SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

An Autonomous Institution

Coimbatore-35

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DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

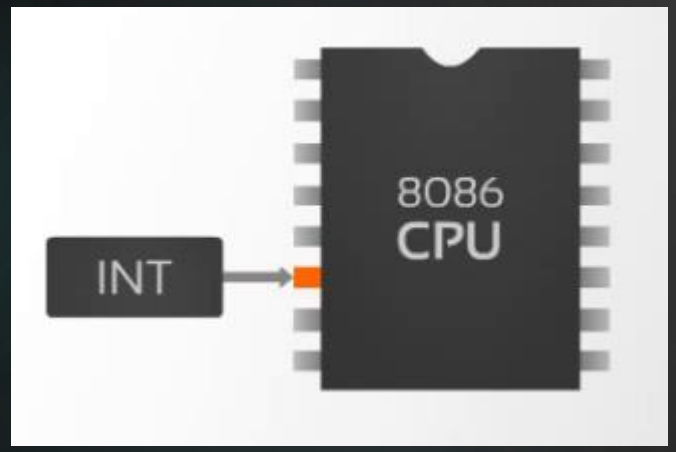
19ITT204 - MICROCONTROLLER AND EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

II YEAR/ IV SEMESTER

UNIT I ARCHITECTURE OF 8086 MICROPROCESSOR

TOPIC – 8086 INTERRUPTS

8086 Microprocessor Interrupts



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Introduction

- The meaning of ‘interrupts’ is to break the sequence of operation.
- While the Microprocessor is executing a program, an ‘interrupt’ breaks the normal sequence of execution of instructions, diverts its execution to some other program called Interrupt Service Routine (ISR).

  After executing , control returns the back again to the main program.

Interrupt

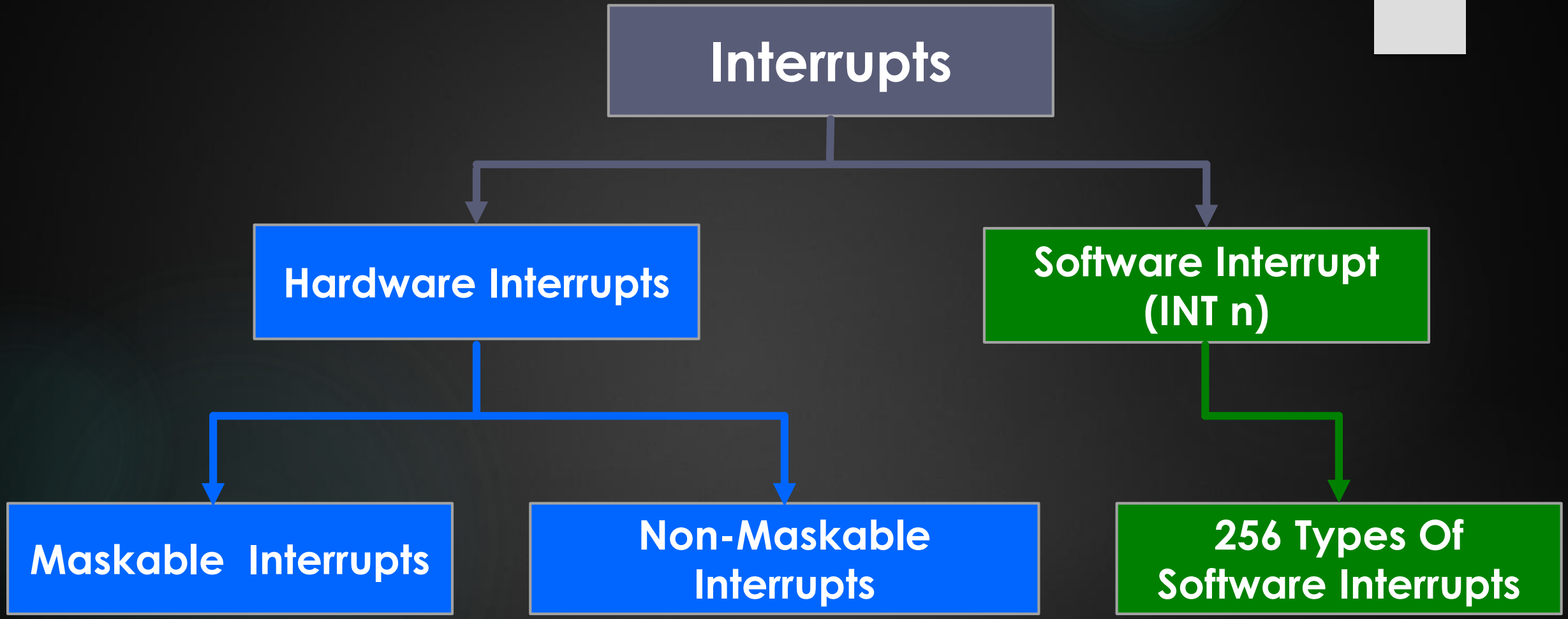
- Keeping moving until interrupted by the sensor .
- Interrupt received then do pre-defined operation.
- After finishing the interrupt service return to normal operation i.e keep moving forward again.

