

# PC<sup>®</sup> MOUSE Implementation Using COP800

National Semiconductor  
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## ABSTRACT

The mouse is a very convenient and popular device used in data entry in desktop computers and workstations. For desktop publishing, CAD, paint or drawing programs, using the mouse is inevitable. This application note will describe how to use the COP822C microcontroller to implement a mouse controller.

## INTRODUCTION

Mouse Systems was the first company to introduce a mouse for PCs. Together with Microsoft and Logitech, they are the most popular vendors in the PC mouse market. Most mainstream PC programs that use pointing devices are able to support the communication protocols laid down by Mouse Systems and Microsoft.

A typical mouse consists of a microcontroller and its associated circuitry, which are a few capacitors, resistors and transistors. Accompanying the electronics are the mechanical parts, consisting of buttons, roller ball and two disks with slots. Together they perform several major functions: motion detection, host communication, power supply, and button status detection.

## MOTION DETECTION

Motion detection with a mouse consists of four commonly known mechanisms. They are the mechanical mouse, the opto-mechanical mouse, the optical mouse and the wheel mouse.

The optical mouse differs from the rest as it requires no mechanical parts. It uses a special pad with a reflective surface and grid lines. Light emitted from the LEDs at the bottom of the mouse is reflected by the surface and movement is detected with photo-transistors.

The mechanical and the opto-mechanical mouse use a roller ball. The ball presses against two rollers which are connected to two disks for the encoding of horizontal and vertical motion. The mechanical mouse has contact points on the disks. As the disks move they touch the contact bars,

which in turn generates signals to the microcontroller. The opto-mechanical mouse uses disks that contain evenly spaced slots. Each disk has a pair of LEDs on one side and a pair of photo-transistors on the other side.

The wheel mouse has the same operation as the mechanical mouse except that the ball is eliminated and the rollers are rotated against the outside surface on which the mouse is placed.

## HOST COMMUNICATION

Besides having different operating mechanisms, the mouse also has different modes of communication with the host. It can be done through the system bus, the serial port or a special connector. The bus mouse takes up an expansion slot in the PC. The serial mouse uses one of the COM ports.

Although the rest of this report will be based on the opto-mechanical mouse using the serial port connection, the same principle applies to the mechanical and the wheel mouse.

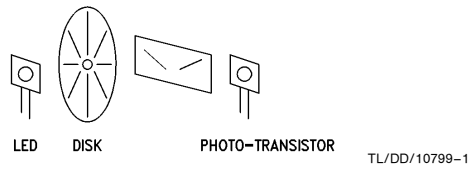
## MOTION DETECTION FOR THE OPTO-MECHANICAL MOUSE

The mechanical parts of the opto-mechanical mouse actually consist of one roller ball, two rollers connected to the disks and two pieces of plastic with two slots on each one for LED light to pass through. The two slots are cut so that they form a 90 degree phase difference. The LEDs and the photo-transistors are separated by the disks and the plastic. As the disks move, light pulses are received by the photo-transistors. The microcontroller can then use these quadrature signals to decode the movement of the mouse.

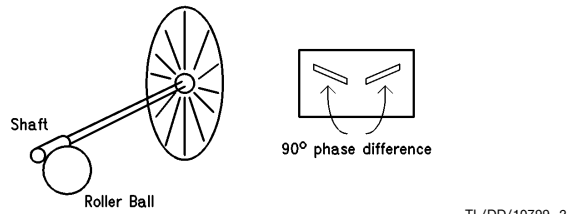
*Figure 1a* shows the arrangement of the LEDs, disks, plastic and photo-transistors. The shaft connecting the disk and the ball is shown separately on *Figure 1b*. *Figure 2* shows the signals obtained from the photo-transistors when the mouse moves. The signals will not be exactly square waves because of unstable hand movements.

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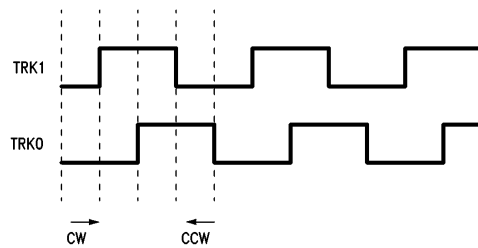
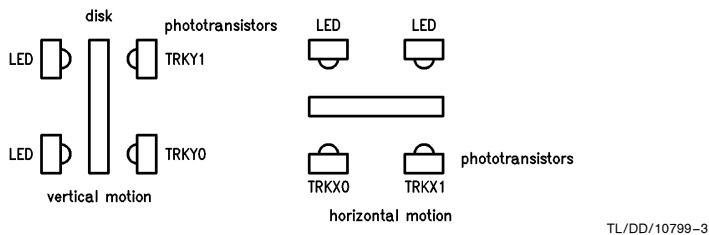


a



b

FIGURE 1



Signals at phototransistors are similar for vertical and horizontal motion.  
Track 1 leads track 0 by 90 degrees

FIGURE 2

**RESOLUTION, TRACKING SPEED AND BAUD RATE**

The resolution of the mouse is defined as the number of movement counts the mouse can provide for each fixed distance travelled. It is dependent on the physical dimension of the ball and the rollers. It can be calculated by measuring the sizes of the mechanical parts.

An example for the calculation can be shown by making the following assumptions:

- The disks have 40 slots and 40 spokes
- Each spoke has two data counts  
(This will be explained in the section "An Algorithm for Detecting Movements")
- Each slot also has two data counts
- The roller has a diameter of 5mm

For each revolution of the roller, there will be  $40 \times 2 \times 2 = 160$  counts of data movement. At the same time, the mouse would have travelled a distance of  $\pi \times 5 = 15.7\text{mm}$ . Therefore the resolution of the mouse is  $15.7/160 = 0.098\text{mm}$  per count. This is equivalent to 259 counts or dots per inch (dpi).

The tracking speed is defined as the fastest speed that the mouse can move without the microcontroller losing track of the movement. This depends on how fast the microcontroller can sample the pulses from the photo-transistors. The effect of a slow tracking speed will contribute to jerking movements of the cursor on the screen.

The baud rate is fixed by the software and the protocol of the mouse type that is being emulated. For mouse systems and microsoft mouse, they are both 1200. Baud rate will affect both the resolution and the tracking speed. The internal movement counter may overflow while the mouse is still sending the last report with a slow baud rate. With a fast baud rate, more reports can be sent for a certain distance moved and the cursor should appear to be smoother.

**POWER SUPPLY FOR THE SERIAL MOUSE**

Since the serial port of the PC has no power supply lines, the RTS, CTS, DTR and DSR RS232 interface lines are

utilized. Therefore the microcontroller and the mouse hardware should have very little power consumption. National Semiconductor's COP822C fits into this category perfectly. The voltage level in the RS232 lines can be either positive or negative. When they are positive, the power supply can be obtained by clamping down with diodes. When they are negative, a 555 timer is used as an oscillator to transform the voltage level to positive. The 1988 National Semiconductor Linear 3 Databook has an example of how to generate a variable duty cycle oscillator using the LMC555 in page 5-282.

While the RTS and DTR lines are used to provide the voltage for the mouse hardware, the TXD line of the host is utilized as the source for the communication signals. When idle, the TXD line is in the mark state, which is the most negative voltage. A pnp transistor can be used to drive the voltage of the RXD pin to a voltage level that is compatible with the RS232 interface standard.

**AN ALGORITHM FOR DETECTING MOVEMENTS**

The input signal of the photo-transistors is similar to that shown in *Figure 2*. Track 1 leads track 0 by 90 degrees. Movement is recorded as either of the tracks changes state. State tables can be generated for clockwise and counter-clockwise motions.

