MSM80C86A-10RS/GS/JS

KI semiconductor

16-BIT CMOS MICROPROCESSOR

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The MSM80C86A-10 are complete 16-bit CPUs implemented in Silicon Gate CMOS technology. They are designed with same processing speed as the NMOS 8086-1 but have considerably less power consumption. They are directly compatible with MSM80C88A-10 software and MSM80C85A/MSM80C85A-2 hardware and peripherals.

FEATURES

- 1 Mbyte Direct Addressable Memory Space
- Internal 14 Word by 16-bit Register Set
- 24 Operand Addressing Modes
- Bit, Byte, Word and String Operations
- 8 and 16-bit Signed and Unsigned Arithmetic Operation

Proliminary

- From DC to 10 MHz Clock Rate
- Low Power Dissipation 10 mA/MHz
- Bus Hold Circuitry Eliminates Pull-Up Resistors

CIRCUIT CONFIGURATION



PIN CONFIGURATION



CPU·MSM80C86A-10RS/GS/JS -

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

		Limits				
Parameter	Symbol	MSM80C86A- 10RS	MSM80C86A- 10GS	MSM80C86A- 10JS	Unit	Conditions
Power Supply Voltage	Vcc	-0.5 ~ +7			v	
Input Voltage	VIN		-0.5 ~ V _{CC} +0.5			With respect
Output Voltage	VOUT		-0.5 ~ V _{CC} +0.5			
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-65 ~ +150		°C	-	
Power Dissipation	PD	1.0	0	.7	w	Ta = 25°C

OPERATING RANGE

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Faranieter	Зушоог	MSM80C86A-10	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	Vcc	4.75 ~ 5.25	v
Operating Temperature	TOP	0 ~ +70	°c

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

•	A 154	MS			
Parameter	Symbol	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	Vcc	4.75	5.0	5.25	v
Operating Temperature	тор	0	+25	+70	°C
"L" Input Voltage	VIL	-0.5		+0.8	v
"H" Input Voltage	(*1)	V _{CC} -0.8		V _{CC} +0.5	v
in input voltage	*1H (*2)	2.0		V _{CC} +0.5	v

*1 Only CLK, *2 Except CLK.

DC CHARACTERISTICS

(MSM80C86A-10: V_{CC} = 4.75 to 5.25V, Ta = 0°C to +70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit	Conditions
"L" Output Voltage	VOL			0.4	v	IOL = 2.5 mA
"H" Output Voltage	Veu	3.0			V	IOH = -2.5 mA
	∨он	Vcc-0.4			V	IOH = - 100 μA
Input Leak Current	lu lu	-1.0		+1.0	μA	0 < VI < V _{CC}
Output Leak Current	ILO	-10		+10	μA	V _O = V _{CC} or GND
Input Leakage Current (Bus Hold Low)	IBHL	50		400	μA	V _{IN} = 0.8V *3
Input Leakage Current (Bus Hold High)	Iвнн	-50		-400	μA	V _{IN} = 3.0V *4
Bus Hold Low Overdrive	IBHLO			600	μA	*5
Bus Hold High Overdrive	Івнно			-600	μΑ	•6
Operating Power Supply Current	^I CC			10	mA/MHz	V _{IL} = GND V _{IH} = V _{CC}
Standby Power Supply Current	Iccs			500	μA	V _{CC} = 5.5V Outputs Unloaded V _{IN} = V _{CC} or GND
Input Capacitance	Cin			5	pF	*7
Output Capacitance	Cout			15	рF	•7
I/O Capacitance	Ci/O			20	pF	*7

*3 Test condition is to lower VIN to GND and then raise VIN to 0.8V on pins 2-16, and 35-39

*4 Test condition is to raise VIN to VCC and then lower VIN to 3.0V on pins 2-16, 26-32, and 34-39.

*5 An external driver must source at least IBHLO to switch this node from LOW to HIGH.

*6 An external driver must sink at least IBHHO to switch this node from HIGH to LOW.

•7 Test Conditions: a) Freq = 1 MHz.

b) Ummeasured Pins at GND.

c) VIN at 5.0V or GND.

