

```
; -----  
; Writes "Hello, World" to the console using only system calls. Runs on 64-bit Linux only.  
; To assemble and run:  
;  
;     nasm -felf64 hello.asm && ld hello.o && ./a.out  
; -----  
  
    global _start  
  
    section .text  
_start:  
    ; write1, message, 13  
    mov     rax, 1           ; system call 1 is write  
    mov     rdi, 1           ; file handle 1 is stdout  
    mov     rsi, message     ; address of string to output  
    mov     rdx, 13          ; number of bytes  
    syscall                 ; invoke operating system to do the write  
  
    ; exit0  
    mov     eax, 60          ; system call 60 is exit  
    xor     rdi, rdi         ; exit code 0  
    syscall                 ; invoke operating system to exit  
message:  
    db      "Hello, World", 10 ; note the newline at the end
```

8086 Microprocessor Design Project

CMPE 310
Systems Design and Programming
Sabbir Ahmed

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Contents

1	Introduction	3
1.1	Purpose	3
1.2	Scope and Organization of Document	3
2	8086 Microprocessor	4
2.1	Features	4
2.2	Address and Data Buses	5
2.3	Control Bus	5
2.4	Pinouts	5
3	Decoding	6
3.1	Programming Logic Device - 16L8	6
3.2	Programming the PLD	6
3.3	Pinouts	6
4	Clock Generator - 8284A	7
4.1	Clock Speed	7
4.2	RESET Operation	7
4.3	Pinouts	7
5	Memory Architecture	8
5.1	Static Random Access Memory - CY7C199	8
5.2	Interfacing Memory Banks with the Microprocessor	8
5.3	Addressing	8
5.4	CMOS Flash Memory - 28F010	8
5.5	Flash Memory Implementation	8
5.6	Addressing Flash Memory	8
5.7	Pinouts	8
6	Programmable Keyboard/Display Interface - 8279	9
6.1	Description	9
6.2	Interfacing with a 5x5 Keyboard Matrix	9
6.3	Addressing	9
6.4	Programming the Keyboard Interface	9
6.5	Command Words to Program the 8279	9
6.6	Assembly Implementation	9
6.7	Pinouts	9
7	Programmable Interval Timer - 8254	10
7.1	Description	10
7.2	Programming	10
7.3	Addressing	10
7.4	Assembly Implementation	10
7.5	Pinouts	10
8	External Headers	11

8.1	Description	11
8.2	Interfacing 30-Pin Headers with the 8255	11
8.3	Addressing	11
8.4	Assembly Implementation and Programming of the 8255	11
8.5	Interfacing 14-Pin Headers with the 8254	11
8.6	Interfacing 14-Pin Headers with the 8259	11
8.7	Interfacing 60-Pin External Header to the Address, Data and Control Bus . .	11
9	Interrupt Controller - 8259	12
9.1	Description	12
9.2	Implementing a Master Interrupt Controller	12
9.3	Addressing	12
9.4	Assembly Implementation and Programming	12
10	UART	13
10.1	16550 UART	13
10.2	Addressing the 16550	13
10.3	Programming the 16550	13
10.4	Assembly Implementation	13
10.5	MAX-235 and D-SUB-9	13
10.6	Device Descriptions and Implementations	13
10.7	Pinouts	13
11	LCD Display	14
11.1	Addressing	14
11.2	Assembly Implementation	14
12	LEDs and DIP Switches	15
12.1	Seven-Segment LEDs	15
12.2	Addressing	15
12.3	LEDs	15
12.4	Addressing	15
12.5	DIP Switches	15
12.6	Addressing	15
	Appendix	16
A	Appendix A: Schematics	16
B	Appendix B: Pinouts	24
B.1	8086 Chip	24
	References	25

1 Introduction

This document provides detailed instructions to develop an 8086 microprocessor board using Cadence® OrCAD® Capture software. Included are the schematics of individual IC components and their description. Details of the ICs include decoding, programming specifications, and descriptions of IC pinouts.

1.1 Purpose

As per the project description, this document is to serve as the only documentation of the operational and functional specifications of the Intel 8086. The documentation is to be thorough and concise to provide information to design a similar board.

1.2 Scope and Organization of Document

The document will elaborate on the individual building blocks of the 8086 board. The integrated circuit (IC) chips used in designing the board will be discussed, along with brief, high-level overviews of their pinouts, their various connections and their functionalities. The connections and dependencies between the different components such as memory and IO devices will be discussed in detail.

The document is organized into sections that cover the individual components and their IC pinouts, functionalities, connections and role in the 8086 board. Schematics of the different components and their circuitry are included. Code snippets, including the VHDL (VHSIC Hardware Description Language) implementations of the decoding hardware and the Assembly implementations of the data and memory addressing, are also incorporated in the document.

2 8086 Microprocessor

The 8086 microprocessor is an enhanced version of the 8085 microprocessor developed by Intel in 1978. It is a 16-bit microprocessor, with 20 address lines and 16 data lines to provide up to 1 MB of physical memory. The 8086 microprocessor described in the project will operate in its minimum mode.

