

S-61 RES ORIG  
003639

## INS8080A 8-Bit N-Channel Microprocessor

### general description

The INS8080A is an 8-bit microprocessor housed in a standard, 40-pin dual-in-line package. The chip, which is fabricated using N-channel silicon gate MOS technology, functions as the central processing unit (CPU) in National Semiconductor's N8080 microcomputer family.

The INS8080A has a 16-bit address bus that is capable of addressing up to 65k bytes of memory and up to 256 input and 256 output devices. Data is routed to and from the INS8080A on a separate bidirectional 8-bit bus. This data bus is also TRI-STATE®, making direct memory addressing (DMA) and multiprocessing applications possible. The INS8080A directly provides signals to control the interface to memory and I/O ports. All buses, including control, are TTL compatible.

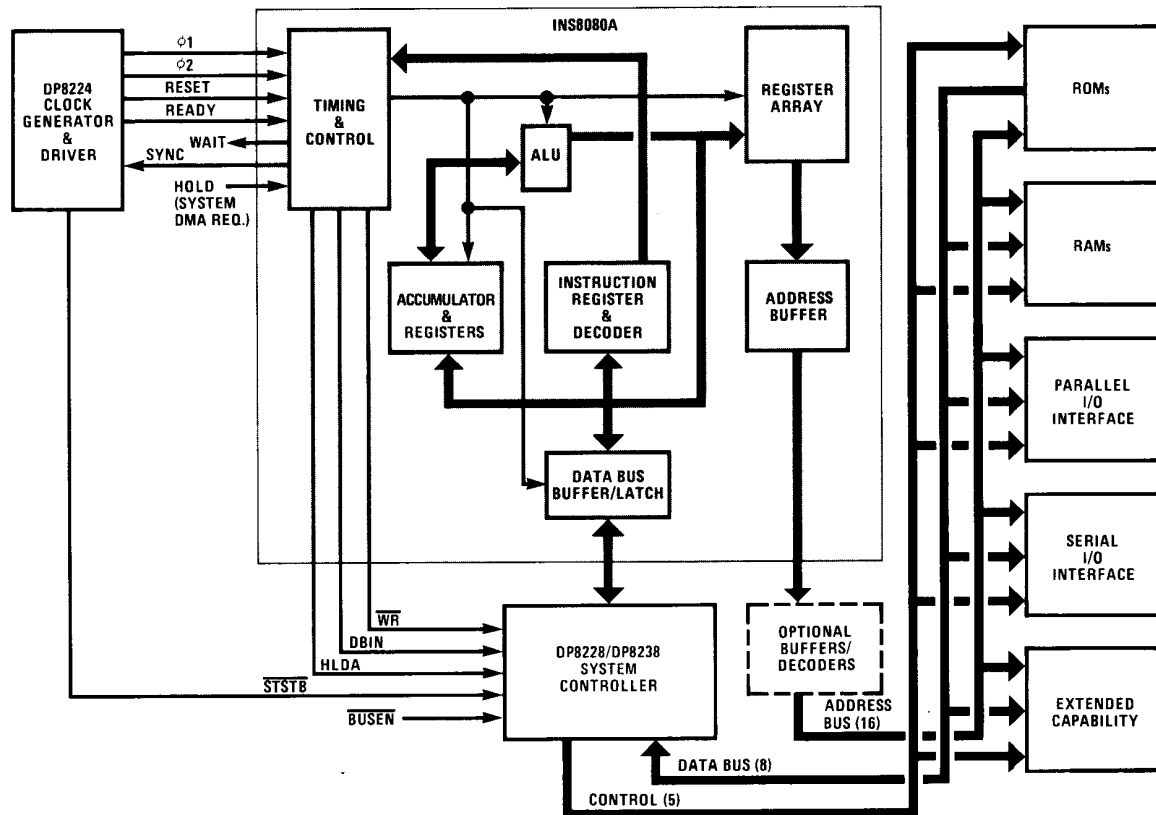
An asynchronous interrupt capability is included in the INS8080A to allow external signals to change the instruction sequence. The interrupting device may vector the program to a particular service routine location (or some other direct function) by specifying an interrupt instruction to be executed.