With the two tracks being 90 degrees out of phase, there could be a total of four possible track states. It can be observed that the binary values formed by combining the present and previous states are unique for clockwise and counter-clockwise motion. A sixteen entry jump table can be formed to increment or decrement the position of the cursor. If the value obtained does not correspond to either the clockwise or counter-clockwise movement, it could be treated as noise. In that case either there is noise on the microcontroller input pins or the microcontroller is tracking motions faster than the movement of the mouse. A possible algorithm can be generated as follows. The number of instruction cycles for some instructions are shown on the left.

$(\text{TRK1}, \text{TRK0})_t$		$(\text{TRK1}, \text{TRK0})_{t-1}$		Binary Value
CCW				
0	1	0	0	4
1	1	0	1	D
1	0	1	1	B
0	0	1	0	2

$(\text{TRK1}, \text{TRK0})_t$		$(\text{TRK1}, \text{TRK0})_{t-1}$		Binary Value
CW				
1	0	0	0	8
0	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	7
1	1	1	0	E

```

CYCLES      ;*****
;           ; SAMPLE SENSOR INPUT
;           ; INC OR DEC THE POSITION
;           ;*****
;
; SENSOR:
1           LD      B, #GTEMP
3           LD      A, PORTGP
1           RRC     A
2           AND     A, #03C      ; G6,G5,G4,G3
1           X       A, [B]      ; (GTEMP)
;
2           LD      A, [B+]      ; (GTEMP) X IN 3,2
1           RRC     A
1           RRC     A
2           AND     A, #03
1           OR      A, [B]      ; (TRACKS)
2           OR      A, #0B0      ; X MOVEMENT TABLE
3           JID
;
; NOISEX: JP      YDIR
;
3           INCX:  LD      A, XINC
1           INC     A
3           JP      COMX
;
; DECX:  LD      A, XINC
          DEC     A
;
; COMX:
2           IFEQ   A, #080
1           JP      YDIR
3           X       A, XINC
1           LD      B, #CHANGE
1           SBIT   RPT, [B]
1           LD      B, #TRACKS
;
; YDIR:
2           LD      A, [B-]      ; (TRACKS) Y IN 5, 4
1           SWAP   A
1           RRC     A
1           RRC     A
1           RRC     A
2           AND     A, #0C0
1           OR      A, [B]      ; (GTEMP)

```

```

1          SWAP      A
2          OR        A, #0CO          ; Y MOVEMENT TABLE
3          JID
;
NOISEY:   JP        ESENS
;
3          INCY:    LD        A, YINC
1          INC      A
3          JP        COMY
DECY:     LD        A, YINC
          DEC      A
COMY:     IFEQ     A, #080
2          JP        ESENS
1          X        A, YINC
3          LD      B, #CHANGE
1          SBIT    RPT, [B]
1          LD      B, #GTEMP
ESENS:   LD        A, [B+]          ; (GTEMP) IN5, 4, 1, 0
1          X        A, [B]          ; (TRACKS) NEW TRACK STATUS
5          RET
;
MOVEMX:  .=OBO
          .ADDR    NOISEX          ; 0
          .ADDR    INCX            ; 1
          .ADDR    DECX            ; 2
          .ADDR    NOISEX          ; 3
          .ADDR    DECX            ; 4
          .ADDR    NOISEX          ; 5
          .ADDR    NOISEX          ; 6
          .ADDR    INCX            ; 7
          .ADDR    INCX            ; 8
          .ADDR    NOISEX          ; 9
          .ADDR    NOISEX          ; A
          .ADDR    DECX            ; B
          .ADDR    NOISEX          ; C
          .ADDR    DECX            ; D
          .ADDR    INCX            ; E
          .ADDR    NOISEX          ; F
;
MOVEMY:  .=OCO
          .ADDR    NOISEY          ; 0
          .ADDR    INCY            ; 1
          .ADDR    DECY            ; 2
          .ADDR    NOISEY          ; 3
          .ADDR    DECY            ; 4
          .ADDR    NOISEY          ; 5
          .ADDR    NOISEY          ; 6
          .ADDR    INCY            ; 7
          .ADDR    INCY            ; 8
          .ADDR    NOISEY          ; 9
          .ADDR    NOISEY          ; A
          .ADDR    DECY            ; B
          .ADDR    NOISEY          ; C
          .ADDR    DECY            ; D
          .ADDR    INCY            ; E
          .ADDR    NOISEY          ; F

```

Going through the longest route in the sensor routine takes 75 instruction cycles. So at 5 MHz the microcontroller can track movement changes within 150  $\mu$ s by using this algorithm.

#### MOUSE PROTOCOLS

Since most programs in the PC support the mouse systems and microsoft mouse, these two protocols will be discussed here. The protocols are byte-oriented and each byte is framed by one start-bit and two stop-bits. The most commonly used reporting mode is that a report will be sent if there is any change in the status of the position or of the buttons.

#### MICROSOFT COMPATIBLE DATA FORMAT

	Bit							
	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Number
1	L	R	Y7	Y6	X7	X6	X5	Byte 1
0	X5	X4	X3	X2	X1	X0	X0	Byte 2
0	Y5	Y4	Y3	Y2	Y1	Y0	Y0	Byte 3

L, R = Key data (Left, Right key) 1 = key depressed  
 X0–X7 = X distance 8-bit two's complement value –128 to +127  
 Y0–Y7 = Y distance 8-bit two's complement value –128 to +127  
 Positive = South

In the Microsoft Compatible Format, data is transferred in the form of seven-bit bytes. Y movement is positive to the south and negative to the north.

#### FIVE BYTE PACKED BINARY FORMAT (MOUSE SYSTEMS CORP)

	Bit								
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Number
1	0	0	0	0	L*	M*	R*	R*	Byte 1
X7	X6	X5	X4	X3	X2	X1	X0	X0	Byte 2
Y7	Y6	Y5	Y4	Y3	Y2	Y1	Y0	Y0	Byte 3
X7	X6	X5	X4	X3	X2	X1	X0	X0	Byte 4
Y7	Y6	Y5	Y4	Y3	Y2	Y1	Y0	Y0	Byte 5

L\*, M\*, R\* = Key data (Left, Middle, Right key), 0 = key depressed  
 X0–X7 = X distance 8-bit two's complement value –127 to +127  
 Y0–Y7 = Y distance 8-bit two's complement value –127 to +127

In the Five Byte Packed Binary Format data is transferred in the form of eight-bit bytes (eight data bits without parity). Bytes 4 and 5 are the movement of the mouse during the transmission of the first report.

#### THE COP822C MICROCONTROLLER

The COP822C is an 8-bit microcontroller with 20 pins, of which 16 are I/O pins. The I/O pins are separated into two ports, port L and port G. Port G has built-in Schmitt-triggered inputs. There is 1k of ROM and 64 bytes of RAM. In the mouse application, the COP822C's features used can be summarized below. Port G is used for the photo-transistor's input. Pin G0 is used as the external interrupt input to monitor the RTS signal for the microsoft compatible protocol. The internal timer can be used for baud rate timing and interrupt generation. The COP822C draws only 4 mA at a crystal frequency of 5 MHz. The instruction cycle time when operating at this frequency is 2  $\mu$ s.