The processor can be interrupted in the following ways

i) by an external signal generated by a peripheral,

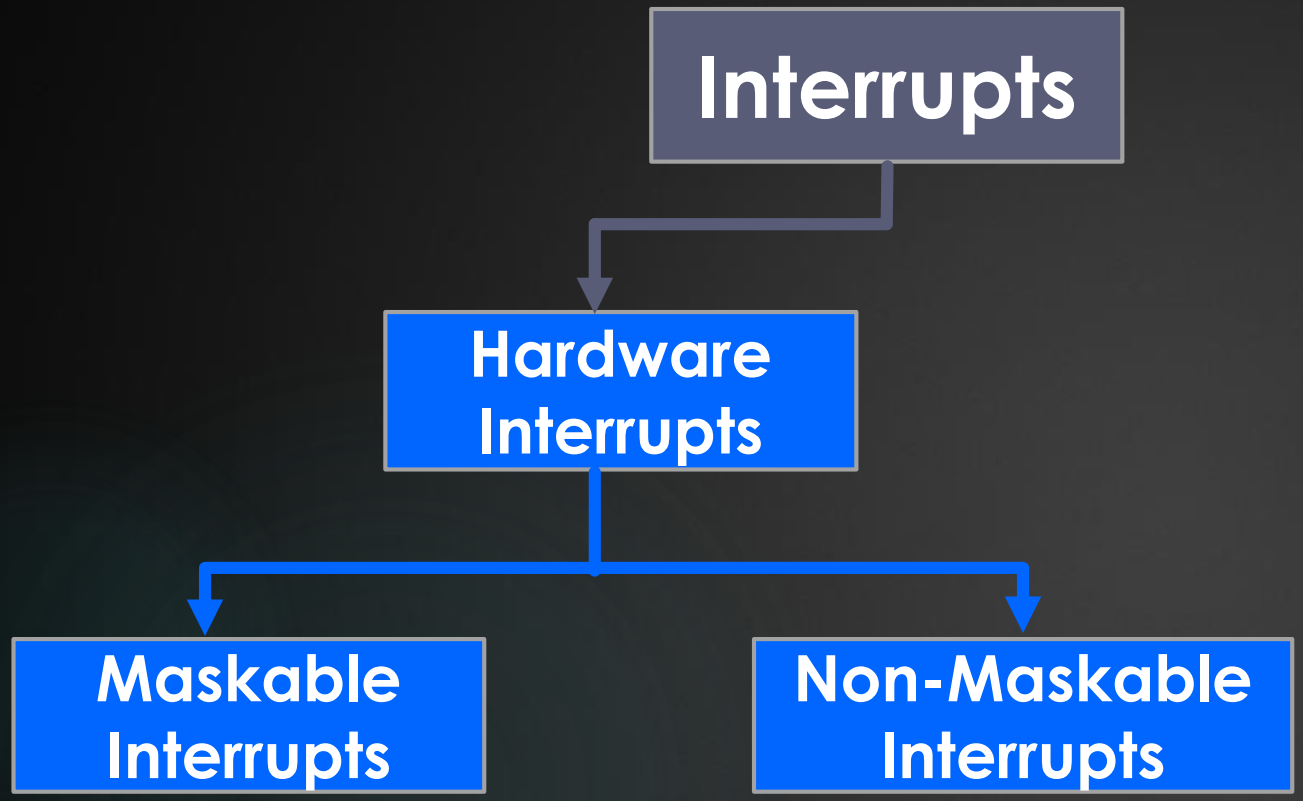
ii) by an internal signal generated by a special instruction in the program,