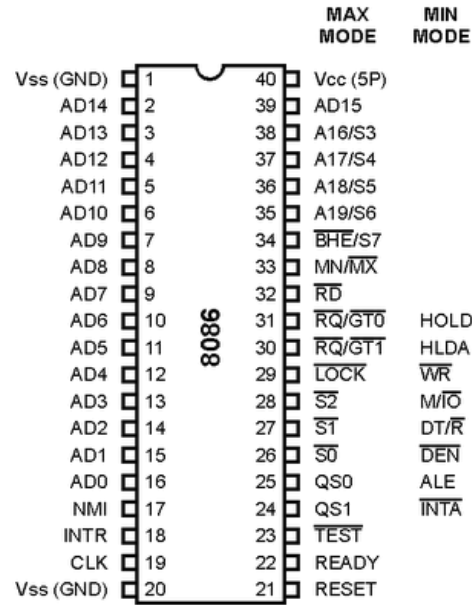


Figure 1: 8086 Microprocessor

2.1 Features

The 8086 microprocessor is known for its significant advancements since its predecessors. The most prominent features include, but are not limited to:

- 6 bytes of cache memory for faster processing
- Pipelining stages: Fetch Stage and Execute Stage
- Instruction queue
- 256 vectored interrupts
- Maximum and minimum modes of operation, suitable for multiple and single processors respectively

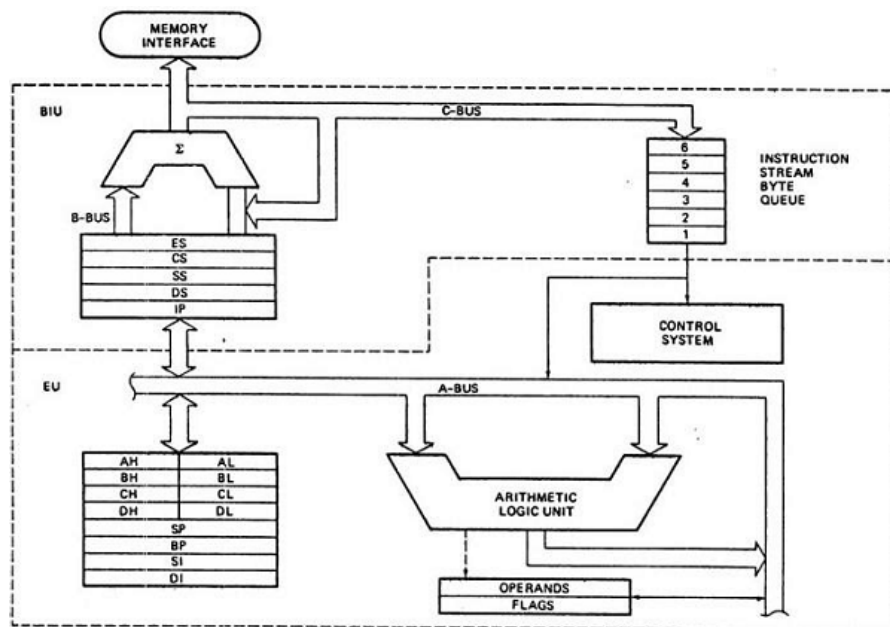


Figure 2: Architecture of 8086

2.2 Address and Data Buses

The 8086 CPU has a unidirectional address bus with 20 address lines and a bidirectional data bus with 16 data lines. [1] The address bus is used to select the desired memory or I/O device by generating a unique address which corresponds to the memory location or the location of I/O device of the system. The data bus is used to transfer data between the CPU and memory and the CPU and I/O devices.

The address bus is denoted as $A_{19} - A_0$ (20 lines) and the data bus $D_{15} - D_0$ (16 lines). The peripheral devices implemented with the 8086 in this document however consist of 8-bit data bus architectures. The data bus would therefore be multiplexed and more commonly denoted as $D_7 - D_0$ (8 lines).

2.3 Control Bus

The control bus of 8086 carries control signals which are used to specify the memory and I/O devices. [1] The bus is bidirectional and assists the CPU in synchronizing control signals to internal devices and external components. It is comprised of interrupt lines, byte enable lines, read/write signals and status lines.

2.4 Pinouts

Refer to Appendix B for the pinouts of the chip.

3 Decoding

3.1 Programming Logic Device - 16L8

3.2 Programming the PLD

3.3 Pinouts

Refer to Appendix B for the pinouts of the chip.

4 Clock Generator - 8284A

The 8284A Clock Generator is an ancillary component to the 8086. This system clock is used to synchronize both internal and external operations using an external oscillator. The device is also used for READY and RESET synchronizations and TTL-level peripheral clock signal generation.

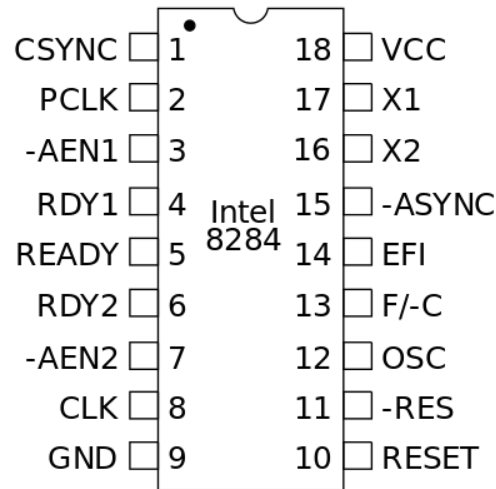


Figure 3: 8284A Clock Generator

4.1 Clock Speed

The 8086 internal clock has a frequency of 5 MHz ($\frac{1}{3}$ of CLK). The external crystal typically oscillates at 15 MHz.

4.2 RESET Operation

Correct reset timing requires that the RESET input to the 8086 becomes a logic 1 in 4 clock cycles and remain high for at least 50 μS . The reset switch is implemented in a RC circuit with typical resistance of 100 $k\Omega$ and 10 μF .

4.3 Pinouts

Refer to Appendix B for the pinouts of the chip.

5 Memory Architecture

5.1 Static Random Access Memory - CY7C199

5.2 Interfacing Memory Banks with the Microprocessor

5.3 Addressing

5.4 CMOS Flash Memory - 28F010

5.5 Flash Memory Implementation

5.6 Addressing Flash Memory

5.7 Pinouts

Refer to Appendix B for the pinouts of the chips.

6 Programmable Keyboard/Display Interface - 8279

6.1 Description

6.2 Interfacing with a 5x5 Keyboard Matrix

6.3 Addressing

6.4 Programming the Keyboard Interface

6.5 Command Words to Program the 8279

6.6 Assembly Implementation

6.7 Pinouts

Refer to Appendix B for the pinouts of the chip.