### features T-3639

- 2µs Instruction Cycle
- Variable Length Instructions
- General Purpose Registers – Six plus an Accumulator
- Direct Addressing up to 65k Bytes
- Variable Length Stack Accessed by 16-bit Stack Pointer
- Addresses 256 Input and 256 Output Ports
- Provisions for Vectored Interrupts
- TRI-STATE® Bus for DMA and Multiprocessing Capability
- TRI-STATE TTL Drive Capabilities for Address and Data Buses
- Decimal Arithmetic Capability
- Multiple Addressing Modes
  - Direct
  - Register
  - Register Indirect
  - Immediate
- Direct Plug-in Replacement for Intel 8080A

NSC

### N8080A microcomputer family block diagram



## absolute maximum ratings

Temperature Under Bias . . . . . 0°C to +70°C  
 Storage Temperature . . . . . -65°C to +150°C  
 All Input or Output Voltages  
 with Respect to  $V_{BB}$  . . . . . -0.3V to +20V  
 $V_{CC}$ ,  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{SS}$  with Respect to  $V_{BB}$ . . -0.3V to +20V  
 Power Dissipation . . . . . 1.5W

**Note:** Maximum ratings indicate limits beyond which permanent damage may occur. Continuous operation at these limits is not intended and should be limited to those conditions specified under dc electrical characteristics.

## dc electrical characteristics

$T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+70^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = +12\text{V} \pm 5\%$ ,  $V_{CC} = +5\text{V} \pm 5\%$ ,  $V_{BB} = -5\text{V} \pm 5\%$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0\text{V}$ , unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
$V_{ILC}$	Clock Input Low Voltage	$V_{SS} - 1$		$V_{SS} + 0.8$	V	$I_{OL} = 1.9\text{mA}$ on all outputs, $I_{OH} = 150\mu\text{A}$ .  Operation $t_{CY} = 0.48\mu\text{s}$
$V_{IHC}$	Clock Input High Voltage	9.0		$V_{DD} + 1$	V	
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Voltage	$V_{SS} - 1$		$V_{SS} + 0.8$	V	
$V_{IH}$	Input High Voltage	3.3		$V_{CC} + 1$	V	
$V_{OL}$	Output Low Voltage			0.45	V	
$V_{OH}$	Output High Voltage	3.7			V	
$I_{DD(AV)}$	Avg. Power Supply Current ( $V_{DD}$ )		40	70	mA	
$I_{CC(AV)}$	Avg. Power Supply Current ( $V_{CC}$ )		60	80	mA	
$I_{BB(AV)}$	Avg. Power Supply Current ( $V_{BB}$ )		0.01	1	mA	
$I_{IL}$	Input Leakage			$\pm 10$	$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_{CL}$	Clock Leakage			$\pm 10$	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{SS} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{CC}$ $V_{SS} \leq V_{CLOCK} \leq V_{DD}$ $V_{SS} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{SS} + 0.8\text{V}$ $V_{SS} + 0.8\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{CC}$ $V_{ADDR/DATA} = V_{CC}$ $V_{ADDR/DATA} = V_{SS} + 0.45\text{V}$
$I_{DL}^2$	Data Bus Leakage in Input Mode			-100 -2.0	$\mu\text{A}$ mA	
$I_{FL}$	Address and Data Bus Leakage During HOLD			+10	$\mu\text{A}$	
				-100	$\mu\text{A}$	

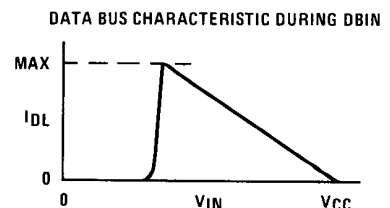
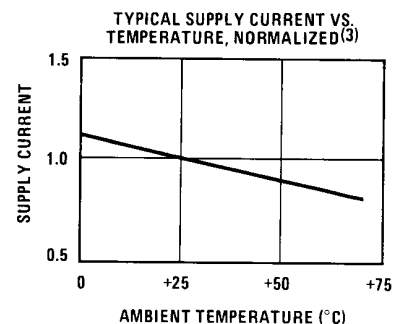
## capacitance

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = V_{DD} = V_{SS} = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{BB} = -5\text{V}$

Symbol	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
$C_\phi$	Clock Capacitance	17	25	pF	$f_c = 1\text{MHz}$
$C_{IN}$	Input Capacitance	6	10	pF	Unmeasured Pins
$C_{OUT}$	Output Capacitance	10	20	pF	Returned to $V_{SS}$

### Notes:

- The RESET signal must be active for a minimum of 3 clock cycles.
- When DBIN is high and  $V_{IN} > V_{IH}$  an internal active pullup will be switched onto the Data Bus.
- $\Delta I$  supply /  $\Delta T_A = -0.45\%/^\circ\text{C}$ .



