



Microprocessor Programming and Interfacing

Lecture-1: Introduction

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About the Course

Course No. : CS/ECE/EEE/INSTR F241

Course Title : Microprocessor Programming & Interfacing

Lecture Class Timings: Tue, Thus, Sat 9:00 to 9:50 AM

Tutorial Timing : Mon, Tue, Wed 8.00 AM

: Mon, Tue, Wed, Thus, Fri 14:00 to 16:00 Lab Timings

Mon, Wed, Fri - 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM

Google Class Code: 4n5fmjk



Course description

- Study of Programmer model of X86 processors, processor architecture, addressing modes and instructions set of X86 processors.
- Assembly programming using different instructions, subroutines and macros etc.
- Concept of Interrupts.
- Memory Interfacing.
- Programmable peripheral devices.



Text Books

Text Book:

Barry B Brey, The Intel Microprocessors .Pearson, Eight Ed. 2009.

Reference Book:

ELECTRONICS

Douglas V Hall, Microprocessor and Interfacing, TMH, Second Edition.

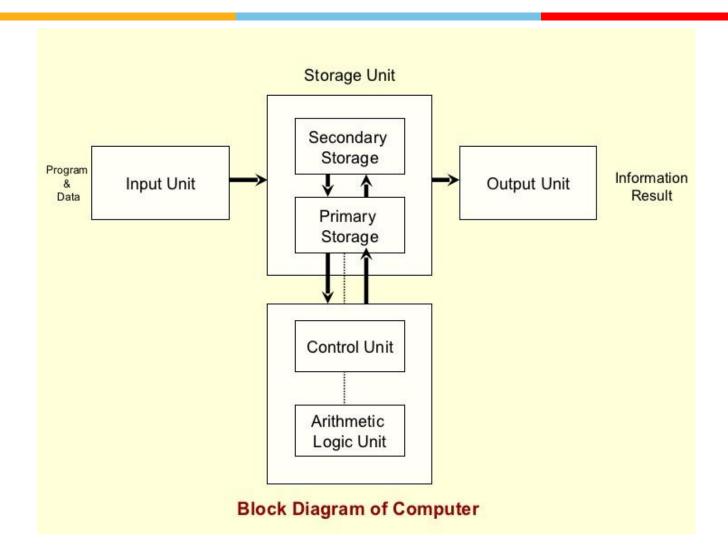


Motivation to Study Microprocessors

- Microprocessor is the heart of all Computers
- Microprocessors/Micro-controllers can be programmed to do a wide variety of practical-oriented tasks. (Automation)



Introduction to Microprocessors



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• First general-purpose, programmable electronic computer system developed in 1946. (at University of Pennsylvania)

Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator (ENIAC), a

huge machine.

* over 17,000 vacuum tubes;

- × 500 miles of wires
- * weighed over 30 tons
- * about 100,000 operations per second





- # Programmed by rewiring its circuits.
 - * process took many workers several days
 - workers changed electrical connections on plug-boards like early telephone switchboards
- ** Required frequent maintenance.
 - * vacuum tube service life a problem



December 23, 1947, John Bardeen, William Shockley, and Walter Brattain develop the Transistor at Bell Labs.



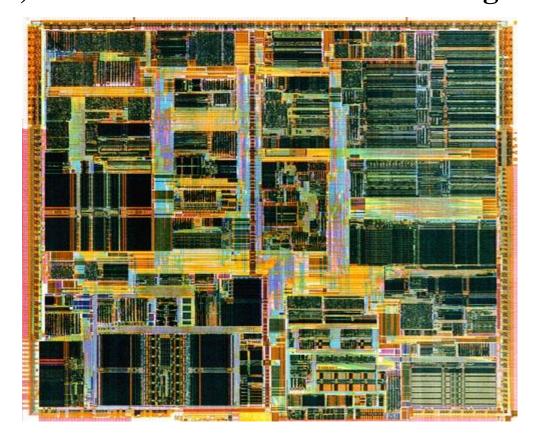
The First Integrated Circuit – Jack Kilby, Texas Instruments

1 Transistor and 4 Other Devices on 1 Chip

In the year 1958



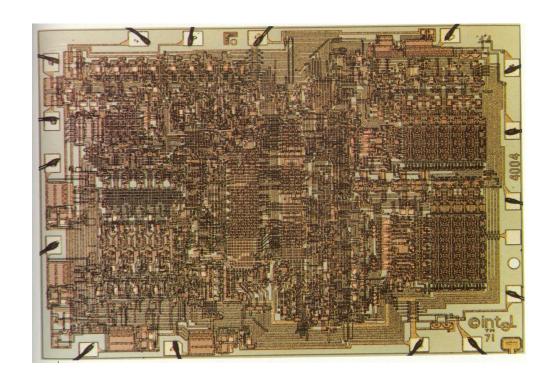
In the early 1970s, CMOS technology replaced NMOS-only logic which started suffering from high power consumption. Ever since, CMOS has been the dominant digital technology.