7 Programmable Interval Timer - 8254

7.1 Description

7.2 Programming

7.3 Addressing

7.4 Assembly Implementation

7.5 Pinouts

Refer to Appendix B for the pinouts of the chip.

8 External Headers

8.1 Description

8.2 Interfacing 30-Pin Headers with the 8255

8.3 Addressing

8.4 Assembly Implementation and Programming of the 8255

8.5 Interfacing 14-Pin Headers with the 8254

8.6 Interfacing 14-Pin Headers with the 8259

8.7 Interfacing 60-Pin External Header to the Address, Data and Control Bus

9 Interrupt Controller - 8259

9.1 Description

9.2 Implementing a Master Interrupt Controller

9.3 Addressing

9.4 Assembly Implementation and Programming

10 UART

10.1 16550 UART

10.2 Addressing the 16550

10.3 Programming the 16550

10.4 Assembly Implementation

10.5 MAX-235 and D-SUB-9

10.6 Device Descriptions and Implementations

10.7 Pinouts

Refer to Appendix B for the pinouts of the chip.

11 LCD Display

11.1 Addressing

11.2 Assembly Implementation

12 LEDs and DIP Switches

12.1 Seven-Segment LEDs

12.2 Addressing

12.3 LEDs

12.4 Addressing

12.5 DIP Switches

12.6 Addressing

A Appendix A: Schematics

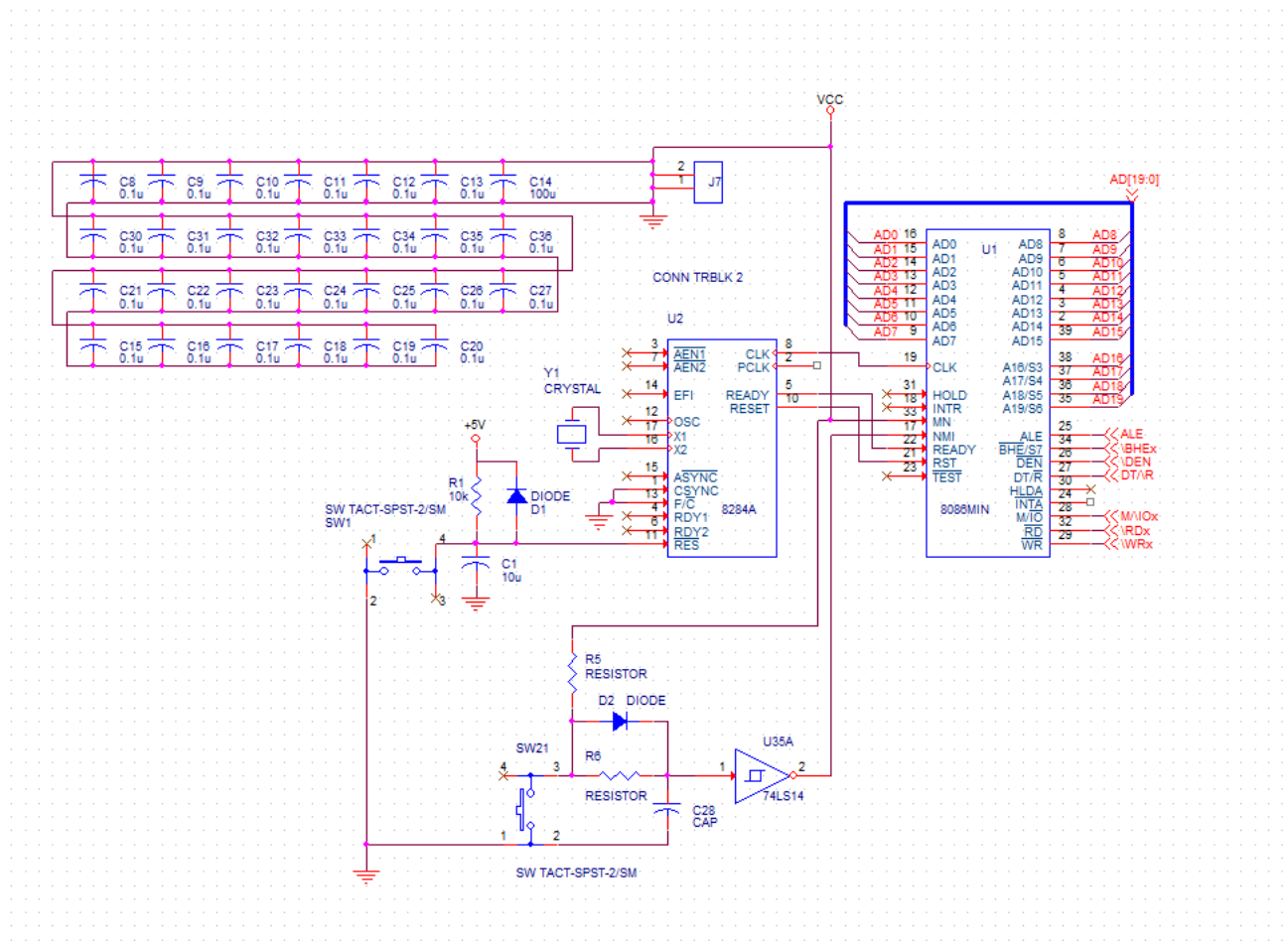


Figure 4: 8086 interfaced with the 8284A clock generator and its Reset RC Push Button Circuit, and the Power Bank of the Board