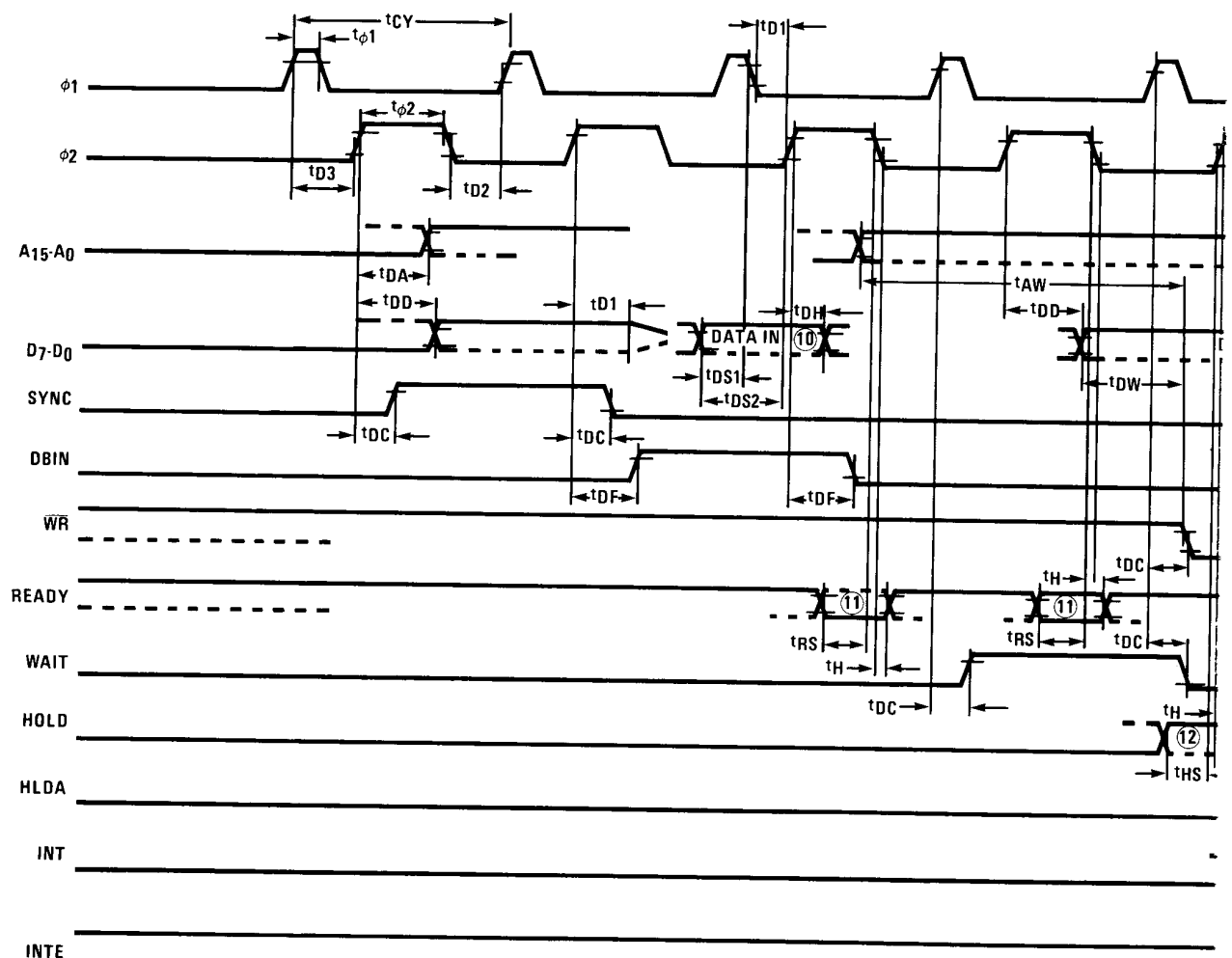
## ac electrical characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
$t_{CY}^3$	Clock Period	0.48	2.0	$\mu s$	
$t_r, t_f$	Clock Rise and Fall Time	0	50	ns	
$t_{\phi 1}$	$\phi_1$ Pulse Width	60		ns	
$t_{\phi 2}$	$\phi_2$ Pulse Width	220		ns	
$t_{D1}$	Delay $\phi_1$ to $\phi_2$	0		ns	
$t_{D2}$	Delay $\phi_2$ to $\phi_1$	70		ns	
$t_{D3}$	Delay $\phi_1$ to $\phi_2$ Leading Edges	80		ns	
$t_{DA}^2$	Address Output Delay from $\phi_2$		200	ns	$C_L = 100 pF$
$t_{DD}^2$	Data Output Delay from $\phi_2$		220	ns	
$t_{DC}^2$	Signal Output Delay from $\phi_1$ or $\phi_2$ (SYNC, $\overline{WR}$ , WAIT, HLDA)		120	ns	$C_L = 50 pF$
$t_{DF}^2$	DBIN Delay from $\phi_2$	25	140	ns	
$t_{DI}^1$	Delay for Input Bus to Enter Input Mode		$t_{DF}$	ns	
$t_{DS1}$	Data Setup Time During $\phi_1$ and DBIN	30		ns	

