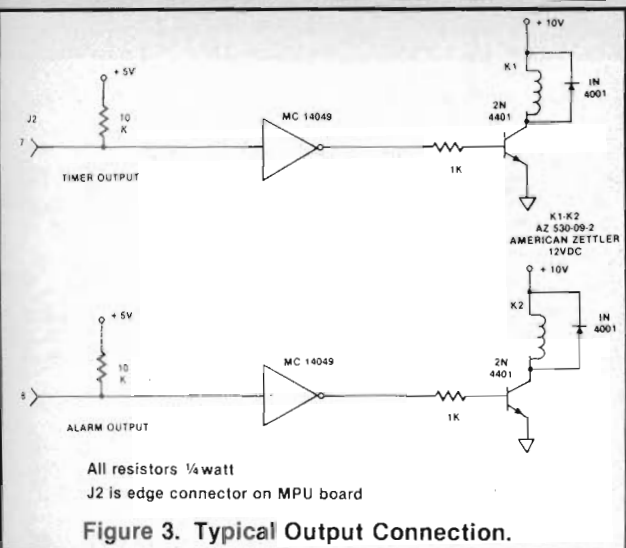


Figure 3. Typical Output Connection.

Figure 3 shows a typical output connection. The outputs from the PIA are also protected by an MC 14049 inverter buffer as on the inputs. The outputs are not as critical for noise problems as the inputs, so are much simpler.

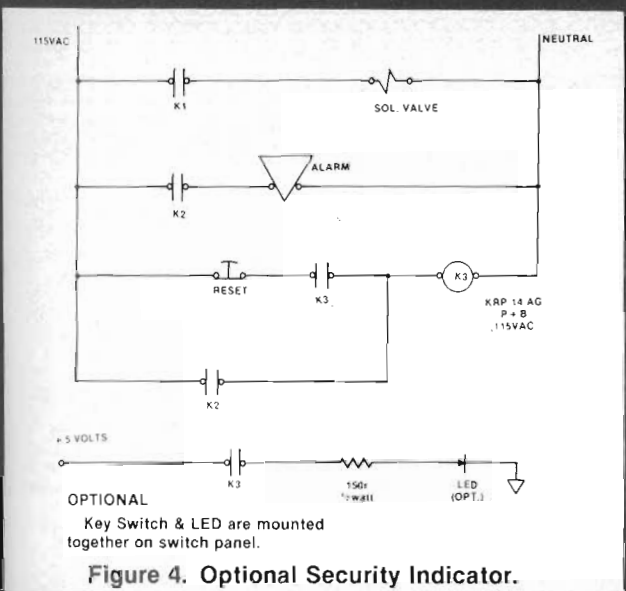


Figure 4. Optional Security Indicator.

Shown in Figure 4 is a latching relay circuit used in the system for a special feature. The relay latches through a Normally Closed reset push button every time the alarm is sounded. When the relay is energized, it lights a solid state LED mounted on a switch panel with a key switch by the door used for entering.

This is important in that it will tell if the alarm system was triggered while no one was in. If the LED is on, be cautious in entering the premises in case an intruder is still present.

Now on to some explanations on the supporting software. The main program, which is the digital clock, works in this way. It first looks for an interrupt which is present out at PIA location HEX 8006. When this input goes high it checks the validity by also reading the MSB of the input at HEX 8006. This bit is also high when the interrupt occurs. When the MSB is high it means a minus number is there. This is accepted as a valid interrupt and it updates the SSEC accumulator which keeps track of the 1/60 second count. If the data is not a minus number, it goes back and looks for another interrupt. This is a noise eliminating check. The program counts sixty interrupts and updates the seconds accumulator. It then jumps to the display subroutine in the JBUG ROM and updates the display. Every time it counts sixty seconds, it updates the minute accumulator and jumps

to the display routine in the JBUG ROM again and updates the appropriate display. This happens with the hour accumulator in the same way at every hour.

Every time the display is updated the program jumps to the timer subroutine starting at HEX 009B and checks to see if the hour accumulator, HEX location 0003 and the Hour Setpoint, HEX location 0009 are the same. If they are the same, it compares the Minutes Accumulator, HEX 0004 and the Minutes Setpoint, HEX 000A. If they are the same, it sets the timer output high and also sets the Timer Triggered Flag, HEX 0007, and returns to the main program. Once the Timer Triggered Flag is set, the program compares the Minutes Accumulator, HEX 0008, with Delay 1, HEX 000B, and when they are the same will turn the timer output back low again and clear the Timer Triggered Flag.

Every time the program updates the second count it jumps to the Alarm Subroutine at location HEX 00CE. In this routine, it compares the PIA locations at HEX 8004 and 8006 to the two Alarm Status Registers at HEX 000F and 0010. In the first few steps of the main program the data at these two PIA locations was loaded into the two Alarm Status Registers. When the Alarm Subroutine compares the PIA location with the appropriate Alarm Status Register, it should see no difference unless a switch condition was changed. If a difference occurs in either place, the delay register is incremented and compared to the delay which was input at location HEX 00DE.