iii) by an internal signal generated due to an exceptional condition which occurs while executing an instruction.


Interrupts
Hardware Interrupts
Software Interrupt (INT n)
Maskable Interrupts
Non-Maskable Interrupts
256 Types Of Software Interrupts

Hardware Interrupts

The interrupts initiated by external hardware by sending an appropriate signal to the interrupt pin of the processor is called hardware interrupt. The 8086 processor has two interrupt pins INTR and NMI. The interrupts initiated by applying appropriate signal to these pins are called hardware interrupts of 8086.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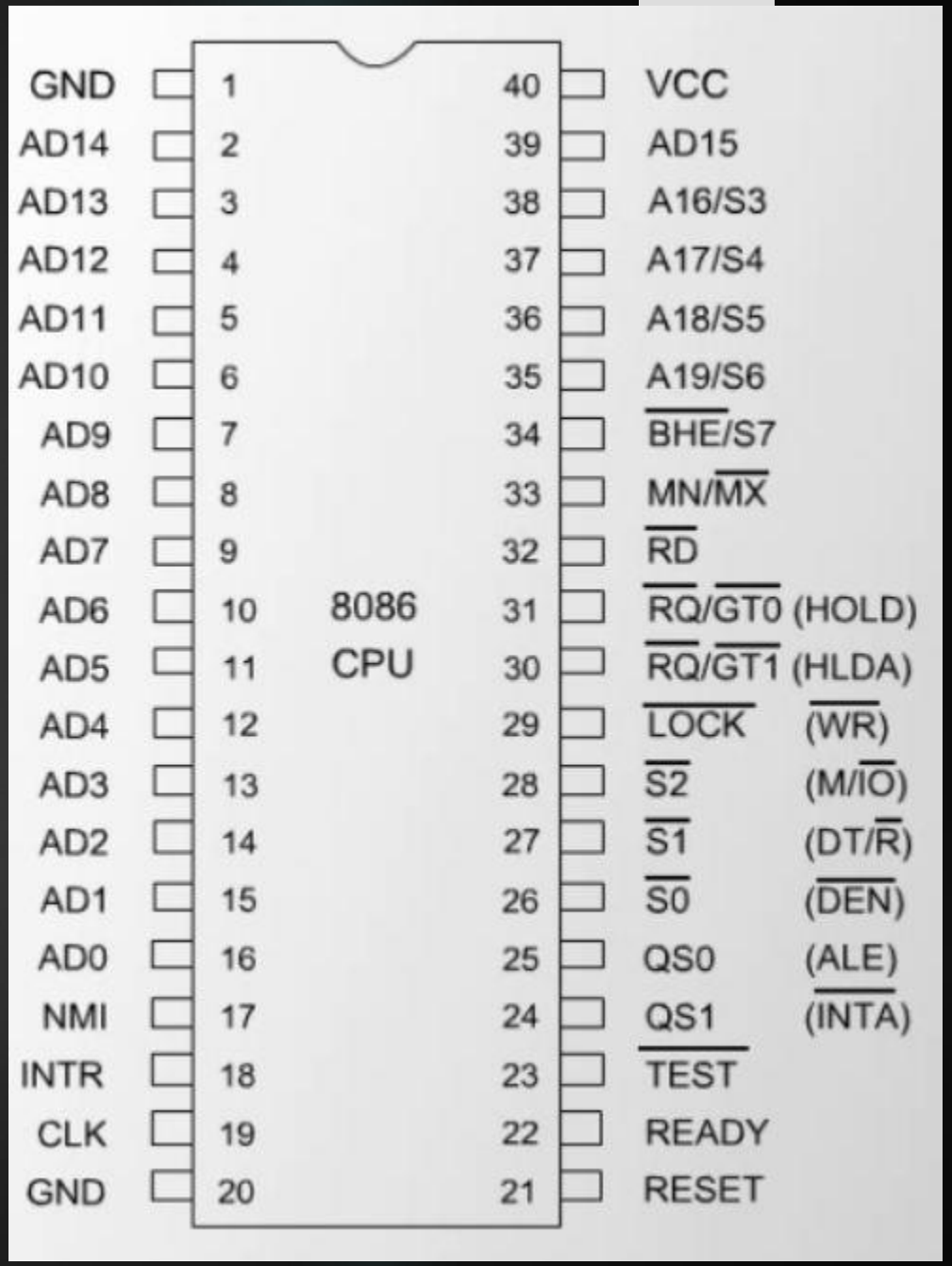
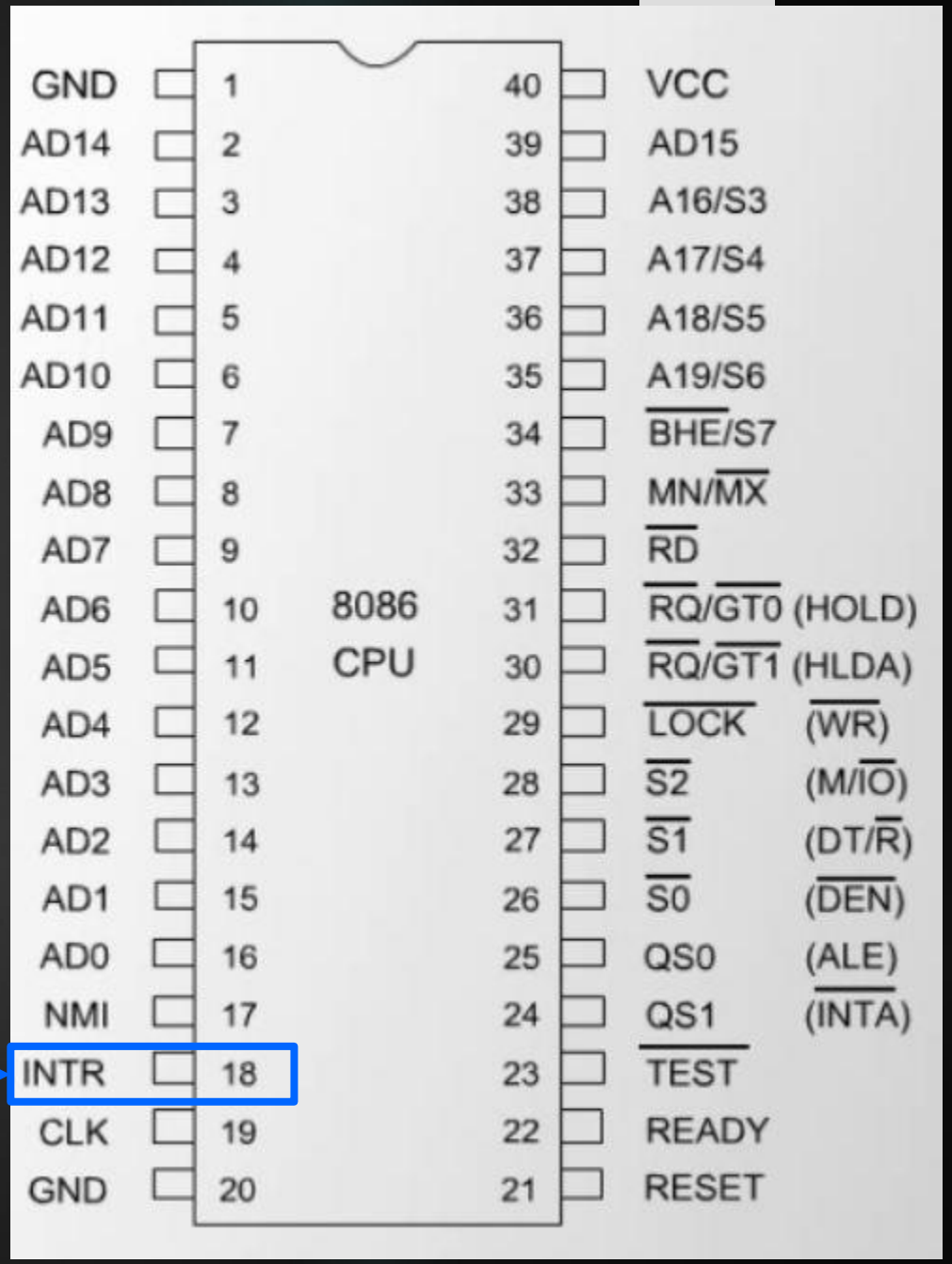