A.C. CHARACTERISTICS

(MSM80C86A-10: $V_{CC} \approx 4.75V$ to 5.25V, Ta = 0°C to 70°C)

Minimum Mode System

Timing Requirements

Barran	Sumbal	MSM800	286A-10	11-14
rarameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
CLK Cycle Period	TCLCL	100	DC	ns
CLK Low Time	TCLCH	46		ns
CLK High Time	TCHCL	44		ns
CLK Rise Time (From 1.0V to 3.5V)	TCH1CH2		10	ns
CLK Fall Time (From 3.5V to 1.0V)	TCL2CL1		10	ns
Data in Setup Time	TDVCL	20		ns
Data in Hold Time	TCLDX	10	-	ns
RDY Setup Time into MSM 82C84A (See Notes 1, 2)	TRIVCL	35		ns
RDY Hold Time into MSM 82C84A (See Notes 1, 2)	TCLR1X	0		ns
READY Setup Time into MSM80C86A	TRYHCH	46		ns
READY Hold Time into MSM80C86A-2	TCHRYX	20		ns
READY inactive to CLK (See Note 3)	TRYLCL	-8		ns
HOLD Setup Time	тнусн	20		ns
INTR, NMI, TEST Setup Time (See Note 2)	TINVCH	15		ns
Input Rise Time (Except CLK) (From 0.8V to 2.0V)	TILIH		15	ns
Input Fall Time (Except CLK) (From 2.0V to 0.8V)	TIHIL		15	ns

Timing Responses

0	Sumbal	MSM80	MSM80C86A-10	
rarameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Address Valid Detay	TCLAV	10	60	ns
Address Hold Time	TCLAX	10		ns
Address Float Delay	TCLAZ	TCLAX	50	ns
ALE Width	TLHLL	TCLCH-10		ns
ALE Active Delay	TCLLH		40	ns
ALE Inactive Delay	TCHLL	<u>.</u>	45	ns
Address Hold Time to ALE Inactive	TLLAX	TCHCL-10		ns
Data Valid Delay	TCLDV	10	60	ns
Data Hold Time	TCHDX	10		ns
Data Hold Time after WR	TWHDX	TCLCH-25		ns
Control Active Delay 1	тсусту	10	55	ns
Control Active Delay 2	тснсти	10	50	ns
Control Inactive Delay	тсустх	10	55	ns
Address Float to RD Active	TAZRL	0		ns
RD Active Delay	TCLRL	10	70	ns

Peromotor	Sumbol	MSM800		
rarameter	Symbol Min.		Max.	
RD Inactive Delay	TCLRH	10	60	ns
RD Inactive to Next Address Active	TRHAV	TCLCL-35		ns
HLDA Valid Delay	TCLHAV	10	60	ns
RD Width	TRLRH	2TCLCL-40		ns
WR Width	TWLWH	2TCLCL-35		ns
Address Valid to ALE Low	TAVAL	TCLCH-35		ns
Output Rise Time (From 0.8V to 2.0V)	TOLOH		15	ns
Output Fall Time (From 2.0V to 0.8V)	TOHOL		15	ns

Notes: 1. Signal at MSM 82C84A or MSM 82C88 are shown for reference only.

2. Setup requirement for asynchronous signal only to guarantee recognition at next CLK.

3. Applies only to T2 state. (8 ns into T3)

- CPU-MSM80C86A-10RS/GS/JS -

Maximum Mode System (Using MSM 82C88 Bus Controller) Timing Requirements

Perometer	Sumbol	MSM80	C86A-10	
Faranteter	3911001	Min.	Max,	Unit
CLK Cycle Period	TCLCL	100	DC	ns
CLK Low Time	TCLCH	46		ns
CLK High Time	TCHCL	44		ns
CLK Rise Time (From 1.0V to 3.5V)	TCH1CH2		10	ns
CLK Fall Time (From 3.5V to 1.0V)	TCL2CL1		10	ns
Data in Setup Time	TDVCL	15		ns
Data in Hold Time	TCLDX	10		ns
RDY Setup Time into MSM 82C84A (See Notes 1, 2)	TRIVCL	35	(100)	ns
RDY Hold Time into MSM 82C84A (See Notes 1, 2)	TCLR1X	0		ns
READY Setup Time into MSM 80C86A	TRYHCH	46		ns
READY Hold Time into MSM 80C86A	TCHRYX	20		ns
READY inactive to CLK (See Note 3)	TRYLCL	-8		ns
Set up Time for Recognition (NMI, INTR, TEST) (See Note 2)	TINVCH	15		ns
RQ/GT Setup Time	TGVCH	15		ns
RQ Hold Time into MSM 80C86A	TCHGX	20		ns
Input Rise Time (Except CLK) (From 0.8V to 2.0V)	TILIH		15	ns
Input Fall Time (Except CLK) (From 2.0 to 0.8V)	TIHIL		15	ns

Timing Responses

December	Sumbal	MSM800	C86A-10	Linit	
Farameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	
Command Active Delay (See Note 1)	TCLML	5	35	ns	
Command Inactive Delay (See Note 1)	TCLMH	5	45	ns	
READY Active to Status Passive (See Note 4)	TRYHSH		45	ns	
Status Active Delay	тснѕу	10	45	ns	
Status Inactive Delay	TCLSH	10	60	ns	
Address Valid Delay	TCLAV	10	60	ns	
Address Hold Time	TCLAX	10		ns	
Address Float Delay	TCLAZ	TCLAX	50	ns	
Status Valid to ALE High (See Note 1)	TSVLH		25	ns	
Status Valid to MCE High (See Note 1)	TSVMCH		30	ns	
CLK low to ALE Valid (See Note 1)	TCLLH		25	ns	
CLK Low to MCE High (See Note 1)	TCLMCH		25	ns	
ALE Inactive Delay (See Note 1)	TCHLL	4	25	ns	
Data Valid Delay	TCLDV	10	60	ns	
Data Hold Time	TCHDX	10		ns	