#### A MOUSE EXAMPLE

The I/O pins for the COP822C are assigned as follows:

Pin	Function
G0	Interrupt Input (Monitoring RTS Toggle)
G1	Reserved for Input Data (TXD of Host)
G2	Output Data (RXD of Host)
G3–G6	LED Sensor Input
L0–L2	Button Input
L3	Jumper Input (for Default Mouse Mode)

The timer is assigned for baud rate generation. It is configured in the PWM auto-reload mode (with no G3 toggle output) with a value of 1A0 hex in both the timer and the auto-reload register. When operating at 5 MHz, it is equivalent to 833  $\mu$ s or 1200 baud. When the timer counts down, an interrupt is generated and the service routine will indicate in a timer status byte that it is time for the next bit. The subroutine that handles the transmission will look at this status byte to send the data.

The other interrupt comes from the G0 pin. This is implemented to satisfy the microsoft mouse requirement. As the RTS line toggles, it causes the microcontroller to be interrupted. The response to the toggling is the transmission of the character "M" to indicate the presence of the mouse.

The main program starts by doing some initializations. Then it loops through four subroutines that send the report, sense the movement, sense the buttons, and set up the report format.

Subroutine "SDATA" uses a state table to determine what is to be transmitted. There are 11 or 12 states because microsoft has only 7 data bits and mouse systems has 8. The state table is shown below:

SENDST	State
0	IDLE
1	START BIT
2–8	DATA (FOR MICROSOFT)
2–9	DATA (FOR MOUSE SYSTEMS)
9–10	STOP BIT (FOR MICROSOFT)
10–11	STOP BIT (FOR MOUSE SYSTEMS)
11	NEXT WORD (FOR MICROSOFT)
12	NEXT WORD (FOR MOUSE SYSTEMS)

The G2 pin is set to the level according to the state and the data bit that is transmitted.

Subroutine "SENSOR" checks the input pins connected to the LEDs. The horizontal direction is checked first followed by the vertical direction. Two jump tables are needed to decode the binary value formed by combining the present and previous status of the wheels. The movements are recorded in two counters.

Subroutines "BUTUS" and "BUTMS" are used for polling the button input. They compare the button input with the value polled last time and set up a flag if the value changes. Two subroutines are used for the ease of setting up reports for different mice. The same applies for subroutines "SRPTMS" and "SRPTUS" which set up the report format for transmission. The status change flag is checked and the report is formatted according to the mouse protocol. The

movement counters are then cleared. Since the sign of the vertical movement of mouse systems and microsoft is reversed, the counter value in subroutine "SRPTMS" is complemented to form the right value.

There is an extra subroutine "SY2RPT" which sets up the last two bytes in the mouse systems' report. It is called after the first three bytes of the report are sent.

The efficiency of the mouse depends solely on the effectiveness of the software to loop through sensing and transmission subroutines. For the COP822C, one of the most effective addressing modes is the B register indirect mode.

It uses only one byte and one instruction cycle. With autoincrement or autodecrement, it uses one byte and two instruction cycles. In order to utilize this addressing mode more often, the organization of the RAM data has to be carefully thought out. In the mouse example, it can be seen that by placing related variables next to each other, the saving of code and execution time is significant. Also, if the RAM data can fit in the first 16 bytes, the load B immediate instruction is also more efficient. The subroutine "SRPTMS" is shown below and it can be seen that more than half the instructions are B register indirect which are efficient and compact.

```

;
;   VARIABLES
;
WORDPT = 000 ;WORD POINTER
WORD1  = 001 ;BUFFER TO STORE REPORTS
WORD2  = 002
WORD3  = 003
CHANGE = 004 ;MOVEMENT CHANGE OR BUTTON PRESSED
XINC   = 005 ;X DIRECTION COUNTER
YINC   = 006 ;Y DIRECTION COUNTER
NUMWORD = 007 ;NUMBER OF BYTES TO SEND
SENDST = 008 ;SERIAL PROTOCOL STATE
;
;*****
;   SUBROUTINE SET UP REPORT 'SRPT' FOR MOUSE SYSTEMS
;   CHANGE OF STATUS DETECTED
;   SET UP THE FIRST 3 WORDS FOR REPORTING
;   IF IN IDLE STATE
;*****
;
SRPTMS:
LD      A,CHANGE
IFEQ    A, #0 ; EXIT IF NO CHANGE
RET

;
RBIT    GIE, PSW ; DISABLE INTERRUPT
LD      B, #WORDPT
LD      [B+], #01 ; (WORDPT) SET WORD POINTER
LD      A, BUTSTAT
X       A, [B+] ; (WORD1)
;
LD      A, XINC
X       A, [B+] ; (WORD2)
;
SC
CLR     A
SUBC    A, YINC ; FOR MOUSE SYSTEM NEG Y
X       A, [B+] ; (WORD3)
;
RBIT    RPT, [B] ; (CHANGE) RESET CHANGE OF STATUS
SBIT    SYRPT, [B] ; (CHANGE)
LD      A, [B+] ; INC B
LD      [B+], #0 ; (XINC)
LD      [B+], #0 ; (YINC)
;
LD      [B+], #03 ; (NUMWORD) SEND 3 BYTES
LD      [B], #01 ; (SENDST) SET TO START BIT STATE
;   SBIT    GIE, PSW ; ENABLE INTERRUPT
RET
;

```

## CONCLUSION

The COP822C has been used as a mouse controller. The code presented is a minimum requirement for implementing a mouse systems and microsoft compatible mouse. About 550 bytes of ROM code has been used. The remaining ROM area can be used for internal diagnostics and for communicating with the host's mouse driver program. The unused I/O pins can be used to turn the LED's on only when necessary to save extra power. This report demonstrated the use of the efficient instruction set of the COP800 family. It can be seen that the architecture of the COP822C is most suitable for implementing a mouse controller. The table below summarizes the advantages of the COP822C.

## APPENDIX A—MEMORY UTILIZATION

### RAM Variables

TEMP	=	0F1	Work Space
ASAVE	=	0F4	Save A Register
PSSAVE	=	0F6	Save PSW Register
WORDPT	=	000	Word Pointer
WORD1	=	001	Buffer to Store Report
WORD2	=	002	Buffer
WORD3	=	003	Buffer
CHANGE	=	004	Movement or Button Change
XINC	=	005	X Direction Counter
YINC	=	006	Y Direction Counter
NUMWORD	=	007	Number of Bytes to Send
SENDST	=	008	Serial Protocol State
TSTATUS	=	00A	Counter Status
MTYPE	=	00B	Mouse Type
GTEMP	=	00C	Track Input from G Port
TRACKS	=	00D	Previous Track Status
BTEMP	=	00E	Button Input from L Port
BUTSTAT	=	00F	Previous Button Status

## APPENDIX B—SUBROUTINE SUMMARY

Subroutine	Location	Function
MLOOP	03D	Main Program Loop
SENSOR	077	Sample Photo-Transistor Input
INTRP	0FF	Interrupt Service Routines
SRPTUS	136	Set Up Report for Microsoft
SRPTMS	16C	Set Up 1st 3 Bytes Report for Mouse Systems
SDATA	191	Drive Data Transmission Pin According to Bit Value of Report
SY2RPT	1D1	Set Up Last 2 Bytes Report for Mouse Systems
BUTUS	200	Sample Button Input for Microsoft
BUTMS	210	Sample Button Input for Mouse Systems

## Feature

Feature	Advantage
Port G	Schmitt Triggered Input for Photo-Transistors
G0	External Interrupt for RTS Toggling
Timer	For Baud Rate Generation
Low Power	4 mA at 5 MHz
Small Size	20-Pin DIP

## REFERENCE

The mouse still reigns over data entry—Electronic Engineering Times, October 1988.