GND 1
AD14 2
AD13 3
AD12 4
AD11 5
AD10 6
AD9 7
AD8 8
AD7 9
AD6 10
AD5 11
AD4 12
AD3 13
AD2 14
AD1 15
AD0 16
NMI 17
INTR 18
CLK 19
GND 20
8086 CPU
40 VCC
39 AD15
38 A16/S3
37 A17/S4
36 A18/S5
35 A19/S6
34 BHE/S7
33 MN/MX
32 RD
31 RQ/GT0 (HOLD)
30 RQ/GT1 (HLDA)
29 LOCK (WR)
28 S2 (M/IO)
27 S1 (DT/R)
26 S0 (DEN)
25 QS0 (ALE)
24 QS1 (INTA)
23 TEST
22 READY
21 RESET

Interrupts

- Hardware Interrupts
  - Maskable Interrupts
  - Non-Maskable Interrupts



Interrupts

- Hardware Interrupts
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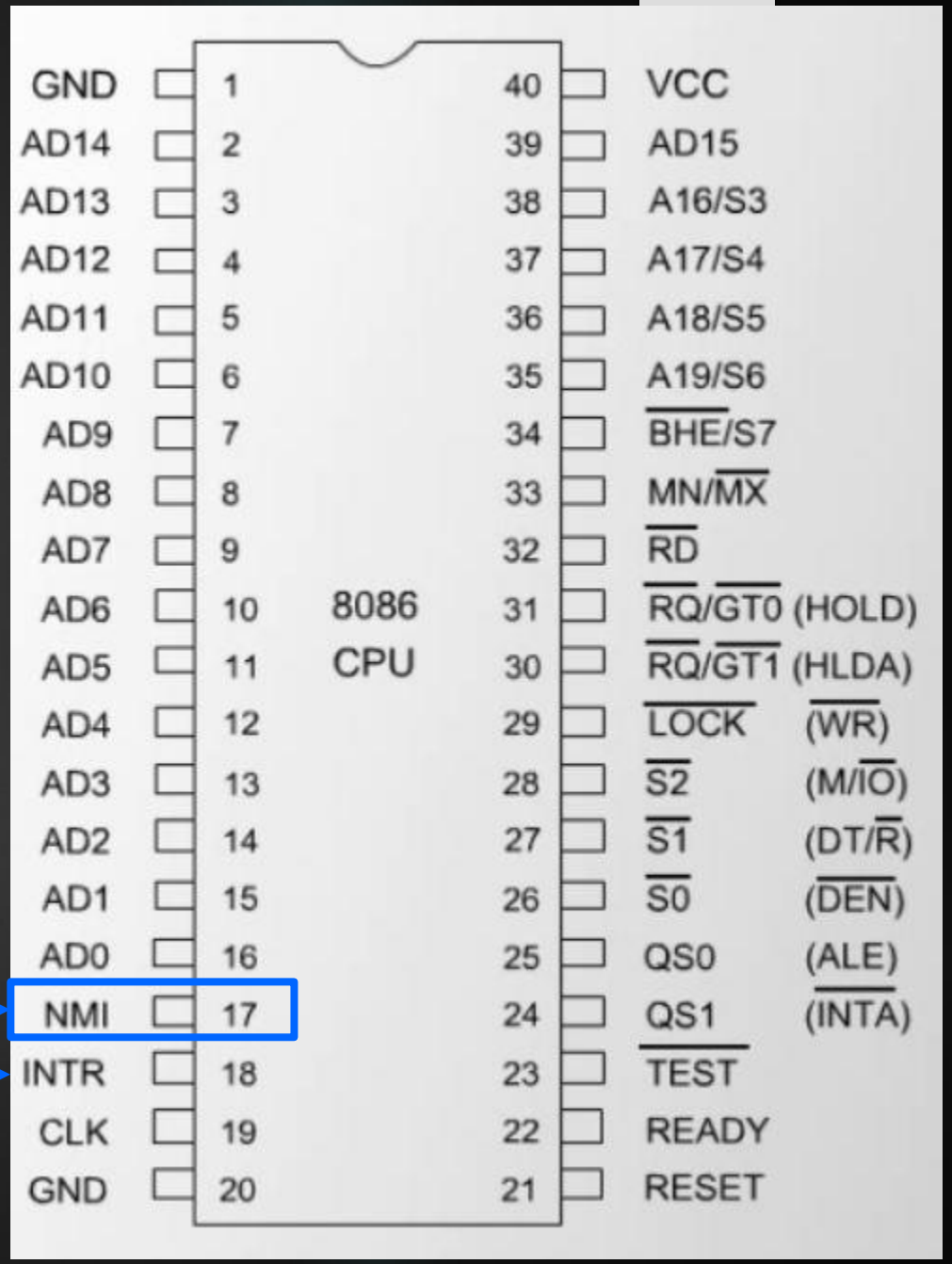


Hardware Interrupts

Used to handle external hardware peripherals , such as key boards , mouse , hard disks , floppy disks , DVD drivers, and printers.

