

# SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



Coimbatore-35
An Autonomous Institution

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# DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

#### 19ECT221 - MICROPROCESSORS AND MICROCONTROLLERS

II YEAR - IV SEM

UNIT I – 8085 and 8086 MICROPROCESSOR



#### 8085 MICROPROCESSOR

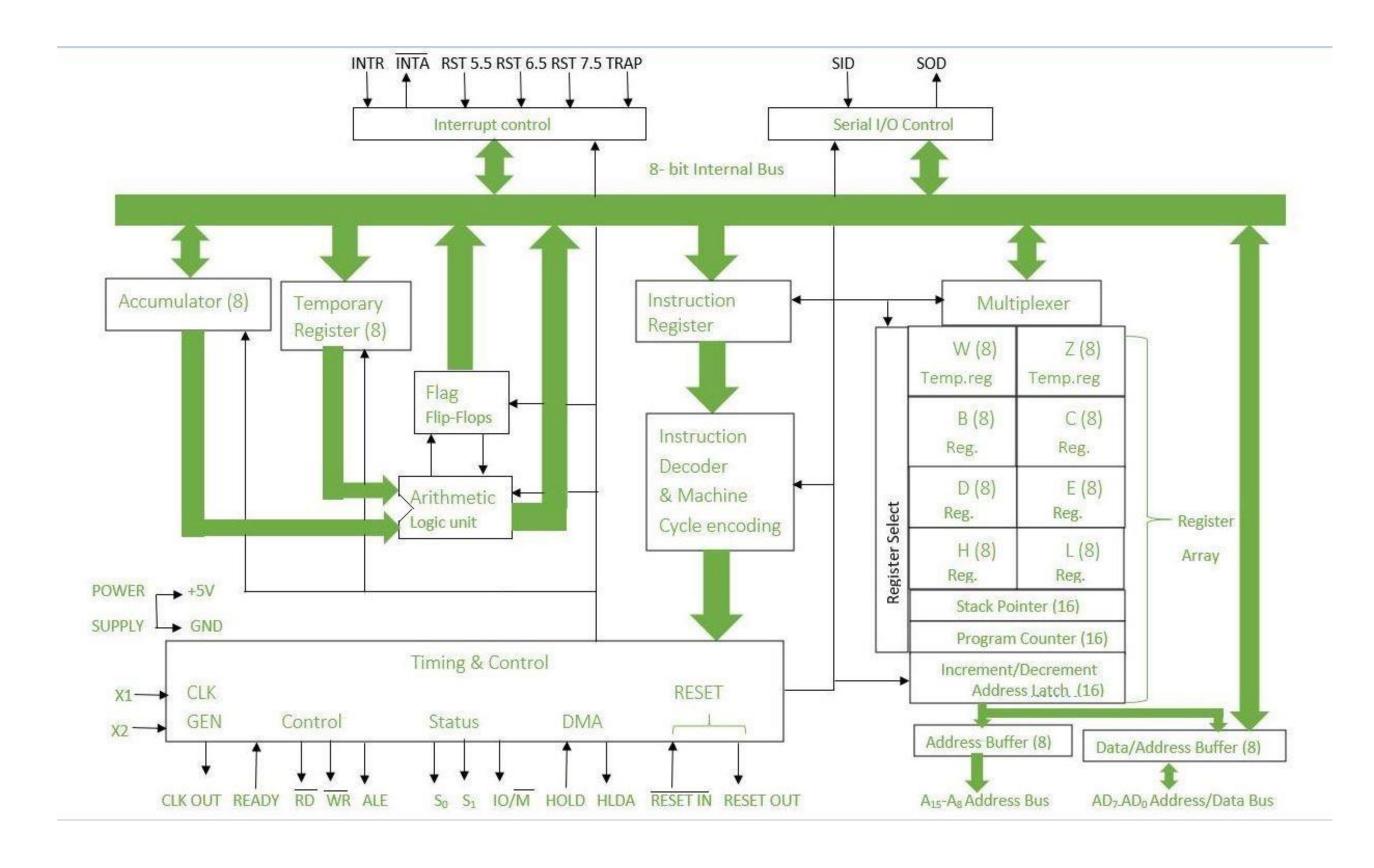


- ➤ The 8085 microprocessor is an 8-bit processor available as a 40-pin IC package and uses +5 V for power.
- > It can run at a maximum frequency of 3 MHz.
- ➤ Its data bus width is 8-bit and address bus width is 16-bit, thus it can address 216 = 64 KB of memory.



#### 8085 ARCHITECTURE









#### **Accumulator**

It is an 8-bit register used to perform arithmetic, logical, I/O & LOAD/STORE operations.

It is connected to internal data bus & ALU.

## Arithmetic and logic unit

As the name suggests, it performs arithmetic and logical operations like Addition, Subtraction, AND, OR, etc. on 8-bit data.





# >General purpose register

- There are 6 general purpose registers in 8085 processor, i.e. B, C, D, E, H &
- L. Each register can hold 8-bit data.
- These registers can work in pair to hold 16-bit data and their pairing combination is like B-C, D-E & H-L.

## >Program counter

- ➤ It is a 16-bit register used to store the memory address location of the next instruction to be executed.
- ➤ Microprocessor increments the program whenever an instruction is being executed





### Stack pointer

➤It is also a 16-bit register works like stack, which is always incremented/decremented by 2 during push & pop operations.

## **Temporary register**

➤ It is an 8-bit register, which holds the temporary data of arithmetic and logical operations.





## Flag register

It is an 8-bit register having five 1-bit flip-flops, which holds either 0 or 1 depending upon the result stored in the accumulator.

These are the set of 5 flip-flops –

Sign (S)

Zero (Z)

Auxiliary Carry (AC)

Parity (P)

Carry (C)





## Instruction register and decoder

## Timing and control unit

It provides timing and control signal to the microprocessor to perform operations. Following are the timing and control signals, which control

external and internal circuits -

Control Signals: READY, RD', WR', ALE

Status Signals: S0, S1, IO/M'

DMA Signals: HOLD, HLDA

RESET Signals: RESET IN, RESET OUT



## References



https://www.tutorialspoint.com/microprocessor/microprocessor\_8085\_architecture.htm

https://byjus.com/gate/8085-microprocessor/

https://www.javatpoint.com/microprocessor-architecture