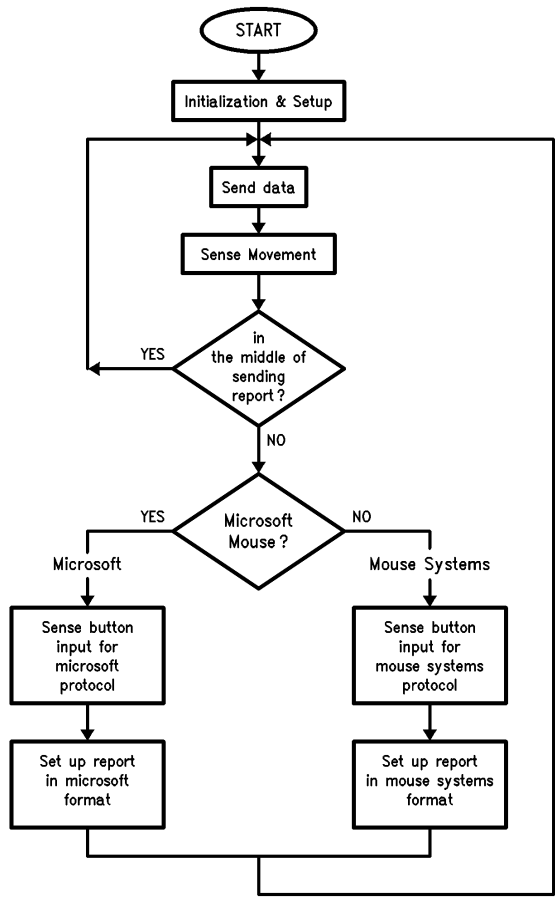
MICE for mainstream applications—PC Magazine, August 1987.

Logimouse C7 Technical Reference Manual—Logitech, January 1986.





Flowchart for Mouse Systems and Microsoft Mouse



TL/DD/10799-6

NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION  
 COP800 CROSS ASSEMBLER, REV:D1,12 OCT 88  
 AMOUSE

```

1          ;
2          ;      MICROSOFT AND MOUSE SYSTEM COMPATIBLE MOUSE
3          ;      02/14/89
4          ;      NAME : AMOUSE.MAC
5          ;
6          ;      .TITLE AMOUSE
7          ;      .CHIP 820
8          ;
9          ;
10         00D0      PORTLD =      OD0      ; PORT L DATA
11         00D1      PORTLC =      OD1      ; PORT L CONFIG
12         00D2      PORTLP =      OD2      ; PORT L PIN
13         ;
14         00D4      PORTGD =      OD4      ; PORT G DATA
15         00D5      PORTGC =      OD5      ; PORT G CONFIG
16         00D6      PORTGP =      OD6      ; PORT G PIN
17         ;
18         00EA      TMRLO =      0EA      ; TIMER LOW BYTE
19         00EB      TMRHI =      0EB      ; TIMER HIGH BYTE
20         00EC      TAULO =      0EC      ; TIMER REGISTER LOW BYTE
21         00ED      TAUHI =      0ED      ; TIMER REGISTER HIGH BYTE
22         ;
23         00EE      CNTRL =      0EE      ; CONTROL REGISTER
24         00EF      PSW   =      0EF      ; PSW REGISTER
25         ;
26         ;      CONSTANT DECLARE
27         ;
28         0000      INTR  =      0
29         0003      TIO   =      3
30         0004      SO    =      4
31         0005      SK    =      5
32         0006      SI    =      6
33         0007      CKO   =      7
34         ;
35         0007      TSEL  =      7
36         0006      CSEL  =      6
37         0005      TEDG  =      5
38         0004      TRUN  =      4
39         0003      MSEL  =      3
40         0002      IEDG  =      2
41         0001      S1    =      1
42         0000      S0    =      0
43         ;
44         0007      HCARRY =      7
45         0006      CARRY =      6
46         0005      TPND  =      5
47         0004      ENTI  =      4
48         0003      IPND  =      3
49         0002      BUSY  =      2
50         0001      ENI   =      1
51         0000      GIE   =      0

```

TL/DD/10799-7

```

52      ;
53      ;      TSTATUS BITS
54      ;
55      0002      TBAUB      =      2      ;BAUD RATE TIMER BIT
56      ;
57      0000      RPT      =      0      ;REPORT BIT OF CHANGE (CHANGE)
58      0001      SYRPT     =      1      ;SET UP MOUSE SYSTEM LAST 2 WORDS (CHANGE)
59      0007      USOFT     =      7      ;MICROSOFT (MTYPE)
60      0002      XMT      =      2      ;G2 AS XMT BIT (PORTGD)
61      ;
62      0003      SW       =      3      ;SLIDE SWITCH (PORTLP,MTYPE)
63      ;
64      ;      REGISTER ASSIGNMENTS
65      ;
66      00F0      RSVD     =      0F0
67      00F1      TEMP     =      0F1
68      00F3      TBAU     =      0F3      ;BAUD RATE TIMER
69      00F4      ASAVE    =      0F4      ;SAVE A
70      00F5      BSAVE    =      0F5      ;SAVE B
71      00F6      PSSAVE   =      0F6      ;SAVE PSW
72      ;
73      ;      VARIABLES
74      ;
75      0000      WORDPT   =      000      ;WORD POINTER
76      0001      WORD1    =      001      ;BUFFER TO STORE REPORTS
77      0002      WORD2    =      002
78      0003      WORD3    =      003
79      ;
80      0004      CHANGE   =      004      ;MOVEMENT CHANGE OR BUTTON PRESSED
81      0005      XINC     =      005      ;X DIRECTION COUNTER
82      0006      YINC     =      006      ;Y DIRECTION COUNTER
83      0007      NUMWORD  =      007      ;NUMBER OF BYTES TO SEND
84      0008      SENDST   =      008      ;SERIAL PROTOCOL STATE
85      ;
86      0009      TBAUR    =      009      ;BAUD RATE TIMER RELOAD
87      000A      TSTATUS  =      00A      ;COUNTER STATUS
88      000B      MTYPE    =      00B      ;MOUSE TYPE
89      ;
90      000C      GTEMP    =      00C      ;TRACK INPUT FROM G
91      000D      TRACKS   =      00D      ;PREVIOUS TRACK STATUS
92      ;
93      000E      BTEMP    =      00E      ;BUTTON INPUT
94      000F      BUTSTAT  =      00F      ;PREVIOUS BUTTON STATUS
95      ;
96      ;
97      ; MOST POSITIVE = SPACE = HI = ON = 0 = START BIT = RBIT
98      ; MOST NEGATIVE = MARK = LO = OFF = 1 = STOP BIT = SBIT
99      ;
100     ;      MICROSOFT FORMAT
101     ;
102     ;      1 L R Y7 Y6 X7 X6