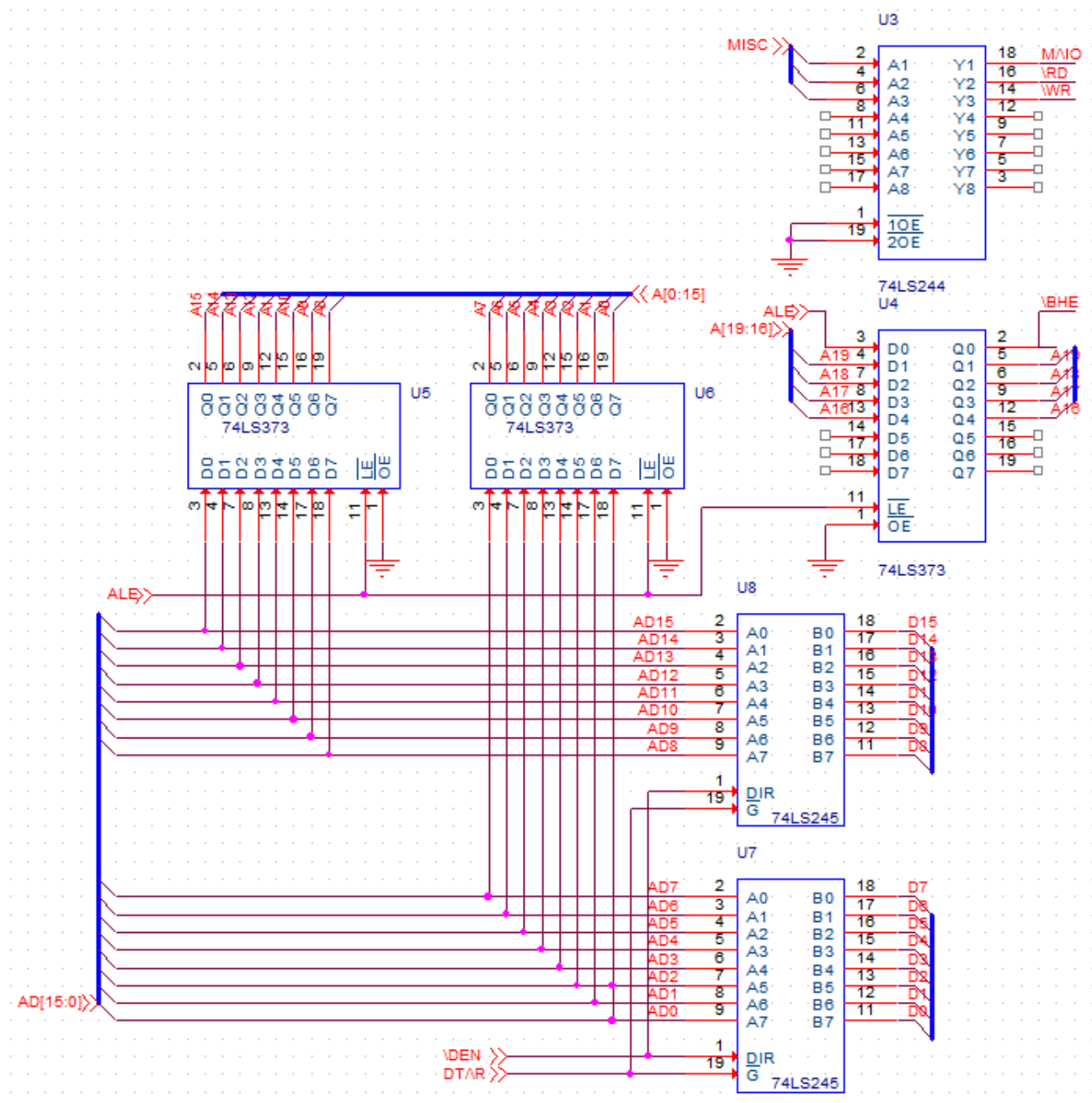


Figure 5: 8086 Demultiplexed

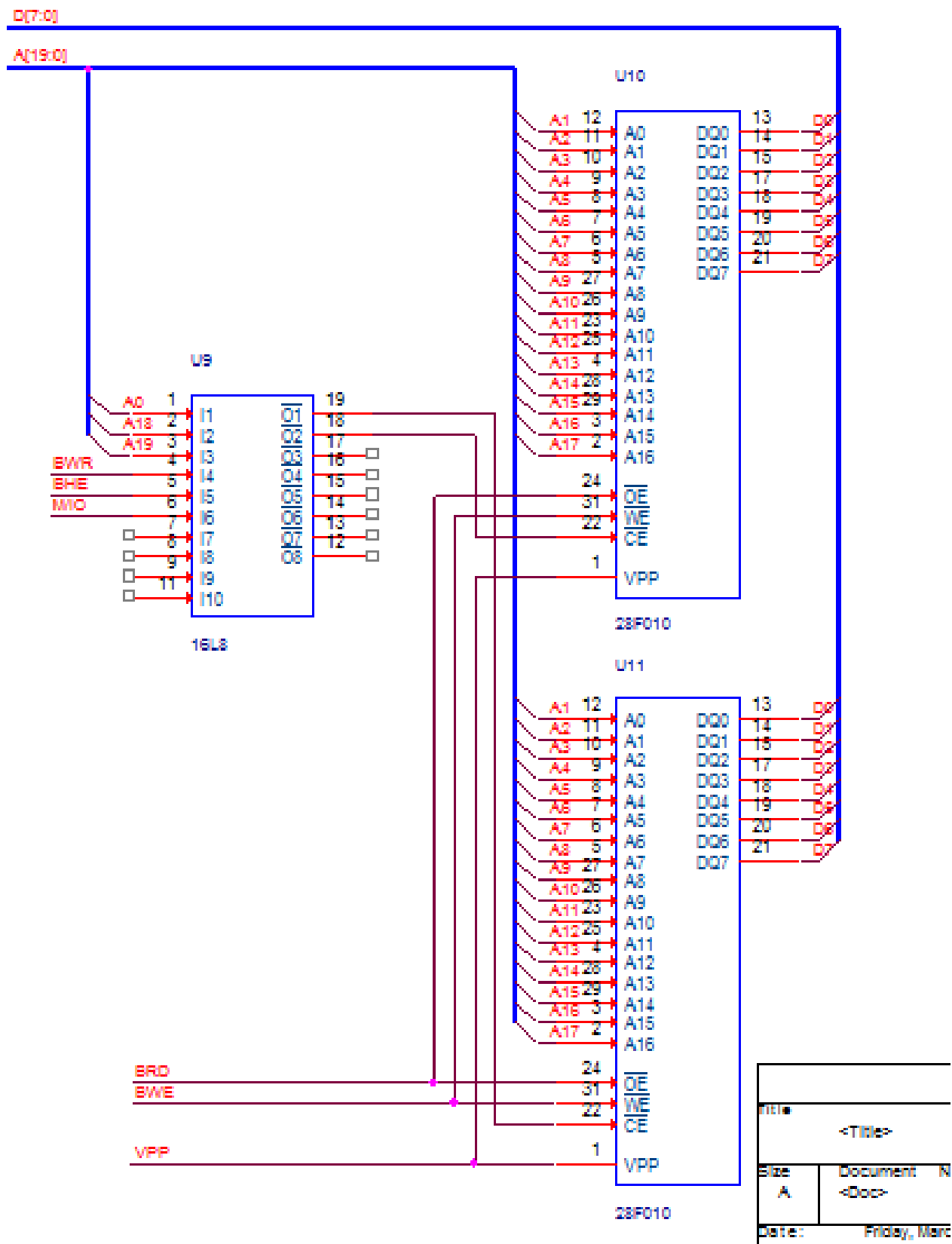


Figure 6: 256 kB of CMOS Flash Memory and 128 kB Static SRAM