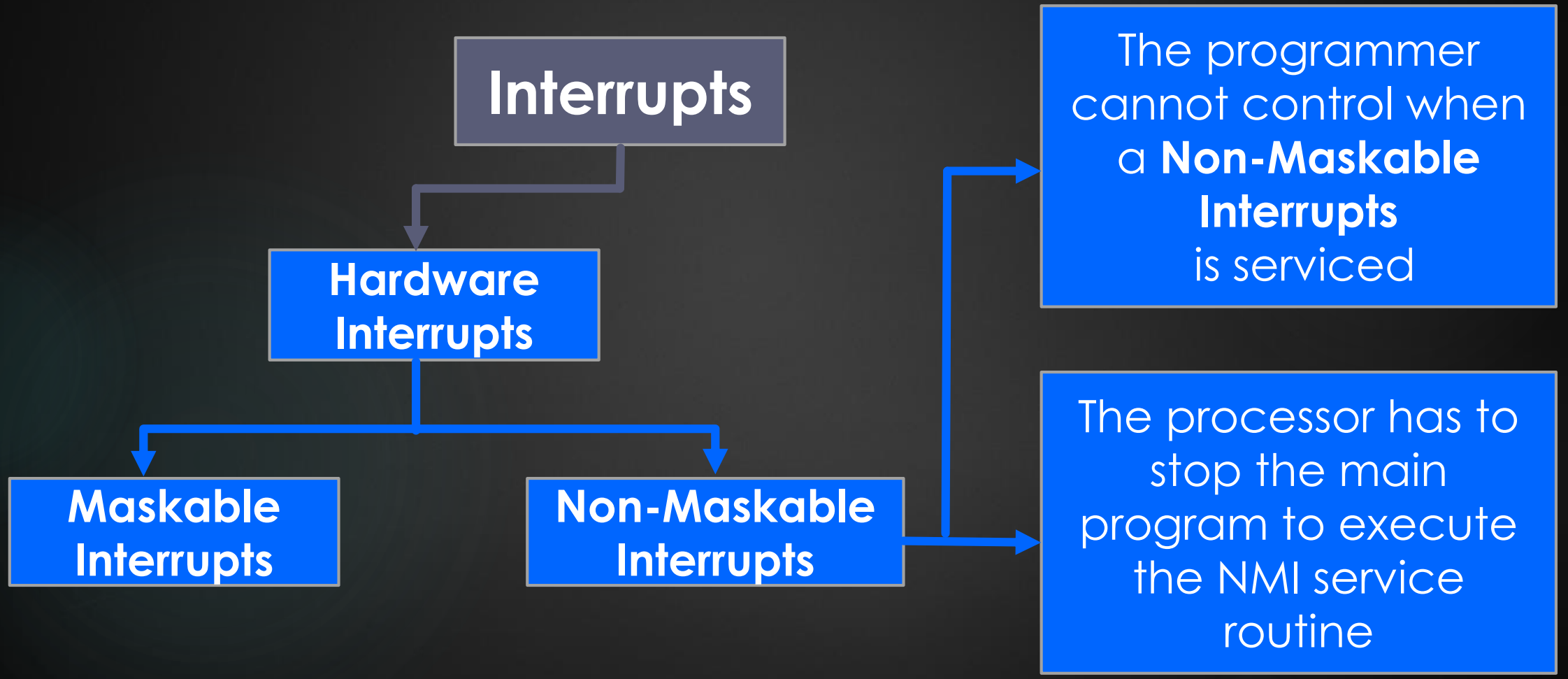
key boards | mouse | hard disks | floppy disks | DVD drivers

Maskable & Non-Maskable Interrupts

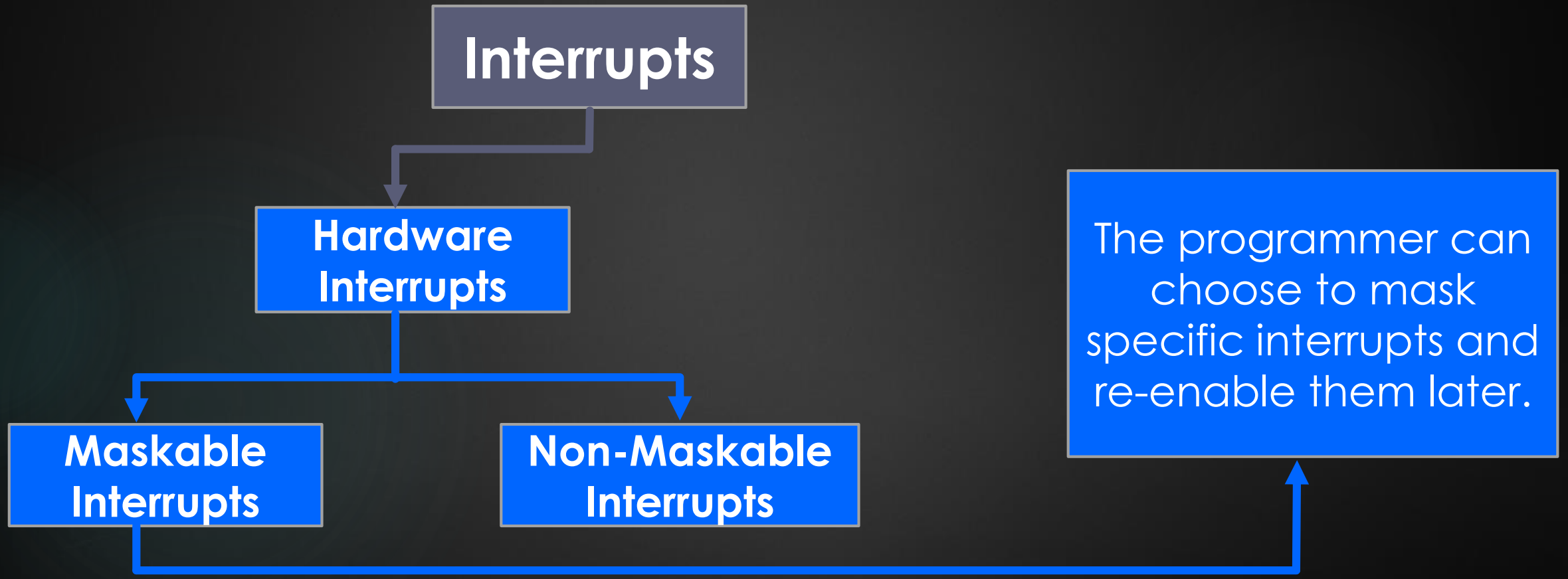
The processor has the facility for accepting or rejecting hardware interrupts. Programming the processor to reject an interrupt is referred to as masking or disabling and programming the processor to accept an interrupt is referred to as unmasking or enabling. In 8086 the interrupt flag (IF) can be set to one to unmask or enable all hardware interrupts and IF is cleared to zero to mask or disable a hardware interrupts except NMI. The interrupts whose request can be either accepted or rejected by the processor are called maskable interrupts.