```

TL/DD/10799-8

```

103          ;          0 X5 ..... X0
104          ;          0 Y5 ..... Y0
105          ;
106          ;          1200 BAUD 7 BIT NO PARITY 2 STOP BITS
107          ;
108          ;          MOUSE SYSTEMS FORMAT (FIVE BYTE PACKED BINARY)
109          ;
110          ;          1 0 0 0 0 L* M* R*
111          ;          X7 ..... X0
112          ;          Y7 ..... Y0
113          ;          X7 ..... X0
114          ;          Y7 ..... Y0
115          ;
116          ;          1200 BAUD 7 BIT NO PARITY 2 STOP BITS
117          ;
118          ;          G6,G5,G4,G3 ARE SENSOR INPUTS
119          ;
120          ;          L0, L1 AND L2 ARE BUTTON INPUTS
121          ;
122          ;          G0 IS INTERRUPT INPUT FOR DETECTING RTS TOGGLE
123          ;
124          ;          USE G2 AS TRANSMIT
125          ;
126          ;          G1 USED FOR RECEIVING COMMANDS FROM HOST (RESERVED)
127          ;
128          ;          START:
129 0000 DD2F          LD          SP,#02F
130 0002 BCEF00        LD          PSW,#0          ;DISABLE INTR
131 0005 BCEE80        LD          CNTRL,#080        ;10000000 - AUTORELOAD
132                   ;          ;RISING EDGE EXT INT
133 0008 BCD504        LD          PORTGC,#004        ;G2 AS OUTPUT, OTHERS AS HI-Z
134 000B BCD404        LD          PORTGD,#004        ;G2 DATA 1 "MARK"
135                   ;
136 000E BCD130        LD          PORTLC,#030        ;HI-Z INPUTS FOR L6-7,OUTPUT L4,5
137 0011 BCD00F        LD          PORTLD,#0F         ;WEAK PULL UP FOR L0-3
138                   ;
139                   ;          INIT RAM
140                   ;
141 0014 5B           LD          B,#CHANGE
142 0015 9A00        LD          [B+],#0          ;(CHANGE)
143 0017 9A00        LD          [B+],#0          ;(XINC)
144 0019 9A00        LD          [B+],#0          ;(YINC)
145 001B BC0A00      LD          TSTATUS,#0
146                   ;
147 001E 9DD6        LD          A,PORTGP
148 0020 B0          RRC          A
149 0021 953C        AND          A,#03C          ;NOW IN 6,5,4,3
150 0023 9C0D        X           A,TRACKS        ;GET INITIAL VALUE OF SENSORS
151                   ;
152 0025 3067        JSR          SELECT          ;SELECT MOUSE TYPE
153                   ;

```

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```

154 ;*****
155 ;
156 ; CRYSTAL FREQ = 4.96 MHZ 2.016 US INST CYCLE
157 ; FOR 1200 BAOD - TIMER = 413 COUNT
158 ;
159 ;*****
160 ;
161 ;
162 ; LTIMER:
162 0027 DEEA LD B,#TMRL0
163 0029 9A9D LD [B+],#09D ;FOR 2.016 US CYCLE
164 002B 9A01 LD [B+],#01
165 002D 9A9D LD [B+],#09D
166 002F 9E01 LD [B],#01
167 ;
168 0031 BC0800 LD SENDST,#0 ;SET TO IDLE STATE
169 0034 9DEF LD A,PSW
170 0036 9713 OR A,#013 ;ENABLE INTRS SET GIE
171 0038 9CEF X A,PSW
172 003A BDEE7C SBIT TRUN,CNTRL ;START TIMER
173 ;
174 ; MLOOP:
175 003D BCD03F LD PORTLD,#03F ;TURN ON LED (NOT USED)
176 0040 3191 JSR SDATA
177 0042 3077 JSR SENSOR
178 0044 9D08 LD A,SENDST ;IF SENDING REPORT
179 0046 9300 IFGT A,#0 ;JUST DO SENSOR
180 0048 F4 JP MLOOP
181 ;
182 0049 9DD2 LD A,PORTLP ;GET INPUT FROM BUTTONS (L0,L1,L2)
183 004B B0 RRC A ;PUT IN CARRY FOR CHECKING
184 004C 51 LD B,#BTEMP ;PREPARATION TO SEE WHAT BUTTON IS PRESSED
185 ;
186 004D BD0B77 IFBIT USOFT,MTYPE
187 0050 0B JP LPUS
188 ;
189 0051 3210 JSR BUTMS ;MOUSE SYSTEMS
190 0053 316C JSR SRPTMS
191 ;
192 0055 BDD273 IFBIT SW,PORTLP
193 0058 E4 JP MLOOP ;CONTINUE IF NO CHANGE IN SWITCH
194 0059 306B JSR USM ;ELSE NEW SET UP
195 005B E1 JP MLOOP
196 ; LPUS:
197 005C 3200 JSR BUTUS ;MICROSOFT
198 005E 3136 JSR SRPTUS
199 ;
200 0060 BDD273 IFBIT SW,PORTLP
201 0063 3071 JSR SYM ;IF CHANGED IN SWITCH, NEW SET UP
202 0065 203D + JP MLOOP
203 ;
204 ;*****

```

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```

205 ; SELECT MOUSE TYPE
206 ;*****
207 ;
208 SELECT:
209 0067 BDD273 IFBIT SW,PORTLP ;CHECK JUMPER
210 006A 06 JP SYM
211 ;
212 USM:
213 006B 54 LD B,#MTYPE
214 006C 7F SBIT USOFT,[B] ;(MTYPE) IS MICROSOFT MOUSE
215 006D BCOF87 LD BUTSTAT,#087 ;NO KEY PRESSED
216 0070 8E RET
217 ;
218 SYM:
219 0071 54 LD B,#MTYPE
220 0072 6F RBIT USOFT,[B] ;(MTYPE) IS MOUSE SYSTEMS
221 0073 BCOF00 LD BUTSTAT,#0 ;NO KEY PRESSED
222 0076 8E RET
223 ;
224 ;*****
225 ; SAMPLE SENSOR INPUT
226 ; INC OR DEC THE POSITION
227 ; -127 IS USED INSTEAD OF -128 IN CHECKING
228 ; NEGATIVE GOING POSITION SO THAT BOTH
229 ; MICROSOFT AND MOUSE SYSTEMS FIT IN
230 ;*****
231 ;
232 SENSOR:
233 0077 53 LD B,#GTEMP
234 0078 9DD6 LD A,PORTGP
235 007A BCD00F LD PORTLD,#0F ;(NOT USED) TURN OFF LED
236 007D B0 RRC A
237 007E 953C AND A,#03C ;G5,G4,G3,G2
238 0080 A6 X A,[B] ;(GTEMP)
239 ;
240 ;
241 ; (TRK1,TRK0)t-1 (TRK1,TRK0)t
242 ; CCW 0 1 0 0 4
243 ; 1 1 0 1 D
244 ; 1 0 1 1 B
245 ; 0 0 1 0 2
246 ;
247 ; CW 1 0 0 0 8
248 ; 0 0 0 1 1
249 ; 0 1 1 1 7
250 ; 1 1 1 0 E
251 ;
252 0081 AA LD A,[B+] ;(GTEMP) X IN 3,2
253 0082 B0 RRC A
254 0083 B0 RRC A
255 0084 9503 AND A,#03 ;GET X TRACKS