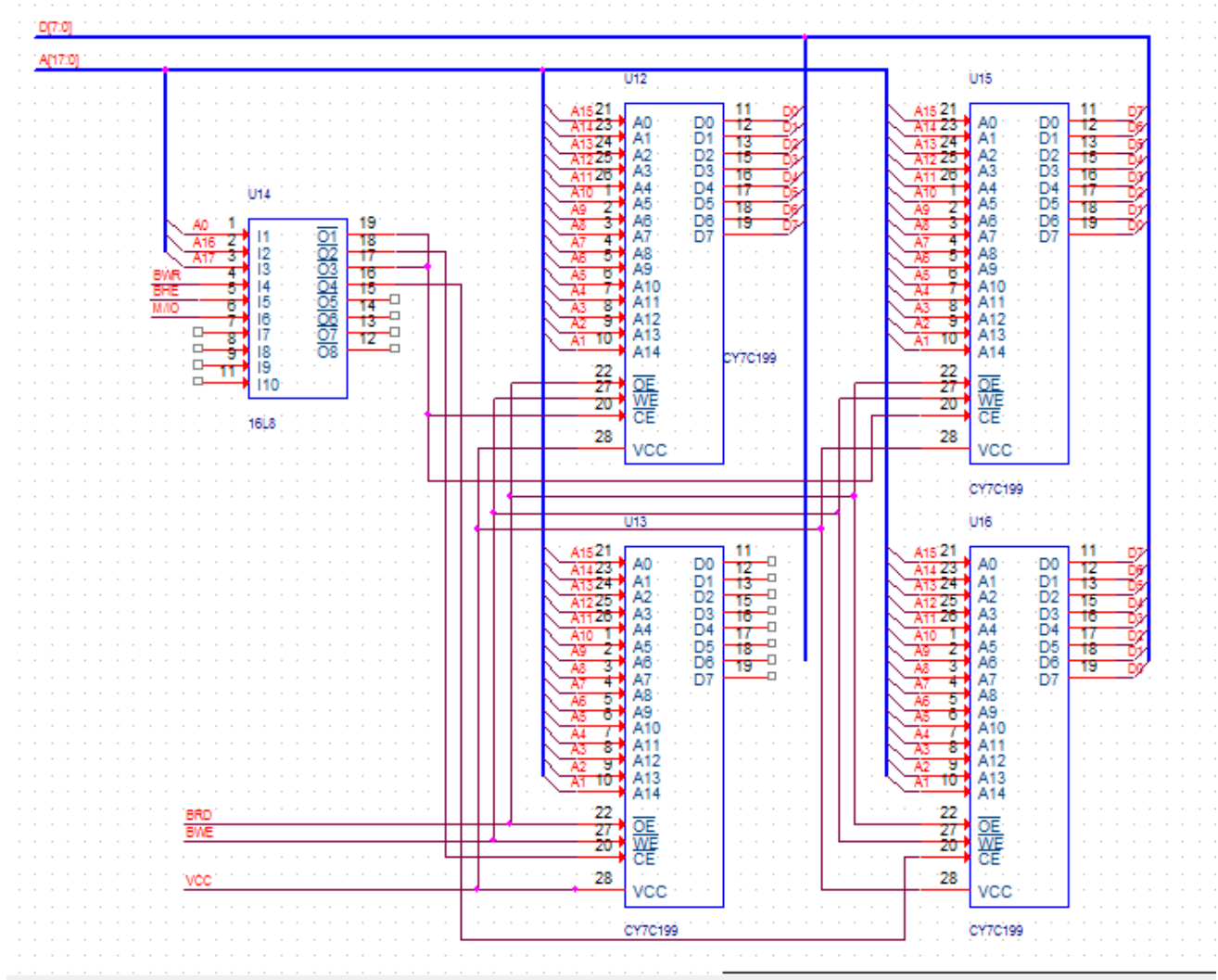


Figure 7: 8255 Programmable Peripheral Interface Chips with Port Connections Pulled into Headers