The interrupts whose request has to be definitely accepted (or cannot be rejected) by the processor are called non-maskable interrupts. Whenever a request is made by non-maskable interrupt, the processor has to definitely accept that request and service that interrupt by suspending its current program and executing an ISR. In 8086 processor all the hardware interrupts initiated through INTR pin are maskable by clearing interrupt flag (IF). The interrupt initiated through NMI pin and all software interrupts are non-maskable.

Maskable & Non-Maskable Interrupts



Maskable & Non-Maskable Interrupts



Non-Maskable Interrupts

- Used during power failure
- Used during critical response time
- Used during non-recoverable hardware errors
- Used watchdog interrupt
- Used during memory parity errors

Software Interrupts

The software interrupts are program instructions. These instructions are inserted at desired locations in a program. While running a program, if software interrupt instruction is encountered then the processor initiates an interrupt. The 8086 processor has 256 types of software interrupts. The software interrupt instruction is INT n, where n is the type number in the range 0 to 255.

Software Interrupt (INT n)

- Used by operating systems to provide hooks into various function
- Used as a communication mechanism between different parts of the program

8086 INTERRUPT TYPES
256 INTERRUPTS OF 8086 ARE DIVIDED IN TO 3 GROUPS

1. **TYPE 0 TO TYPE 4 INTERRUPTS-**
   These Are Used For Fixed Operations And Hence Are Called Dedicated Interrupts

2. **TYPE 5 TO TYPE 31 INTERRUPTS**
   Not Used By 8086,reserved For Higher Processors Like 80286
   80386 Etc

3. **TYPE 32 TO 255 INTERRUPTS**
   Available For User, called User Defined Interrupts These Can Be H/W Interrupts And Activated Through Intr Line Or Can Be S/W Interrupts.

- Type – 0 Divide Error Interrupt

  Quotient Is Large Cant Be Fit In Al/Ax Or Divide By Zero

- Type –1 Single Step Interrupt

  Used For Executing The Program In Single Step Mode By Setting Trap Flag

- Type – 2 Non Maskable Interrupt

  This Interrupt Is Used For Execution Of NMI Pin.

- Type – 3 Break Point Interrupt

  Used For Providing Break Points In The Program

- Type – 4 Over Flow Interrupt

  Used To Handle Any Overflow Error.

Conclusion

The CPU executes program, as soon as a key is pressed, the Keyboard generates an interrupt. The CPU will response to the interrupt – read the data. After that returns to the original program. So by proper use of interrupt, the CPU can serve many devices at the “same time”

Reference

- Net
- “Advanced microprocessor & peripherals ” by K.M Bhurchandi & A.K Ray


Thank You