CPU·MSM80C86A-10RS /GS/JS

0	Cumbel	MSM800	C86A-10		
Farameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	
Control Active Delay (See Note 1)	TCVNV	5	45	ns	
Control Inactive Delay (See Note 1)	TCVNX	10	45	ns	
Address Float to RD Active	TAZRL	0		ns	
RD Active Delay	TCLRL	10	70	ns	
RD Inactive Delay	TCLRH	10	60	ns	
RD Inactive to Next Address Active	TRHAV	TCLCL-35		ns	
Direction Control Active Delay (See Note 1)	TCHDTL	,	50	ns	
Direction Control Inactive Delay (See Note 1)	тснотн		30	ns	
GT Active Delay	TCLGL	0	45	ns	
GT Inactive Delay	TCLGH	0	45	ns	
RD Width	TRLRH	2TCLCL-40		ns	
Output Rise Time (From 0.8V to 2.0V)	TOLOH		15	ns	
Output Fall Time (From 2.0V to 0.8V)	TOHOL		15	ns	

Notes: 1. Signal at MSM 82C84A or MSM 82C88 are shown for reference only.

2. Setup requirement for asynchronous signal only to guarantee recognition at next CLK.

3. Applies only to T2 state (8 ns into T3)

4. Applies only to T3 and wait states.

■ CPU-MSM80C86A-10RS/GS/JS ■

TIMING CHART



Minimum Mode



Minimum Mode (Continued)



CPU-MSM80C86A-10RS/GS/JS =-

Maximum Mode



Maximum Mode (Continued)



Notes: 1. All signals switch between V_{OH} and V_{OL} unless otherwise specified.

- 2. RDY is sampled near the end of T2, T3, T_W to determine if T_W machines states are to be inserted.
- 3. Cascade address is valid between first and second INTA cycle.
- 4. Two INTA cycles run back-to-back. The MSM 80C86A LOCAL ADDR/DATA BUS is floating during both INTA cycles. Control for pointer address is shown for second INTA cycle.
- 5. Signals at MSM 82C84A or MSM 82C88 are shown for reference only.
- The issuance of the MSM 82C88 command and control signals (MRDC, MWTC, AMWC, IORC, IOWC, AIOWC, INTA and DEN) lags the active high MSM 82C88 CEN.
- 7. All timing measurements are made at 1.5V unless otherwise noted.
- 8. Status inactive in state just prior to T4.

CPU·MSM80C86A-10RS /GS/JS =

Asynchronous Signal Recognition





Request/Grant Sequence Timing (Maximum Mode Only)



Hold/Hold Acknowledge Timing (Minimum Mode Only)



CPU-MSM80C86A-10RS/GS/JS =

PIN DESCRIPTION

AD0 - AD15

ADDRESS DATA BUS: Input/Output

These lines are the multiplexed address and data bus.

These are the address bus at the T1 cycle and the data bus at the T2, T3, TW and T4 cycles.

At the T1 cycle, AD0 low indicates Data Bus Low (D0 - D7) Enable. These lines are high impedance during interrupt acknowledge and hold acknowledge.

A16/S3. A17/S4, A18/S5, A19/S6

ADDRESS/STATUS: Output

Tses are the four most significant addresses, at the T1 cycle. Accessing I/O port address, these are low at T1 cycles. These lines are Status lines at T2, T3, TW and T4 cycles. S3 and S4 are encoded as shown.

S 3	S4	Characteristics
C	0	Alternate Data
1	0	Stack
0	1	Code or None
1	1	Data

These lines are high impedance during hold acknowledge.

BHE/S7

BUS HIGH ENABLE/STATUS: Output

This line indicates Data Bus High Enable (BHE) at the T1 cycle.

This line indicates Data Bus High Enable (BHE) at the T1 cycles.

This line is status line at T2, T3, TW and T4 cycles.

RD

READ: Output

This line indicates that CPU is in the memory or I/O read cycle.

This line is the read strobe signal when CPU read data from memory or I/O device.

This line is active low.

This line is high impedance during hold acknowledge.

READY

READY: Input

This line indicates to the CPU that the addressed memory or I/O device is ready to read or write.

This line is active high.

If the setup and hold time is out of specification, illegal operation will occur.

INTR

INTERRUPT REQUEST: Input

This line is the level triggered interrupt request signal which is sampled during the last clock cycle of instruction and string manipulation.

