

Fig. 1.4 Relation between instruction cycle, machine cycle and T-state

Machine Cycle	Status			Control		
	IO/M	S ₁	S ₀	RD	WR	INTA
Opcode Fetch	0	1	1	0	1	1
Memory Read	0	1	0	0	1	1
Memory Write	0	0	1	1	0	1
I/O Read	1	1	0	0	1	1
I/O Write	1	0	1	1	0	1
INTR Acknowledge	1	1	1	1	1	0
Bus Idle	0	0	0	1	1	1

Table 1.1 8085 machine cycles

The fetching, decoding and execution of a single instruction constitutes an **instruction cycle**, which consists of one to five read or write operations between processor and memory or input/output devices.

Each memory or I/O operation requires a particular time period, called **machine cycle**. In other words, to move byte of data in or out of the <u>microprocessor</u>, a machine cycle is required. Each machine cycle consists of 3 to 6 clock periods/cycles, referred to as **T-states**.

One Instruction Cycle of 8085 consists of one to five machine cycles and one machine cycle consists of three to six T-states i.e. three to six clock periods, as shown in the Fig. 1.4.

MVI M [0xAB] (also written as ABH)

The contents of the memory location pointed by the HL pair is updated by the operand AB specified in the program

MEMORY READ CYCLE OPCODE FETCH CYCLE MEMORY WRITE CYCLE T4 T1 T2 T3 T3 T1 T2 тэ T1 T2 CLK 20 High-Order Memory Address Unspecified 20 High-Order Nemo y Address 40 High-Order Memory Address A15-A8 Decodes Opcode Opcode Read 36 Opcode Read AB Opcode Vitte AB 05 Low Order 07 Low-Order 50 Low-Order AD7-AD0 Memory Address Mernory Address Memory Address ALE = 1 ALE = 1 ALE = 1 ALE ALE = 0ALE = 0 ALE = 0 IO/M=0 $10/\overline{M} = 0$ IO/M=0 10/1 \$1 S1 = 0S1 = 1S1 = 150 S0 = 1S0 = 0 S0 = 1 RD $\overline{RD} = 1$ $\overline{RD} = 0$ $\overline{RD} = 0$ WR $\overline{WR} = 1$ $\overline{WR} = 1$ WR = 0

Opcode 0x36

The part of the program in the memory looks like this:



Finally one WR cycle



1. Write an assembly language program to generate Fibonacci series

http://lolexfrancis.wordpress.com/2010/03/26/8085-programming-part-1-fibonacci-series/

Memory	Opcode	Label	Mnemonic	Comments
2000	21 00 25		LXI H,2500	Copy address to HL pair
2003	56		MOV D,M	Transferring the counter to D
2004	3E 00		MVI A,00H	Initialize variable to store sum/next in sequence
2006	06 01		MVI B,01H	Initialize variable to store addend
2008	21 01 25		LXI H,2501	Passing address to H
200B	77	BACK	MOV M,A	Passing data from A to memory
2000	23		INX H	Incrementing memory position
200D	4F		MOV C,A	Passing value from A to C
200E	80		ADD B	A+B and store it in A
200F	41		MOV B,C	Pass value from C to B
2010	15		DCR D	Decrement count
2011	C2 0B 20	. 0	JNZ BACK	if D is not 0 go to BACK
2014	76		HLT	Stop

2. Write an assembly language program to find the factorial of a number

http://lolexfrancis.wordpress.com/2010/03/27/8085-programming-part-2-factorial/

Memory	Opcode	LABEL	Mnemonic	Comments
2000	3A 00 25		LDA 2500	Loading the value in memory to A
2003	47	- 21 2	MOV B,A	Passing data from A to B
2004	48	경망	MOV C,B	Passing data from B to C
2005	OD		DCR C	Decrement C
2006	59		MOV E,C	Passing data from C to E
2007	1D	LABEL 1	DCR E	Decrement E
2008	CA 17 20		JZ EXIT	If E=0 jump to EXIT
2008	51		MOV D,C	Passing data from C to D
200C	15		DCR D	Decrement D
200D	80	LABEL 2	ADD B	A+B and store it in A
200E	15		DCR D	Decrement D
200F	C2 0D 20		JNZ LABEL 2	If D!=0 go to LABEL2
2012	0D		DCR C	Decrement C
2013	47		MOV B,A	Storing data in A to memory location
2014	C3 07 20		JMP LABEL 1	Go to LABEL1
2017	32 01 25	EXIT	STA 2501	Store content in A to 2501
201A	76		HLT	Stop

Write an assembly language program to sort 'n'-8 bit numbers in

descending order.

Memory	Opcode	Label	Mnemonic	Comments
2000	3A 00 25	DESC	LDA 2500	Load data from memory to A
2003	3D		DCR A	Decrement A
2004	CA 29 20		JZ EXIT	If A equals 0 go to EXIT
2007	21 00 25		LXI H,2500	Load address to HL pair
200A	11 01 25		LXI D,2501	Load address to DE pair
200D	32 00 25		STA 2500	Storing data from A to memory
2010	4F		MOV C,A	Move from A to C
2011	OC		INR C	Increment C
2012	0C		INR C	Increment C
2013	0D	LABEL	DCR C	Decrement C
2014	CA 00 20		JZ DESC	If C equals 0 jump to DESC
2017	23		INX H	Increment HL pair

http://lolexfrancis.wordpress.com/2010/03/29/8085-programming-part-4-sort-into-descending-order/