```

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```

256 0086 87          OR   A,[B]          ;OVERLAY WITH PREVIOUS (TRACKS)
257 0087 97B0        OR   A,#0B0        ;X MOVEMENT TABLE
258 0089 A5          JID
259
260 008A 0F          ;
NOISEX: JP          YDIR
261
262
263 008B 9D05        LD   A,XINC
264 008D 8A          INC   A
265 008E 03          JP   COMX          ;CHECK IF LIMIT IS REACHED
266
267 008F 9D05        LD   A,XINC
268 0091 8B          DEC   A
269
270 0092 9250        COMX: IFEQ  A,#80          ;CHECK FOR LIMIT
271 0094 05          JP   YDIR          ;YES DO NOTHING
272 0095 9C05        X     A,XINC        ;ELSE NEW POSITION
273 0097 5B          LD   B,#CHANGE
274 0098 78          SBIT RPT,[B]        ;(CHANGE)
275 0099 52          LD   B,#TRACKS
276
277
278 009A 52          LD   B,#TRACKS
279 009B AB          LD   A,[B-]        ;(TRACKS) Y IN 5,4
280 009C 65          SWAP A
281 009D B0          RRC  A
282 009E B0          RRC  A
283 009F B0          RRC  A
284 00A0 95C0        AND  A,#0C0
285 00A2 87          OR   A,[B]        ;(GTEMP)
286 00A3 65          SWAP A
287 00A4 97C0        OR   A,#0C0        ;Y MOVEMENT TABLE
288 00A6 A5          JID
289
290 00B0              ;
291                  ;=0B0
292 00B0 8A          MOVEMX: .ADDR NOISEX      ;0
293 00B1 8F          .ADDR DECX            ;1
294 00B2 8B          .ADDR INCX            ;2
295 00B3 8A          .ADDR NOISEX          ;3
296 00B4 8B          .ADDR INCX            ;4
297 00B5 8A          .ADDR NOISEX          ;5
298 00B6 8A          .ADDR NOISEX          ;6
299 00B7 8F          .ADDR DECX            ;7
300 00B8 8F          .ADDR DECX            ;8
301 00B9 8A          .ADDR NOISEX          ;9
302 00BA 8A          .ADDR NOISEX          ;A
303 00BB 8B          .ADDR INCX            ;B
304 00BC 8A          .ADDR NOISEX          ;C
305 00BD 8B          .ADDR INCX            ;D
306 00BE 8F          .ADDR DECX            ;E

```

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```

307 00BF 8A      .ADDR NOISEX      ;F
308              ;
309      00C0      .=-0C0
310      MOVEMY:
311 00C0 D0      .ADDR NOISEY      ;0
312 00C1 D1      .ADDR INCY       ;1
313 00C2 D5      .ADDR DECY       ;2
314 00C3 D0      .ADDR NOISEY      ;3
315 00C4 D5      .ADDR DECY       ;4
316 00C5 D0      .ADDR NOISEY      ;5
317 00C6 D0      .ADDR NOISEY      ;6
318 00C7 D1      .ADDR INCY       ;7
319 00C8 D1      .ADDR INCY       ;8
320 00C9 D0      .ADDR NOISEY      ;9
321 00CA D0      .ADDR NOISEY      ;A
322 00CB D5      .ADDR DECY       ;B
323 00CC D0      .ADDR NOISEY      ;C
324 00CD D5      .ADDR DECY       ;D
325 00CE D1      .ADDR INCY       ;E
326 00CF D0      .ADDR NOISEY      ;F
327              ;
328 00D0 0F      NOISEY: JP      ESENS
329              ;
330 00D1 9D06     INCY:  LD      A,YINC
331 00D3 8A      INC      A
332 00D4 03      JP      COMY
333              DECY:
334 00D5 9D06     LD      A,YINC
335 00D7 8B      DEC      A
336              COMY:
337 00D8 9280     IFEQ   A,#080
338 00DA 05      JP      ESENS
339 00DB 9C06     X      A,YINC
340 00DD 5B      LD      B,#CHANGE
341 00DE 78      SBIT   RPT,[B]      ;(CHANGE)
342 00DF 53      LD      B,#GTEMP
343              ;
344              ESENS:
345 00E0 53      LD      B,#GTEMP
346 00E1 AA      LD      A,[B+]      ;(GTEMP) IN 5,4,1,0
347 00E2 A6      X      A,[B]      ;(TRACKS)NEW TRACK STATUS
348 00E3 8E      RET
349              ;
350              ;
351 00FF      .=-0FF
352              ;
353              ;*****
354              ;      INTERRUPT ROUTINES
355              ;*****
356              ;
357 00FF 9CF4     INTRP: X      A,ASAVE

```

TL/DD/10799-13

```

358 ;
359 0101 BDEF75 IFBIT TPND,PSW
360 0104 07 JP TINTR
361 0105 BDEF73 IFBIT IPND,PSW
362 0108 0A JP XINTR
363 ;
364 INTRET: ;INTERRUPT RETURN
365 0109 9DF4 LD A,ASAVE
366 010B 8F RETI
367 ;
368 ;*****
369 ; TIMER INTERRUPT
370 ; UPDATE ALL THE COUNTERS
371 ;*****
372 ;
373 TINTR:
374 010C BDEF6D RBIT TPND,PSW
375 010F BD0A7A SBIT TBAUC,TSTATUS ;SET BIT IN TSTATUS
376 0112 F6 JP INTRET
377 ;
378 ;*****
379 ; EXTERNAL INTERRUPT
380 ; RESPONSE TO RTS TOGGLING
381 ; BY SENDING AN 'M' 4DH
382 ;*****
383 ;
384 0113 BDEF6B XINTR: RBIT IPND,PSW
385 0116 BD0B77 IFBIT USOFT,MTYPE ;ONLY IF MICROSOFT PROTOCOL
386 0119 01 JP XINTR1 ;CONTINUE
387 011A EE JP INTRET ;ELSE DO NOTHING
388 XINTR1:
389 011B BC01FF LD WORD1,#0FF ;ALL MARK
390 011E BC024D LD WORD2,#'M'
391 0121 BC0702 LD NUMWORD,#02
392 ;
393 0124 9D08 LD A,SENDST
394 0126 9200 IFEQ A,#0 ;IF IDLE, SEND 'M'
395 0128 05 JP RTSR2
396 ;
397 0129 BC0001 LD WORDPT,#WORD1 ;FAKE CONTINUE LAST CHAR
398 012C 2109 + JP INTRET
399 ;
400 RTSR2:
401 012E BC0002 LD WORDPT,#WORD2 ;'M' ONLY
402 0131 BC0801 LD SENDST,#01
403 0134 2109 + JP INTRET
404 ;
405 ;*****
406 ; SUBROUTINE SET UP REPORT 'SRPT' FOR MICROSOFT
407 ; -----
408 ; CHANGE OF STATUS DETECTED