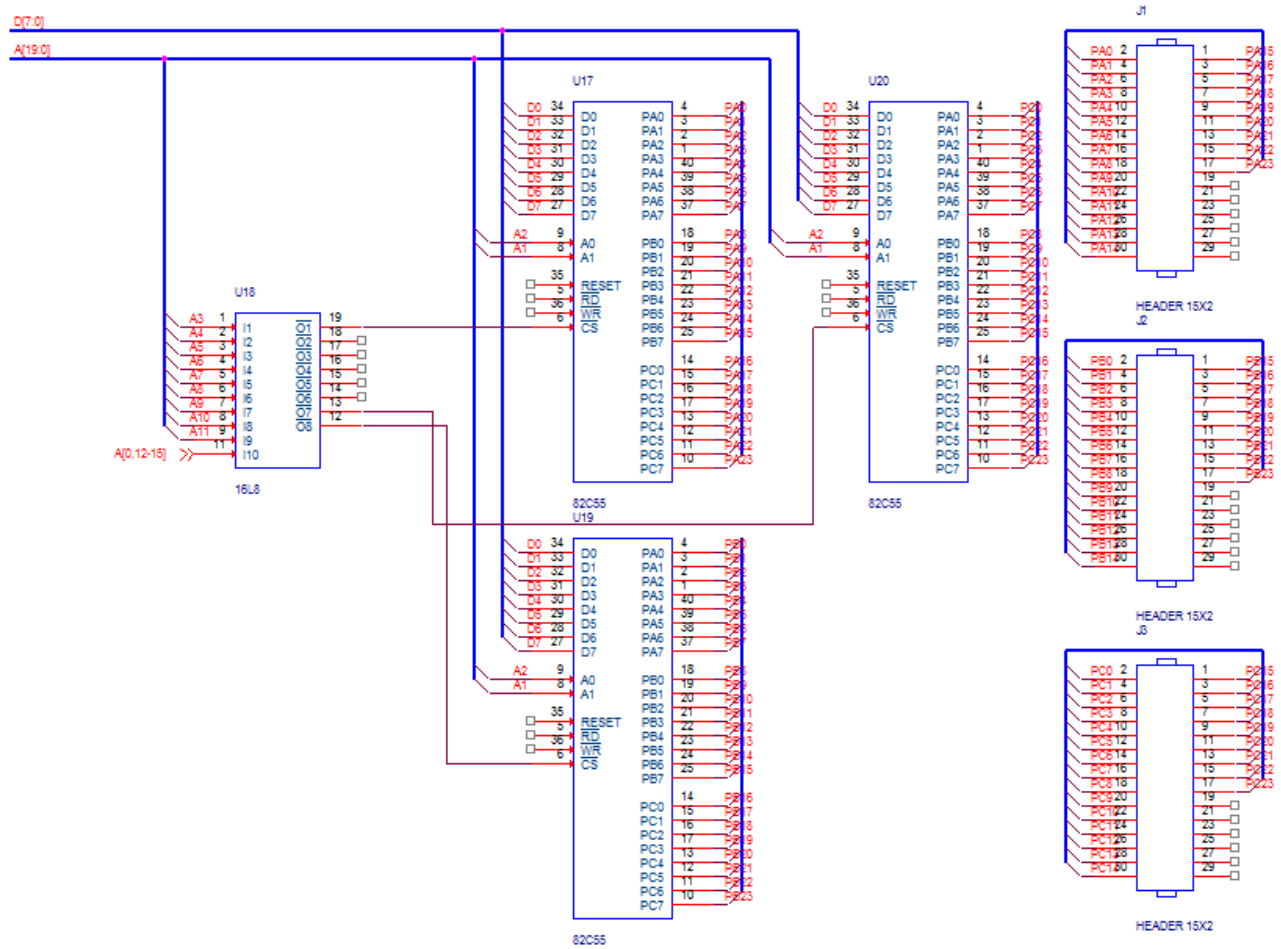


Figure 8: 8284A Interfaced with 8086 and its Reset RC Push Button Circuit

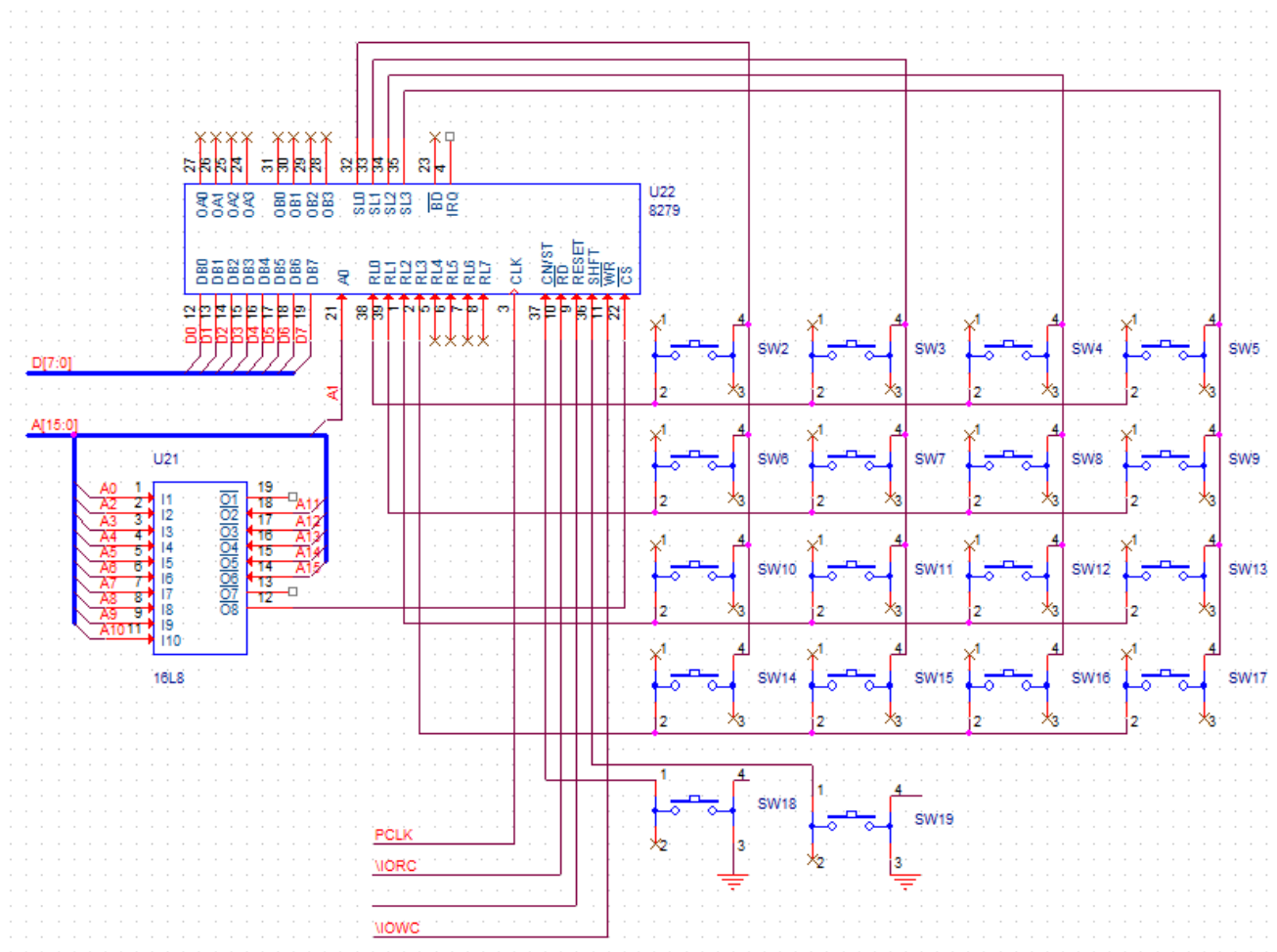


Figure 9: 8284A Interfaced with 8086 and its Reset RC Push Button Circuit

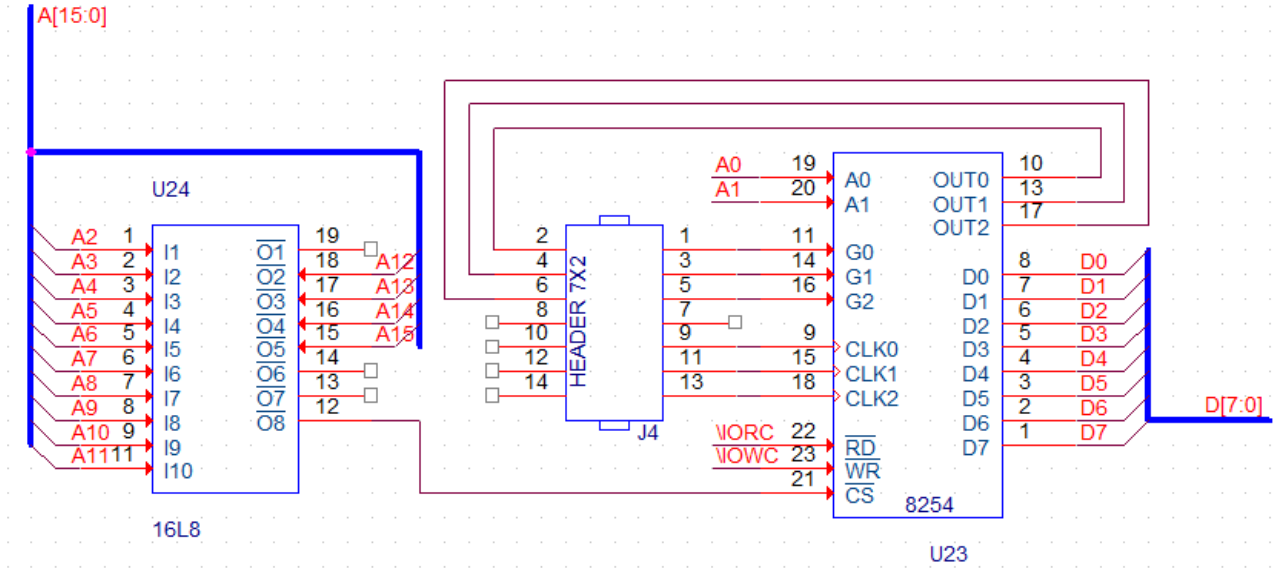


Figure 10: 8284A Interfaced with 8086 and its Reset RC Push Button Circuit

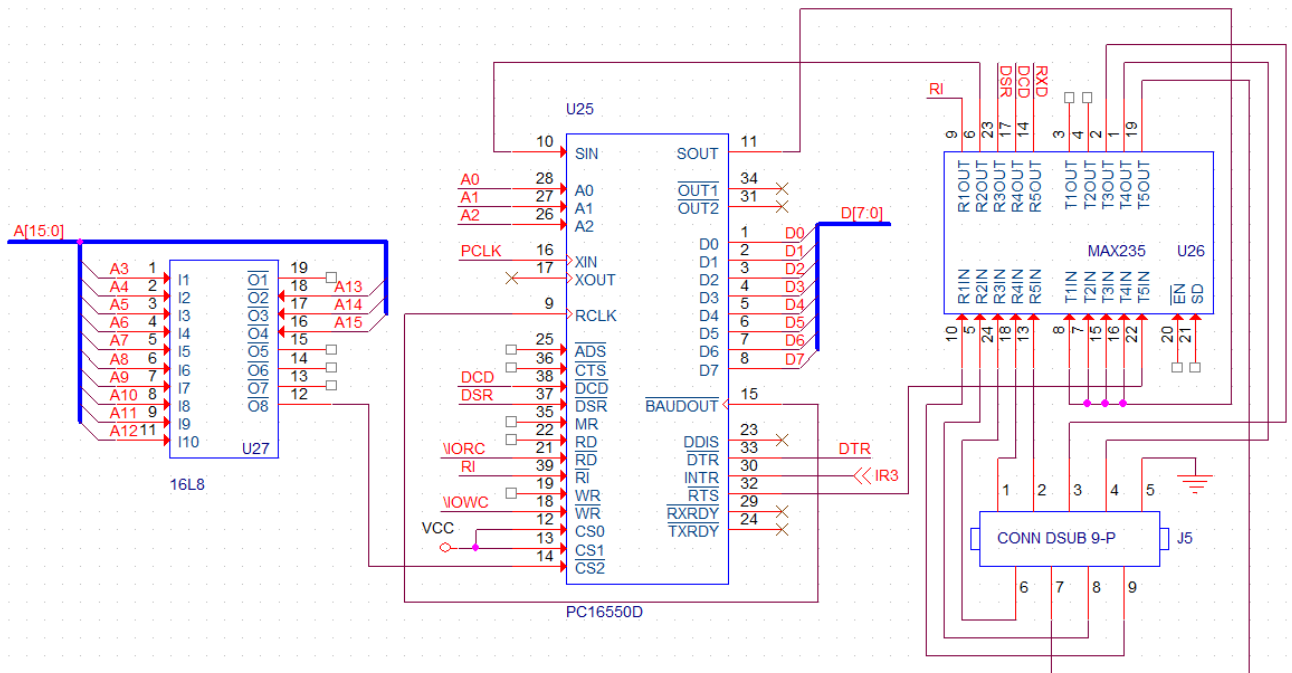