It can be internally masked by software.

This signal is active high and internally synchronized.

TEST

TEST: Input

This line is examined by the WAIT instruction. When TEST is high, the CPU enters idle cycle. When TEST is low, the CPU exits the idle cycle.

NM

NON MASKABLE INTERRUPT: Input

This line causes a type 2 interrupt.

NMI is not maskable.

This signal is internally synchronized and needs 2 clock cycles of pulse width.

RESET

RESET: Input

This signal causes the CPU to initialize immediately.

This signal is active high and must be at least four clock cycles.

CLK

CLOCK: Input

This signal provides the basic timing for the internal circuit.

MN/MX

MINIMUM/MAXIMUM: Input

This signal selects the CPU's operating mode.

When V_{CC} is connected, the CPU operates in Minimum mode.

Whin GND is connected, the CPU orerates Maximum mode.

Vcc

V_{CC}: +5V supplied.

GND

GROUND

The following pin function descriptions are maximum mode only.

Other pin functions are already described.

SO. S1. S2

STATUS: Output

These lines indicate bus status and they are used by the MSM82C88 Bus Controller to generate all memory and I/O access control signals.

These lines are high impedance during hold acknowledge.

These status lines are encoded as shown.

CPU-MSM80C86A-10RS/GS/JS

<u>\$2</u>	<u>S</u> T	SO	Characteristics
0 (LOW)	0	0	Interrupt acknowledge
0	0	1	Read I/O Port
0	1	0	Write I/O Port
0	1	1	Halt
1 (HIGH)	0	0	Code Access
1	0	1	Read Memory
1	1	0	Write Memory
1	1	1	Passive

RO/GTO

RQ/GT1

REQUEST/GRANT: Input/Output

These lines are used for Bus Request from other devices and Bus GRANT to other deivces.

These lines are bidirectional and active low.

LOCK

LOCK: Output

This line is active low.

When this line is low, other devices can not gain control of the bus.

This line is high impedance during hold acknowledge.

QSO/QS1

QUEUE STATUS: Output

These lines are Queue Status, and indicate internal instrucion queue status.

QS1	QSO	Characteristics
0 (LOW)	0	No Operation
0	1	First Byte of Op Code from Queue
1 (HIGH)	0	Empty the Queue
1	1	Subsequent Byte from Queue

The following pin function descriptions are minimum mode only. Other pin functions are already described.

M/IO

STATUS: Output

This line selects memory address space or I/O address space.

When this line is high, the CPU selects memory address space and when it is low, the CPU selects I/O address space.

This line is high impedance during hold acknowledge.

WR WRITE: Output

This line indicates that the CPU is in the memory or I/O write cycle.

This line is a write strobe signal when the CPU writes data to memory or I/O device.

This line is active low.

This line is high impedance during hold acknowledge.

INTA

INTERRUPT ACKNOWLEDGE: Output

This line is a read strobe signal for the interrupt acknowledge cycle.

This line is active low.

ALE

ADDRESS LATCH ENABLE: Output

This line is used for latching the address into the MSM82C12 address latch, It is a possitive pulse and its trailing edge is used to strobe the address, This line is never floated.

DT/R

DATA TRANSMIT/RECEIVE: Output

This line is used to control the output enable of the bus transceiver.

When this line is high, the CPU transmits data, and when it is low, the CPU receives data.

This line is high impedance during hold acknowledge.

DEN

DATA ENABLE: Output

This line is used to control the output enable of the bus transceiver.

This line is active low. This line is high impedance during hold acknowledge.

HOLD

HOLD REQUEST: Input

This line is used for Bus Request from other devices.

This line is active high:

HLDA

HOLD ACKNOWLEDGE: Output

This line is used for Bus Grant to other devices. This line is active high.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

STATIC OPERATION

All MSM80C86A circuitry is of static design. Internal registers, counters and latches are static and require no refresh as with dynamic circuit design. This eliminates the minimum operating frequency restriction placed on other microprocessors. The MSM80C86A can operate from DC to the appropriate upper frequency limit. The processor clock may be stopped in either state (high/low) and held there indefinitely. This type of operation is especially useful for system debug or power critical applications.

The MSM80C86A can be single stepped using only the CPU clock. This state can be maintained as long as is necessary. Sigle step clock operation allows simple interface circuitry to provice critical information for bringing up your system.

Static design also allows very low frequency operation (down to DC). In a power critical situation, this can provide extremely low power operation since MSM80C86A power dissipation is directly related to operating frequency. As the system frequency is reduced, so is the operating power until, ultimately, at a DC input frequency, MSM80C86A power requirement is the standby current (500 µA maximum).

GENERAL OPERATION

The internal function of the MSM80C86 consists of a Bus Interface Unit (BIU) and an Execution Unit (EU). These units operate mutually but perform as separate processors.