```

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```

409          ;          SET UP THE 3 WORDS FOR REPORTING IF IN IDLE STATE
410          ;*****
411          ;
412          SRPTUS:
413 0136 5B          LD          B, #CHANGE
414 0137 70          IFBIT      RPT, [B]
415 0138 01          JP          SRUS1
416 0139 8E          RET          ;EXIT IF NOT CHANGE
417          ;
418          SRUS1:
419 013A BDEF68      RBIT      GIE, PSW          ;DISABLE INTERRUPT
420 013D 5F          LD          B, #WORDPT
421 013E 9A01        LD          [B+], #WORD1      ; (WORDPT) SET WORD POINTER
422 0140 9D05        LD          A, XINC
423 0142 65          SWAP      A
424 0143 B0          RRC          A
425 0144 B0          RRC          A
426 0145 9503        AND          A, #03          ;X7, X6
427 0147 A6          X          A, [B]          ; (WORD1)
428          ;
429 0148 9D06        LD          A, YINC
430 014A 65          SWAP      A
431 014B 950C        AND          A, #0C          ;Y7, Y6
432 014D 87          OR          A, [B]          ; (WORD1)
433 014E 9740        OR          A, #040         ;SET BIT 6
434 0150 B0DF87      OR          A, BUTSTAT       ;GET BUTTON STATUS
435 0153 A2          X          A, [B+]         ; (WORD1)
436          ;
437 0154 9D05        LD          A, XINC
438 0156 953F        AND          A, #03F         ;X0-X5
439 0158 A2          X          A, [B+]         ; (WORD2)
440          ;
441 0159 9D06        LD          A, YINC
442 015B 953F        AND          A, #03F         ;Y0-Y5
443 015D A2          X          A, [B+]         ; (WORD3)
444 015E 68          RBIT      RPT, [B]         ; (CHANGE) RESET CHANGE OF STATUS
445 015F AA          LD          A, [B+]         ; INC B
446 0160 9A00        LD          [B+], #0         ; (XINC)
447 0162 9A00        LD          [B+], #0         ; (YINC)
448          ;
449 0164 9A03        LD          [B+], #03        ; (NUMWORD) SEND 3 BYTES
450 0166 9E01        LD          [B], #01        ; (SENDST) SET TO START BIT STATE
451          ;
452 0168 BDEF78      SBIT      GIE, PSW          ;ENABLE INTERRUPT
453 016B 8E          RET
454          ;
455          ;*****
456          ;          SUBROUTINE SET UP REPORT 'SRPT' FOR MOUSE SYSTEMS
457          ;
458          ;          CHANGE OF STATUS DETECTED
459          ;          SET UP THE FIRST 3 WORDS FOR REPORTING

```

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```

460 ; IF IN IDLE STATE
461 ;*****
462 ;
463 SRPTMS:
464 016C 5B LD B,#CHANGE
465 016D 70 IFBIT RPT,[B]
466 016E 01 JP SRMS1
467 016F 8E RET ;EXIT IF NO CHANGE
468 ;
469 SRMS1:
470 0170 BDEF68 RBIT GIE,PSW ;DISABLE INTERRUPT
471 0173 5F LD B,#WORDPT
472 0174 9A01 LD [B+],#WORD1 ;(WORDPT)SET WORD POINTER
473 0176 9D0F LD A,BUTSTAT
474 0178 A2 X A,[B+] ;(WORD1)
475 ;
476 0179 9D05 LD A,XINC
477 017B A2 X A,[B+] ;(WORD2)
478 ;
479 017C A1 SC
480 017D 64 CLR A
481 017E BD0681 SUBC A,YINC ;FOR MOUSE SYSTEM NEG Y
482 0181 A2 X A,[B+] ;(WORD3)
483 ;
484 0182 68 RBIT RPT,[B] ;(CHANGE)RESET CHANGE OF STATUS
485 0183 79 SBIT SYRPT,[B] ;(CHANGE)
486 0184 AA LD A,[B+] ;INC B
487 0185 9A00 LD [B+],#0 ;(XINC)
488 0187 9A00 LD [B+],#0 ;(YINC)
489 ;
490 0189 9A03 LD [B+],#03 ;(NUMWORD)SEND 3 BYTES
491 018B 9E01 LD [B],#01 ;(SENDST)SET TO START BIT STATE
492 ;
493 018D BDEF78 SBIT GIE,PSW ;ENABLE INTERRUPT
494 0190 8E RET
495 ;
496 ;
497 ;*****
498 ; SUBROUTINE TO SEND DATA 'SDATA'
499 ; CHECK THE BIT TO SEND AND DRIVE THE OUTPUT TO THE
500 ; DESIRED VALUE
501 ;
502 ; SENDST STATE
503 ; 0 IDLE
504 ; 1 START BIT
505 ; 2-8 DATA
506 ; 2-9 DATA (FOR MOUSE SYSTEMS)
507 ; 9-10 STOP BIT
508 ; 10-11 STOP BIT (FOR MOUSE SYSTEMS)
509 ; 11 NEXT WORD
510 ; 12 NEXT WORD (FOR MOUSE SYSTEMS)

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```

511      ;
512      ;*****
513      ;
514 0191 55 SDATA: LD      B, #TSTATUS
515 0192 72      IFBIT   TBAOB, [B]      ;(TSTATUS)CHECK IF BAUD RATE TIMER ENDS
516 0193 01      JP       SDATA1
517 0194 8E      RET
518      ;
519      SDATA1:
520 0195 6A      RBIT    TBAOB, [B]      ;(TSTATUS)
521 0196 AA      LD      A, [B+]      ;INC B TO (MTYPE)
522 0197 9D08     LD      A, SENDST
523 0199 97F0     OR      A, #0F0
524 019B A5      JID
525      ;
526 019C 8E      IDLE:  RET              ;EXIT IF IDLE
527      ;
528 019D 77      STAT9:  IFBIT   USOFT, [B]      ;(MTYPE)
529 019E 16      JP       STOPB
530      ;
531 019F 9D00     DATAB:  LD      A, WORDPT
532 01A1 9CFE     X      A, B              ;B POINTS TO THE WORD
533      ;
534 01A3 A0      RC      A, [B]
535 01A4 AE      LD      A
536 01A5 B0      RRC     A              ;XMIT LEAST SIG BIT
537 01A6 A6      X      A, [B]
538 01A7 DED4     LD      B, #PORTGD
539 01A9 88      IFC
540 01AA 7A      SBIT   XMT, [B]
541 01AB 89      IFNC
542 01AC 6A      RBIT   XMT, [B]
543      ;
544 01AD 9D08     NEXT:  LD      A, SENDST
545 01AF 8A      INC     A
546 01B0 9C08     X      A, SENDST
547 01B2 8E      RET              ;EXIT
548      ;
549 01B3 77      STAT11: IFBIT   USOFT, [B]      ;(MTYPE)
550 01B4 04      JP       NXWORD
551      ;
552 01B5 BDD47A   STOPB:  SBIT   XMT, PORTGD
553 01B8 F4      JP       NEXT
554      ;
555 01B9 9D00     NXWORD: LD      A, WORDPT
556 01BB 8A      INC     A
557 01BC BD0783   IFGT   A, NUMWORD      ;NUMBER OF WORDS TO SEND
558 01BF 09      JP       ENDRPT      ;END OF REPORT
559 01C0 9C00     X      A, WORDPT
560 01C2 BC0801   LD      SENDST, #01      ;SEND START BIT
561      ;

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```

562 01C5 B0D46A   STARTB: RBIT   XMT,PORTGD   ;SEND START BIT
563 01C8 E4       JP       NEXT
564               ;
565 01C9 B0D471   ENDRPT: IFBIT  SYRPT,CHANGE
566 01CC 04       JP       SYZRPT
567               ;
568 01CD BC0800   LD       SENDST,#0
569 01D0 8E       RET
570               ;
571               ;*****
572               ;   SET UP LAST 2 WORDS IN MOUSE SYSTEM FORMAT
573               ;*****
574               ;
575 SYZRPT:
576 01D1 BDEF68   RBIT   GIE,PSW   ;DISABLE INTERRUPT
577               ;
578 01D4 5F       LD       B,#WORDPT
579 01D5 9A01     LD       [B+],#WORD1 ;(WORDPT)SET WORD POINTER
580 01D7 9D05     LD       A,XINC
581 01D9 A2       X       A,[B+]   ;(WORD1)
582               ;
583 01DA A1       SC
584 01DB 64       CLR    A
585 01DC BD0681   SUBC   A,YINC   ;FOR MOUSE SYSTEM NEG Y
586 01DF A2       X       A,[B+]   ;(WORD2)
587               ;
588 01E0 AA       LD       A,[B+]   ;INC B
589 01E1 69       RBIT  SYRPT,[B] ;(CHANGE)RESET CHANGE OF STATUS
590 01E2 AA       LD       A,[B+]   ;INC B
591 01E3 9A00     LD       [B+],#0 ;XINC
592 01E5 9A00     LD       [B+],#0 ;YINC
593               ;
594 01E7 9A02     LD       [B+],#02 ;(NUMWORD)SEND 2 BYTES
595 01E9 9E01     LD       [B],#01  ;(SENDST)SET TO START BIT STATE
596               ;
597 01EB BDEF78   SBIT   GIE,PSW   ;ENABLE INTERRUPT
598 01EE 21C5     +     JP       STARTB
599               ;
600 01F0         .=-01F0
601               ;
602 01F0 9C       .ADDR  IDLE     ;0
603 01F1 C5       .ADDR  STARTB   ;1
604 01F2 9F       .ADDR  DATAB    ;2
605 01F3 9F       .ADDR  DATAB    ;3
606 01F4 9F       .ADDR  DATAB    ;4
607 01F5 9F       .ADDR  DATAB    ;5
608 01F6 9F       .ADDR  DATAB    ;6
609 01F7 9F       .ADDR  DATAB    ;7
610 01F8 9F       .ADDR  DATAB    ;8
611 01F9 9D       .ADDR  STAT9    ;9
612 01FA B5       .ADDR  STOPB    ;10

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```

613 01FB B3      .ADDR  STAT11      ;11
614 01FC B9      .ADDR  NXWORD      ;12
615 01FD 9C      .ADDR  IDLE       ;13
616 01FE 9C      .ADDR  IDLE       ;14
617 01FF 9C      .ADDR  IDLE       ;15
618
619
620
621      ; *****
622      ; SAMPLE BUTTON INPUT   FOR MICROSOFT
623      ; -----
624      ; INDICATE BUTTON STATUS
625      ; *****
626
627      BUTUS:
628      LD      [B],#0      ;(BTEMP), (A=PORTLP, CARRY ROTATED)
629      IFNC   5,[B]      ;MICROSOFT: 1=KEY DEPRESSED
630
631      ;
632      RRC    A
633      IFNC   4,[B]      ;(BTEMP)
634
635      ;
636      LD      A,[B+]     ;(BTEMP)
637      IFEQ   A,[B]     ;(BUTSTAT)
638      RET
639
640      X      A,[B]     ;(BUTSTAT)
641      SBIT   RPT,CHANGE ;INDICATE TO SEND DATA
642      RET
643
644
645      ; *****
646      ; SAMPLE BUTTON INPUT   FOR MOUSE SYSTEMS
647      ; -----
648      ; INDICATE BUTTON STATUS
649      ; *****
650
651      BUTMS:
652      LD      [B],#087   ;(BTEMP)
653
654      IFNC   2,[B]     ;MOUSE SYSTEM: 0=KEY DEPRESSED
655      RBIT   1,[B]     ;(BTEMP)
656
657      ;
658      RRC    A
659      IFNC   1,[B]     ;(BTEMP)
660
661      ;
662      RRC    A
663      RBIT   0,[B]     ;(BTEMP)