Once this seconds count is finished and the condition is still present, the alarm output is set high and the Flag 1 register, HEX 000E is set. This delay eliminates noise and false triggers. Once the flag is set, the program counts seconds in the Delay 3 register, HEX 000D and compares them with the delay put in at location HEX 0102. This the alarm on time. Once this delay is counted out, the alarm output is turned back low and the PIAs (HEX 8004 and 8006) are read and loaded into the two Alarm Status registers. This puts the new data in the registers for future comparisons. This means if a door or window is opened, the alarm sounds for an adjustable time and scares the intruder off. When the alarm is reset, the window or door left opened is taken as a normal condition. The alarm will sound off again if another door or window is opened or if the opened door or window is closed. A HEX entry of 01 at 0102 will disable the alarm. □

Location Load

0003	Present Hour
0004	Present Hour
0005	00
0006	00
0007	00
0008	00
0009	Hour you want timer on (00-23)
000A	Minute you want timer on (00-59)
000B	Minutes you want timer to be on (00-FF)
000C	00
000D	00
000E	00
000F	00
0010	00
007F	12 for 12 hour clock — 24 for 24 hour clock
0083	01 for 12 hour clock — 00 for 24 hour clock
00DE	01 for 1 second delay ¹
0102	Alarm on time (00-FF) ² 01 disables alarm

¹Any HEX number from HEX 00-FF can be put in here, but 01 is the best number for noise elimination and fast recognition of intruder and will allow alarm to trigger after 1 second.

²Any HEX number from HEX 00-FF can be put in here also. HEX 00 gives you 256 seconds of alarm time. HEX 01 will disable alarm. Any other HEX number will provide the appropriate alarm on time. **Program Listing Follows**

PROGRAM LISTING

ADDRESS	OPCODE	OPERANDS	COMMENT	DISPATCH	STATUS
00001	DAVE				
00002	R				
00003	\$8004				
00004	\$8005				
00005	\$8006				
00006	\$8007				
00007	\$E0FE				
00008	E275				
00009	E327				
00010	E31C				
00011	A000				
00012	0000				
00013	0000	7E 0011			
00014	0003	0001	HR		
00015	0004	0001	MIN		
00016	0005	0001	SEC		
00017	0006	0001	SSEC		
00018	0007	0001	PIADR		
00019	0008	0001	MINADR		
00020	0009	0001	HRSEI		
00021	000A	0001	MINSEI		
00022	000B	0001	DEL1		
00023	000C	0001	DEL2		
00024	000D	0001	DEL3		
00025	000E	0001	FLG1		
00026	000F	0001	AS1		
00027	0010	0001	AS2		
00028	0011	01	START		
00029	0012	0F			
00030	0013	4F			
00031	0014	97 06			
00032	0016	97 07			
00033	0018	B7 8007			
00034	001E	B7 8005			
00035	001E	97 0C			
00036	0020	97 0D			
00037	0022	97 0E			
00038	0024	CE 03FF			
00039	0027	FF 8006			
00080	0084	97 03			
00081	0086	96 05			
00082	0088	BD E275			
00083	008E	76 04			
00084	008D	BD E327			
00085	0090	76 03			
00086	0092	BD E31C			
00087	0095	20 04			
00088	0097	86 01			
00089	0099	19			
00090	009A	39			
00091	009B	96 07			
00092	009D	2B 1E			
00093	009F	96 09			
00094	00A1	91 03			
00095	00A3	27 02			
00096	00A5	20 26			
00097	00A7	96 0A			
00098	00A9	91 04			
00099	00AB	27 02			
00100	00AD	20 1E			
00101	00AF	86 80			
00102	00B1	97 07			
00103	00B3	7F 0008			
00104	00B6	86 01			
00105	00B8	B7 8006			
00106	00BB	20 10			
00107	00BD	96 08			
00108	00BF	91 08			
00109	00C1	27 02			
00110	00C3	20 08			
00111	00C5	86 00			
00112	00C7	B7 8006			
00113	00CA	7F 0007			
00114	00CC	3B			
00115	00CE	96 0E			
00116	00D0	26 24			
00117	00D2	B6 8004			
00118	00D5	D6 0F			
00080	SETDSP				
00081	STA A				
00082	LDA A				
00083	JSK A				
00084	LDA A				
00085	JSR A				
00086	LDA A				
00087	JSR A				
00088	BRA A				
00089	ADD A				
00090	DAA				
00091	RTS				
00092	LDA A				
00093	BMI X3				
00094	LDA A				
00095	HRSEI				
00096	CMF A				
00097	HR				
00098	BEG X1				
00099	BRA X5				
00100	LDA A				
00101	MINSEI				
00102	CMF A				
00103	MIN				
00104	BEU X2				
00105	BNA X5				
00106	LDA A				
00107	HRSEI				
00108	DEL1				
00109	DEL2				
00110	DEL3				
00111	FLG1				
00112	AS1				
00113	AS2				
00114	START				
00115	SEI				
00116	CLK A				
00117	STA A				
00118	STA A				
00119	STA A				
00120	STA A				
00121	STA A				
00122	STA A				
00123	STA A				
00124	STA A				
00125	STA A				
00126	STA A				
00127	STA A				
00128	STA A				
00129	STA A				
00130	STA A				
00131	STA A				
00132	STA A				
00133	STA A				
00134	STA A				
00135	STA A				
00136	STA A				
00137	STA A				
00138	STA A				
00139	STA A				