BIU performs instruction fetch and queueing, operand fetch, DATA read and write address relocation and basic bus control. Instruction pre-fetch is performed while waiting for decording and execution of instructions. Thus, the CPU's performance is increased. Up to 6-bytes of instruction stream can be queued.

The EU receives pre-fetched instructions from the BIU queue, decodes and executes the instructions, and provides the un-relocated operand address to BIU.

MEMORY ORGANIZATION

The MSM80C86A has a 20-bit address to memory. Each address has an 8-bit data width. Memory is organized 00000H to FFFFH and is logically divided into four segments: code, data, extra data and stack segment. Each segment contains up to 64 Kbytes and locates on a 16-byte boundary. (Fig. 3a)

All memory references are made relative to the segment register which functions in accordance with a select rule. Word operands can be located on even or odd address boundary.

The BIU automatically performs the proper number of memory accesses. Memory consists of an even address and an odd address. Byte data of even address is transfered on the D0 - D7 and byte data of odd address is transfered on the D8 - D15.

The CPU prevides two enable signals BHE and A0 to access either an odd address, even address or both:

Memory location FFF0H is the start address after reset, and 00000H through 003FFH are reserved as an interrupt pointer, where there are 256 types of interrupt pointers.

Each interrupt type has a 4-byte pointer element consisting of a 16-bit segment address and a 16-bit offset address.

Memory Organization



Reserved Memory Locations



CPU·MSM80C86A-10RS/GS/JS =

Memory Reference Need	Segment Register Used	Segment Selection Rule
Instructions	CODE (CS)	Automatic with all instruction prefetch.
Stack	STACK (SS)	All stack pushes and pops. Memory references relative to BP base register except data references.
Local Data	DATA (DS)	Data references when relative to stack destination of str- ing operation, or explicitly overridden.
External (Global) Data	EXTRA (ES)	Destination of string operations: Explicitly selected us- ing a segment overriden.

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM MODES

The MSM80C86A has two system modes: minimum and maximum. When using maximum mode, it is easy to organize a multi-CPU system with a 82C88 Bus Controller which generate the bus control signal.

When using minimum mode, it is easy to organize a simple system by generating bus control signal by itself.

MN/MX is the mode select pin. Definition of 24-31 pin changes depend on the MN/MX pin.

BUS OPERATION

The MSM80C86A has a time multiplexed address and data bus. If a non-multiplexed bus is desired for a system, it is only to add the address latch.

A CPU bus cycle consists of at least four clock cycles: T1, T2 T3 and T4. (Fig. 4)

The address output occurs during T1 and data transfer occurs during T3 and T4. T2 is used for changing the direction of the bus at the read operation. When the device which is accessed by the CPU is not ready for The data transfer and the CPU "NOT READY", TW cycles are inserted between T3 and T4.

When a bus cycle is not needed, T1 cycles are inserted between the bus cycles for internal execution. During the T1 cycle, the ALE signal is output from the CPU or the MSM82C88 depending on MN/\overline{MX} . At the trailing edge of ALE, a valid address may be latched.

Status bits $\overline{S0}$, $\overline{S1}$ and $\overline{S2}$ are used in the maximum mode by the bus controller to recognize the type of bus operation according to the following table.

<u>52</u>	Sī	SO	Characteristics
0 (LOW)	0	0	Interrupt acknowledge
0	0	1	Read I/O
0	1	0	Write I/O
0	1	1	Halt
1 (HIGH)	0	0	Instruction Fetch
1	0	1	Read Data from Memory
1	1	0	Write Data to Memory
1	1	1	Passive (no bus cycle)

Status bits S3 through S7 are multiplexed with A16 \sim A19, and BHE: therefore, they are valid during T2 through T4.

S3 and S4 indicate which segment register was selected on the bus cycle, according to the following table.

S4	S3	Characteristics
0 (LOW)	0	Alternate Data (Extra segment)
0	1	Stack
1 (HIGH)	0	Code or None
1	1	Data

S5 indicates interrupt enable Flag.

I/O ADDRESSING

The MSM80C86A has 64 Kbyte of I/O or as 32 Kwords I/O. When the CPU accesses an I/O device, addresses A0 \sim A15 are in the same format as a memory address, and A16 \sim A19 are low.

The I/O ports addresses are same as memory, so it is necessary to be careful when using 8-bit peripherals.

Basic System Timing



EXTERNAL INTERFACE

RESET

CPU Initialization is executed by the RESET pin. The MSM80C86A's RESET High signal is required for greater than 4 clock cycles.

The Rising edge of RESET terminates present operation immediately. The Falling edge of RESET triggers an internal reset sequence for approximately 10 clock cycles. Afer the internal reset sequence is finished normal operation occurs from absolute location FFFFOH.