```

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```

664 ;
665 021A AA LD A, [B+] ;(BTEMP)
666 021B 82 IFEQ A, [B] ;(BUTSTAT)
667 021C 8E RET ;NO CHANGE
668 ;
669 021D A6 X A, [B] ;(BUTSTAT)
670 021E BD0478 SBIT RPT,CHANGE ;INDICATE TO SEND DATA
671 0221 8E RET
672 ;
673 ;*****
674 ;
675 0300 .=-0300
676 0300 28 .BYTE '(C) 1990 NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR AMOUSE VER 1.0'
0301 43
0302 29
0303 20
0304 31
0305 39
0306 39
0307 30
0308 20
0309 4E
030A 41
030B 54
030C 49
030D 4F
030E 4E
030F 41
03E0 4C
03E1 20
03E2 53
03E3 45
03E4 4D
03E5 49
03E6 43
03E7 4F
03E8 4E
03E9 44
03EA 55
03EB 43
03EC 54
03ED 4F
03EE 52
03EF 20
03F0 41
03F1 4D
03F2 4F
03F3 55
03F4 53
03F5 45
03F6 20
03F7 56
03F8 45
03F9 52
03FA 20
03FB 31
03FC 2E
03FD 30
677 ;
678 .END

```

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TL/DD/10799-21



NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION  
 COP800 CROSS ASSEMBLER, REV:D1, 12 OCT 88  
 AMOUSE  
 SYMBOL TABLE

ASAVE	00F4	B	00FE	BSAVE	00F5	*	BTEMP	000E	
BUSY	0002	*	BUTMS	0210	BUTSTA	000F	BUTUS	0200	
CARRY	0006	*	CHANGE	0004	CKO	0007	CNTRL	00EE	
COMX	0092		COMY	0008	CSEL	0006	DATA8	019F	
DECX	008F		DECY	0005	ENDRPT	01C9	ENI	0001	*
ENTI	0004	*	ESENS	00E0	GIE	0000	GTEMP	000C	
HCARRY	0007	*	IDLE	019C	IEDG	0002	INCX	008B	
INCY	0001		INTR	0000	INTRET	0109	INTRP	00FF	*
IPWD	0003		LPUS	005C	LTIMER	0027	MLOOP	003D	
MOVEMX	0080	*	MOVEMY	00C0	* MSEL	0003	* MTYPE	000B	
NEXT	01AD		NOISEX	008A	NOISEY	00D0	NUMMOR	0007	
NWORD	01B9		PORTGC	00D5	PORTGD	00D4	PORTGP	00D6	
PORTLC	0001		PORTLD	00D0	PORTLP	00D2	PSSAVE	00F6	*
PSW	00EF		RPT	0000	RSWD	00F0	RTSR2	012E	
S0	0000	*	S1	0001	* SDATA	0191	* SDATA1	0195	
SELECT	0067		SENDST	0008	SENSOR	0077	SI	0006	*
SK	0005	*	SO	0004	* SP	00FD	SRMS1	0170	
SRPTMS	016C		SRPTUS	0136	SRUS1	013A	START	0000	*
STARTB	01C5		STAT11	01B3	STAT9	0190	STOPB	01B5	
SW	0003		SY2RPT	01D1	SYM	0071	SYRPT	0001	
TAUHI	00ED	*	TAULO	00EC	* TBAU	00F3	* TBAUB	0002	
TBAUR	0009	*	TEDG	0005	* TEMP	00F1	* TINTR	010C	
TIO	0003	*	TMRHI	00EB	* TMRLO	00EA	TPND	0005	
TRACKS	000D		TRUN	0004	TSEL	0007	* TSTATU	000A	
USM	006B		USOFT	0007	WORD1	0001	WORD2	0002	
WORD3	0003	*	WORDPT	0000	X	00FC	XINC	0005	
XINTR	0113		XINTR1	011B	XMT	0002	YDIR	009A	
YINC	0006								

TL/DD/10799-22

NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION  
 COP800 CROSS ASSEMBLER, REV:D1, 12 OCT 88  
 AMOUSE  
 MACRO TABLE

NO WARNING LINES

NO ERROR LINES

556 ROM BYTES USED

SOURCE CHECKSUM = 987A  
 OBJECT CHECKSUM = 0A39

INPUT FILE D:BMOUSE.MAC  
 LISTING FILE D:BMOUSE.PRN  
 OBJECT FILE D:BMOUSE.LM

TL/DD/10799-23

**LIFE SUPPORT POLICY**

NATIONAL'S PRODUCTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION. As used herein:

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, and whose failure to perform, when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury to the user.
2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.



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