Figure 11: 8284A Interfaced with 8086 and its Reset RC Push Button Circuit

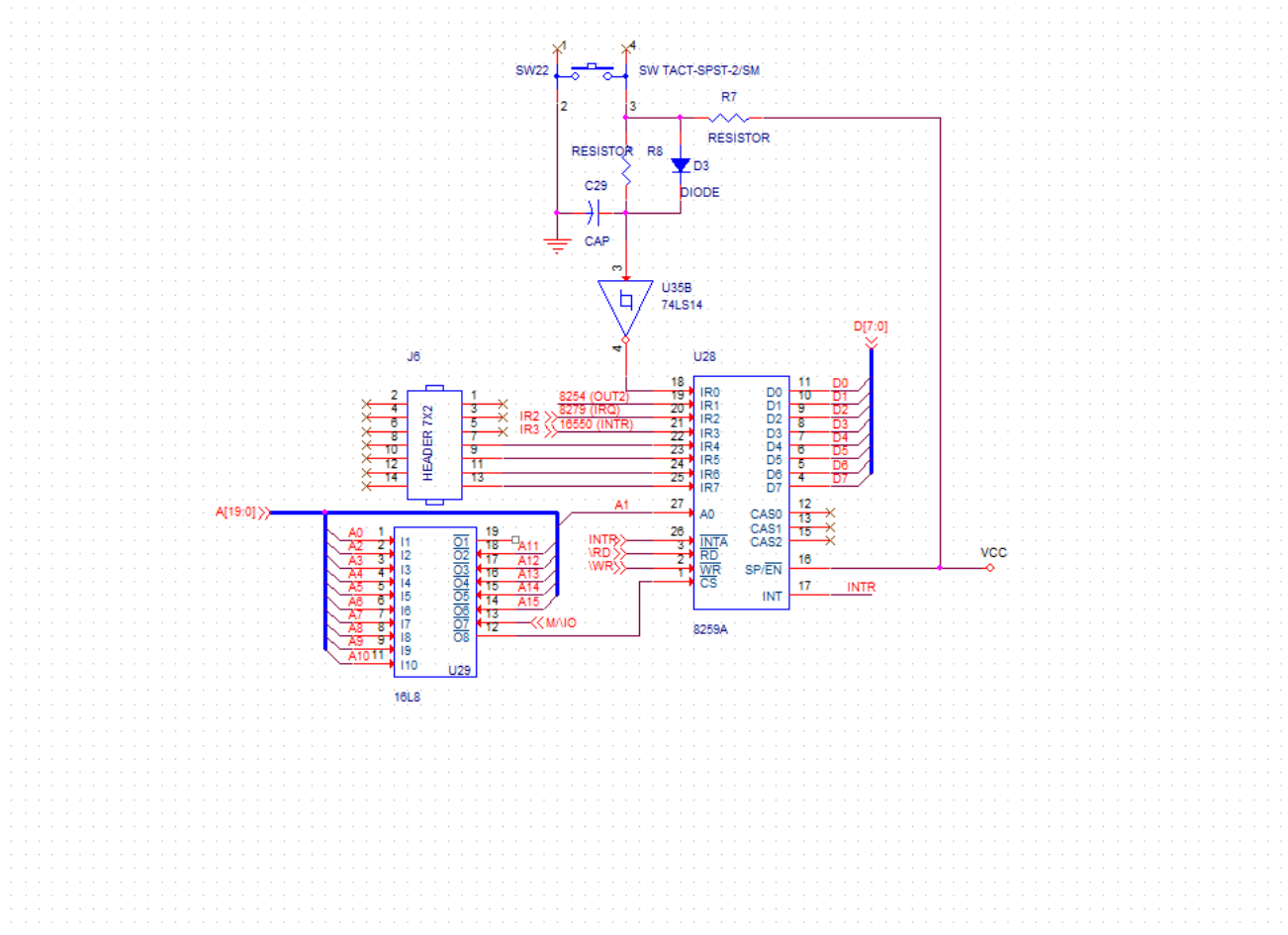


Figure 12: 8284A Interfaced with 8086 and its Reset RC Push Button Circuit

B Appendix B: Pinouts

B.1 8086 Chip

- M/\overline{IO} : (Memory/ I/O) indicates if the address is a memory or I/O address
- \overline{INTA} : (Interrupt Acknowledgment) generated in response to $INTR$ to put the interrupt vector on the data bus
- ALE : (Address Latch Enable) when 1, address data bus contains a memory or I/O address
- \overline{DEN} : (Data Bus Enable) activates external data bus buffers

References

- [1] DBHJDS <http://gradestack.com/Microprocessors-and/Architecture-of-8086-and/Address-Bus-Data-Bus-/19317-3912-38171-study-wtw>