INTERRUPT OPERATIONS

Interrupt operation is classified as software or hardware, and hardware interrupt is classified as nonmaskable or maskable.

An interrupt causes a new program location defined on the interrupt pointer table, according to the interrupt type. Absolute locations 00000H through 003FFH are reserved for the interrupt pointer table. The interrupt pointer table consists of 256-elements. Each element is 4 bytes in size and corresponds to an

Interrupt Acknowledge Sequence

8 bit type number which is sent from an interrupt interrupt request device during the interrupt acknow-ledge cycle.

NON-MASKABLE INTERRUPT (NMI)

The MSM80C86A has a Non-maskable Interrupt (NMI) which is of higher priority than the maskable interrupt request (INTR).

The NMI request pulse width needs a minimum of 2 clock cycles. The NMI will be serviced at the end of the current instruction or between string manipulations.

MASKABLE INTERRUPT (INTR)

The MSM80C86A provides another interrupt request (INTR) which can be masked by software. INTR is level triggered, so it must be held until the interrupt request is acknowledged.

INTR will be serviced at the end of the aurrent instruction or between string manipulations.



INTERRUPT ACKNOWLEDGE

During the interrupt acknowledge sequence, further interrupts are disabled. The interrupt enable bit is reset by any interrupt, after which the Flag register is automatically pushed onto the stack. During the acknowledge sequence, the CPU emits the lock signal from T2 of the first bus cycle to T2 of the second bus cycle. At second bus cyclees, byte is fetched from the external device as a vector which identified the type of interrupt. This vector is multiplied by four and used as a interrupt pointer address. (INTR only)

The Interrupt Return (IRET) instruction includes a Flag pop operation which returns the original interrupt enable bit when it restores the Flag.

HALT

When a Halt instruction is executed, the CPU enters the Halt state. An interrupt request or RESET will force the MSM80C86A out of the Halt state.

SYSTEM TIMING - MINIMUM MODE

A bus cycle begins T1 with an ALE signal. The trailing edge of ALE is used to latch the address. From T1 to T4 the M/IO signal indicates a memory or I/O operation. From T2 to T4, the address data bus changes the address bus to data bus.

The read (\overline{RD}), write (\overline{WR}) and interrupt acknowledge (\overline{INTA}) signals causes the addressed device to enable data bus. These signal becomes active at the beginning of T2 and inactive at the beginning of T4.

SYSTEM TIMING - MAXIMUM MODE

At maximum mode, the MSM82C88 Bus Controller is added to system. The CPU sends status information to the Bus Controller. Bus timing signals are generated by Bus Controller. Bus timing is almost the same as in the minimum mode.

BUS HOLD CIRCUITRY

To avoid high current conditions caused by floating inputs to CMOS devices and to eliminate the need for pull-up/down resistors, "bus-hold" circuitry has been used on MSM80C86A pins 2-16, 26-32, and 34-39 (Figures 6a, 6b). These circuits will maintain the last valid logic state if no driving source is present (i.e. an unconnected pin or a driving source which goes to a high impedance state). To overdrive the "bus hold" circuits, an external driver must be capable of supplying approximately $600 \ \mu$ A minimum sink or source current at valid input voltage levels. Since this "bus hold" circuitry is active and not a "resistive" type element, the associated power supply current is negligible and power dissipation is significantly reduced when compared to the use of passive pull-up resistors.



Figure 6a. Bus hold circuitry pin 2-16, 35-39.



Figure 6b. Bus hold circuitry pin 26-32, 34

DATA TRANSFER		
MOV = Move:	7654321076543210	0 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
Register/memory to/from register	100010d w mod reg r/m	
Immediate to register/memory	1 1 0 0 0 1 1 w mod 0 0 0 r/m	data data if w = 1
Immediate to register	1 0 1 1 w reg data	data if $w = 1$
Memory to accumulator	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 w addr-low	addr-high
Accumulator to memory	1 0 1 0 0 0 1 w addr-low	addr-high
Register/memory to segment register	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 mod 0 reg r/m	
Segment register to register/memory	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 mod 0 reg r/m	
PUSH = Push:		
Register/memory	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 mod 1 1 0 r/m	
Register	0 1 0 1 0 reg	
Segment register	0 0 0 reg 1 1 0	
POP = Pop:		
Register/memory	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 mod 0 0 0 r/m	
Register	0 1 0 1 1 reg	
Segment register	0 0 0 reg 1 1 1	
XCHG = Exchange:		
Register/memory with register	1 0 0 0 1 1 w mod reg r/m	
Register with accumulator	1 0 0 1 0 reg	
IN = Input from:		
Fixed port	1 1 1 0 0 1 0 w port	
Variable port	W 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 M	
OUT = Output to:		
Fixed port	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 w port	
Variable port	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 M	
XLAT = Translate byte to AL	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1	
LEA = Load EA to register	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 mod reg r/m	
LDS = Load pointer to DS	1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 mod reg r/m	
LES = Load pointer to ES	1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 mod reg r/m	
LAHF = Load AH with flags	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1	
SAHF = Store AH into flags		
PUSHF = Push flags		
POPF = Pop flags		