The First Microprocessor -- 1971

The Intel 4004 – 2,300 Transistors, **1 MHz operation**THE FIRST COMPUTER ON A SINGLE CHIP BEGINNING OF LARGE SCALE INTEGRATION TECHNOLOGY





10 µm process



The First Microprocessor -- 1971

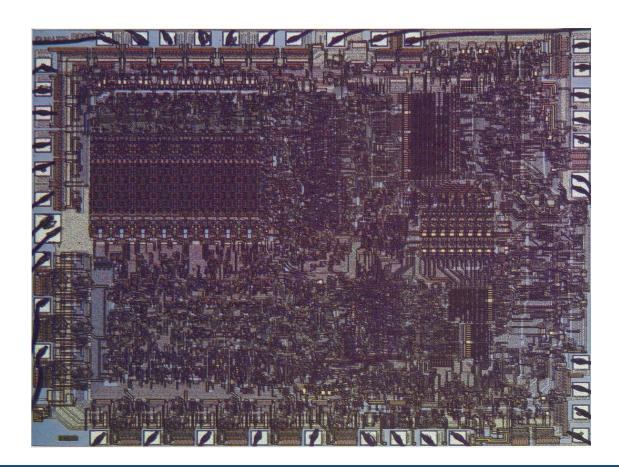
• The world's first microprocessor, the Intel 4004, was a 4-bit microprocessor-a programmable controller on a chip.

• It addressed a mere 4096 (12 address lines).

• Its instruction set contained only 45 different instructions.

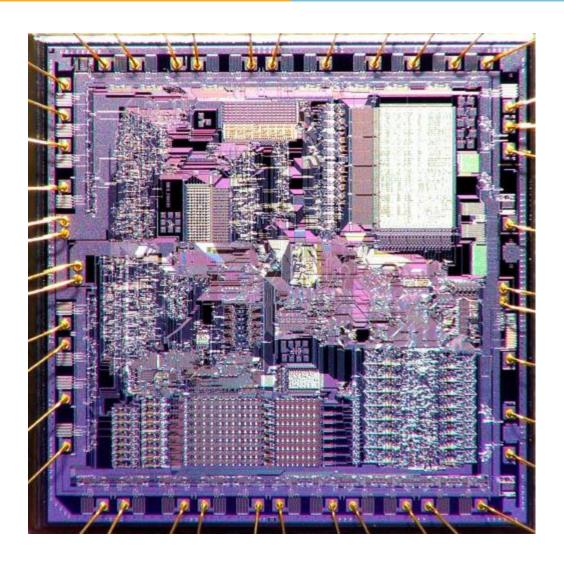


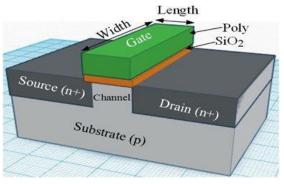
8-Bit Intel 8080 and 8085, Intel Corporation – 4,500 Transistors





Intel 8086 microprocessor (1978)





3 µm process



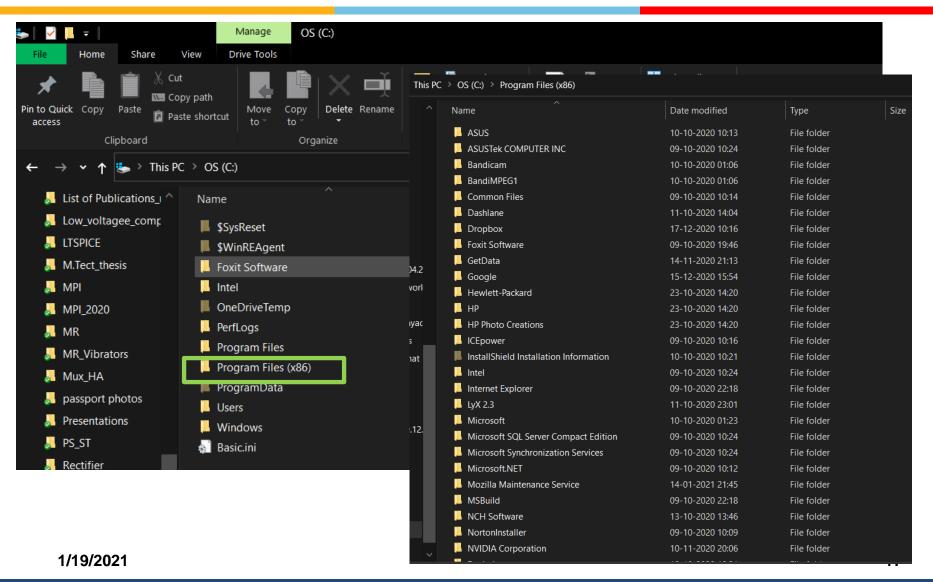
Advancement in Microprocessors

• Microprocessors that are common today include the 8086/8088, which were the first 16-bit microprocessors.

• Following these early 16-bit machines were the 80286, 80386, 80486, Pentium, Pentium Pro, Pentium II, Pentium III, Pentium 4, and Core2 processors.

• The architecture has changed from 16 bits to 32 bits and to 64 bits. 32-bit is also an 86 series architecture. Max RAM supported in 32-bit architecture is 4 GB.





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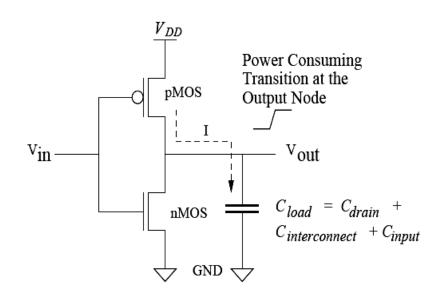


Advantages of CMOS Scaling

Faster

Lower Power

Higher packing density





Limitations of CMOS Scaling

High Power

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Increase in Freq due to improvement in:
Technology + Architecture

Higher Packing Density due to improvement in:
Technology + Routing Algo
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- Low Noise Margins
 - V_{DD} reduced to keep Electrical Field Constant
 - High Static Currents



Limitations of CMOS Scaling







Thankyou

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