CPU·MSM80C86A-10RS/GS/JS =

ARITHMETIC												
ADD = Add:	c c									-1-		
Heg./memory with register to either Immediate to register/memory		000	000		0 0 0	333	pom	0		E E	data	data if s:w = 01
Immediate to accumulator		>	5	5	2	3			nata			
ADC = Add with carry:												
Reg./memory with register to either Immediate to register/memory	0 0	0 0	- 0	00	s d	33	pom	0	1 0	E / E	data	data if s:w = 01
Immediate to accumulator	0 0	0	-	0	0	3			data		data if $w = 1$	
INC = Increment:												
Register/memory		- 0	- 0		-	3	pom	0	0 0	r/n		
Hegister AAA = ASCII adjust for add	- 0				- eg	-						
DAA = Decimal adjust for add	0	-	0	0	-							
SUB = subtract:												
Reg./memory and register to either	0	-	0	-	P	3	pom		reg	r/m		
Immediate from register/memory	- 0	0	0 0	0,	s	3	pom	-	-	r/n	data	data if $s:w = 01$
Immediate from accumulator	0	-	0	_	0	3		0	lata		data if $w = 1$	
SBB = Subtract with borrow:												
Reg./memory and register to either	0 0	0	-	-	P	3	pom		reg	r/m		
Immediate from register/memory	1 0	0 0	0.	0,	s	3	pom	0	-	E/J	data	data if s:w = 01
Immediate from accumulator	0	0	-	_	0	3			lata		data if w = 1	
DEC = Decrement:												
Register/memory	1	-	-	_	-	3	pom	0	0 1	r/n		
Register NEG = Change sign		0 -	0 -	- 0	ē -	3	pom	0		r/m		
CMP = Commare												
Register/memory and register	0 0	-	-	-	P	3	pom		req	r/m		
Immediate with register/memory	- 0	0 -	0.	0,	so	3	pom	- '	1 1	m/r	data	data if s:w = 01
minimediate with accumulator AAS = ASCII adjust for subtract	00				- (- 1		,			-	

CPU-MSM80C86A-10RS/GS/JS =

DAS = Decimal adjust for subtract	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1	
MUL = Multiply (unsigned)	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 w mod 1 0 0 r/m	
IMUL = Integer multiply (signed)	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 w mod 1 0 1 r/m	
AAM = ASCII adjust for multiply	1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0	
DIV = Divide (unsigned)	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 w mod 1 1 0 1/m	
IDIV = Integer divide (signed)	m/1 1 1 1 0 1 1 w mod 1 1 1 r/m	
AAD = ASCII adjust for divide	1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0	
CBW = Convert byte to word	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0	
CWD = Convert word to double word	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1	

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wither 0 </th <th>with the interference 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0</th>	with the interference 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0
S, no result: $1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ $	s, no result: 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 wood reg r/m data f/m l <thl></thl>
either 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 r/m data Y 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 mod 0 1 r/m data 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 mod $mata$ $mata$ $mata$ $mata$ either 0 0 1 1 0 0 mod rag r/m $mata$ $mata$ Y 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 r/m $mata$ $mata$ Y 1 0 0 0 1 0 $mata$ $mata$	either 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 r/m data data data data data if w = 1 v 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 w data data if w = 1 data if w = 1 v 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 w = 1 data if w = 1 either 0 0 1 1 0 0 w = 0 nod reg r/m data if w = 1 data if w = 1 v 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 nod reg r/m data if w = 1 v 0 0 1 0 v mod reg r/m data if w = 1 data if w = 1 data if w = 1 v 0 0 1 0 v data if w = 1 data if w = 1 data if w = 1
either 0 0 1 1 0 0 d w mod reg r/m data if w = 1 y 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 w mod 1 1 0 r/m data data if w = 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 w data data data if w = 1	v 0 0 1 0 0 w mod reg r/m data v 1 0 0 0 w mod 1 0 r/m 0 0 1 0 w data data data if w = 1 1 1 0 1 0 w data data if w = 1

LOGIC

CPU-MSM80C86A-10RS/GS/JS

CJMP = Conditional JMP			
JE/JZ = Jump on equal/zero	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0	disp	
JZ/JNGE = Jump on less/not greater or equal	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0	disp	
JLE/JNG = Jump on less or equal/not greater	0 1 1 1 1 1 0	disp	
JB/JNAE = Jump on below/not above or equal	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0	disp -	
JBE/JNA = Jump on below or equal/not above	0 1 1 0 1 1 0	disp	
JP/JPE = Jump on parity/parity even	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0	disp	
JO = Jump an aver flow	0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	disp	
JS = Jump on sign	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0	disp	
JNE/JNZ = Jump on not equal/not zero	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1	disp	-
JNL/JGE = Jump on not less/greater or equal	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	disp	
JNLE/JG = Jump on not less or equal/greater	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	disp	-
JNB/JAE = Jump on not below/above or equal	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1	disp	
JNBE/JA = Jump on not below or equal/above	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	disp	
JNP/JPO = Jump on not parity/parity odd	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1	disp.	
JNO = Jump on not overflow	0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1	disp	
JNS = Jump on not sign	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1	disp	-
LOOP = Loop CX times	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0	disp	
LOOPZ/LOOPE = Loop while zero/equal	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1	disp	
LOOPNZ/LOOPNE = Loop while not zero/equal	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0	disp	-0
JCX2 = Jump on CX zero	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1	disp	
INT = Interrupt:			n -
Type specified	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1	type	
Type 3	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0		
INTO = Interrupt on overflow	1 1 0 0 1 1 0		
IRET = Interrupt return	1 1 0 0 1 1 1		
PROCESSOR CONTROL			1
CLC = Clear carry	1 1 1 1 0 0 0		
CMC = Complement carry	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1		
STC = Set carry	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1		
CLD = Clear direction	1 1 1 1 1 0 0		
STD = Set direction	1 1 1 1 1 0 1		
CLI = Clear interrupt	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0		
STI = Set interrupt	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
HLT = Halt	1 1 1 0 1 0 0		
WAIT = Wait	10011001		
ESC = Escape (to external device)	1 1 0 1 1 x x x mod x	x x r/m	
LOCK = Bus lock prefix	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0		

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CONTROL TRANSFER					
CALL = Call:	76543210765	4 3 2 1 0	76543210	765432	-
Direct within segment	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0	disp-low	disp-high		
Indirect within segment	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0	1 0 r/m			
Direct intersegment	10011010 of	offset-low	offset-high		
Indirect intersegment	s 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	seg-low 1 1 r/m	seg-high		
JMP = Unconditional Jump:					
Direct within segment	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0	disp-low	disp-high		
Direct within segment-short	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1	disp			
Indirect within segment	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0 r/m			
Direct intersegment	11101010	offset-low	offset-high		
Indirect intersegment	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	seg-low 0 1 r/m	seg-high		
RET = Return from CALL:					
Within segment	1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1				
Within seg. adding immediate to SP		data-low	data-high		
Intersegment adding immediate to SP	1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1	data-low	data-high		

Footnotes:

AL = 8-bit accumulator AX = 18-bit accumulator CX = Count register DS = Data segment ES = Extra segment Above/below refers to unsigned value Greater = more positive Less = less positive (more negative) signed value If d = 1 then "to" reg: If d = 0 then "from" reg. If w = 1 then word instruction: If w = 0 then byte instruction

If mod = 11 then r/m is treated as a REG field If mod = 00 then DISP = 0°, disp-low and disp-high are absent If mod = 01 then DISP = disp-low sign-extended to 16-bits, disp-high is absent If mod = 10 then DISP = disp-high: disp-low

If r/m = 000 then EA = (BX) + (SI) + DISP If r/m = 001 then EA = (BX) + (DI) + DISP If r/m = 010 then EA = (BP) + (SI) + DISP If r/m = 011 then EA = (BP) + (DI) + DISP If r/m = 100 then EA = (SI) + DISP If r/m = 101 then EA = (DI) + DISP If r/m = 110 then EA = (BP) + DISP If r/m = 111 then EA = (BX) + DISP DISP follows 2nd byte of instruction (before data if required) * except if mod = 00 and r/m = 110 then EA-disp-high: disp-low

If s:w = 01 then 16 bits of immediate data form the operand If s:w = 11 then an immediate data byte is sign extended to form the 16-bit operand If v = 0 then "count" = 1: If v = 1 then "count" in (CL) x = don't care z is used for string primitives for comparison with ZF FLAG

SEGMENT OVERRIDE PREFIX

001 reg 110

REG is assigned according to the following table:

16-Bit	(w = 1)	8-Bit	(w = 0)	Segment
000	AX	000	AL	00 ES
001	сх	001	CL	01 CS
010	DX	010	DL	10 SS
011	вх	011	BL	11 DS
100	SP	100	АН	
101	BP	101	СН	
110	SI	110	DH	
111	DI	111	вн	

Instructions which reference the flag register file as a 16-bit object use the symbol FLAGS to represent the file:

FLAGS = x:x:x:x:(OF):(DF):(IF):(TF):(SF):(ZF):X:(AF):X:(PF):X:(CF)