## timing waveforms

[14]

Note: Timing measurements are made at the following reference voltages: CLOCK '1' = 8.0V, '0' = 1.0V; INPUTS '1' = 3.3V, '0' = 0.8V; OUTPUTS '1' = 2.0V, '0' = 0.8V.

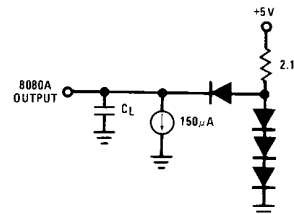


## ac electrical characteristics (cont'd.)

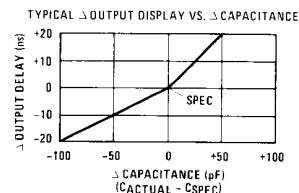
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
$t_{DS2}$	Data Setup Time to $\phi_2$ During DBIN	150		ns	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$  $C_L = 100\text{pF}$ : Address, Data $C_L = 50\text{pF}$ : $\overline{WR}$ , HLDA, DBIN
$t_{DH}^1$	Data Hold Time from $\phi_2$ During DBIN	1		ns	
$t_{IE}^2$	INTE Output Delay from $\phi_2$		200	ns	
$t_{RS}$	READY Setup Time During $\phi_2$	120		ns	
$t_{HS}$	HOLD Setup Time to $\phi_2$	140		ns	
$t_{IS}$	INT Setup Time During $\phi_2$ (During $\phi_1$ in Halt Mode)	120		ns	
$t_H$	Hold Time from $\phi_2$ (READY, INT, HOLD)	0		ns	
$t_{FD}$	Delay to Float During Hold (Address and Data Bus)		120	ns	
$t_{AW}^2$	Address Stable Prior to $\overline{WR}$	5		ns	
$t_{DW}^2$	Output Data Stable Prior to $\overline{WR}$	6		ns	
$t_{WD}^2$	Output Data Stable from $\overline{WR}$	7		ns	
$t_{WA}^2$	Address Stable from $\overline{WR}$	7		ns	
$t_{HF}^2$	HLDA to Float Delay	8		ns	
$t_{WF}^2$	$\overline{WR}$ to Float Delay	9		ns	
$t_{AH}^2$	Address Hold Time After DBIN During HLDA	-20		ns	

### Notes:

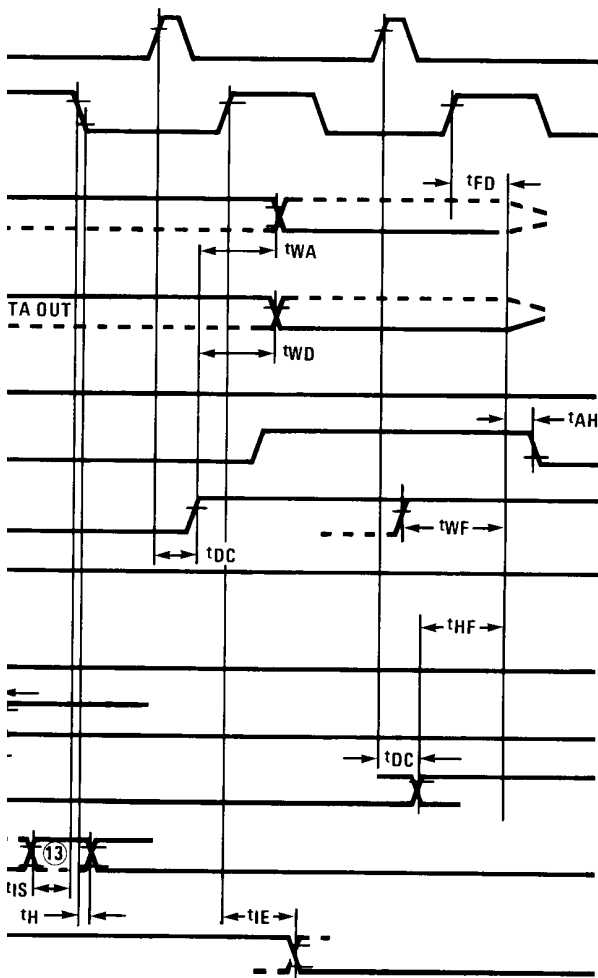
- Data input should be enabled with DBIN status. No bus conflict can then occur and data hold time is assured.  $t_{DH} = 50\text{ns}$  or  $t_{DF}$ , whichever is less.
- Typical load circuit:



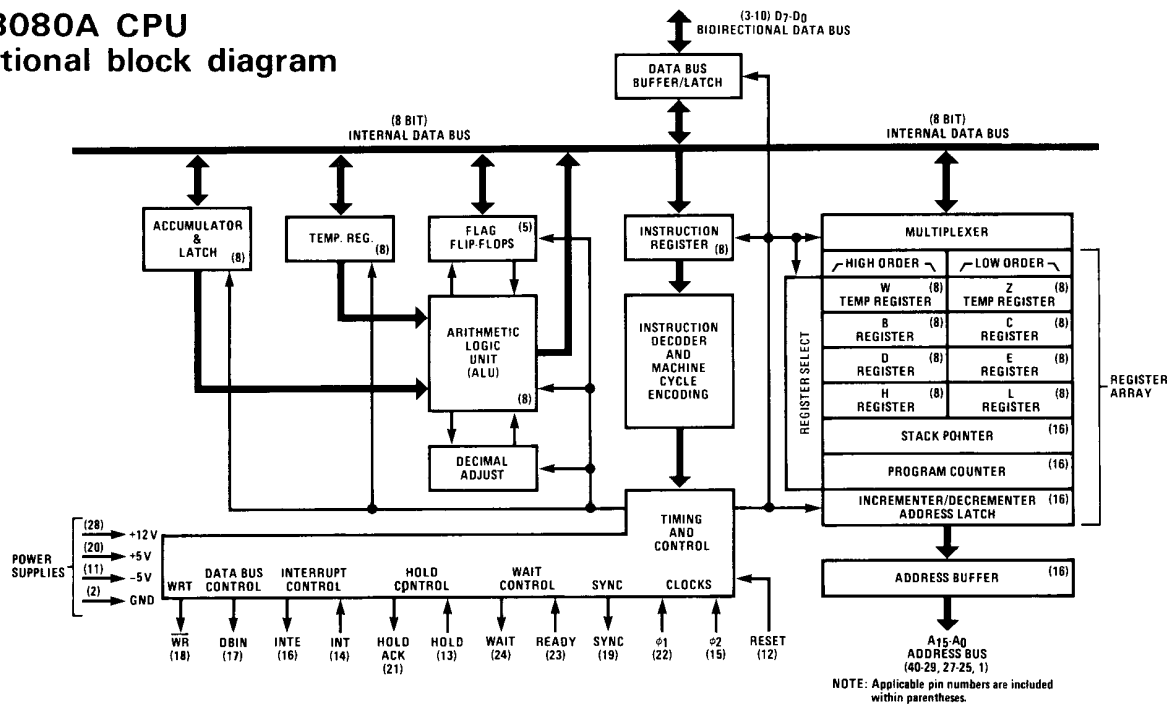
- $t_{CY} = t_{D3} + t_{r\phi 2} + t_{\phi 2} + t_{D2} + t_{f\phi 2} + t_{r\phi 1} \geq 480\text{ns}$ .



- The following are relevant when interfacing the INS8080A to devices having  $V_{IH} = 3.3\text{V}$ :
  - Maximum output rise time from 0.8V to 3.3V = 100ns @  $C_L = \text{SPEC}$ .
  - Output Delay when measured to 3.0V = SPEC + 60ns @  $C_L = \text{SPEC}$ .
  - If  $C_L \neq \text{SPEC}$ , add 0.6ns/pF if  $C_L > \text{CSPEC}$ , subtract 0.3ns/pF (from modified delay) if  $C_L < \text{CSPEC}$ .
- $t_{AW} = 2t_{CY} - t_{D3} - t_{r\phi 2} - 140\text{ns}$ .
- $t_{DW} = t_{CY} - t_{D3} - t_{r\phi 2} - 170\text{ns}$ .
- If not HLDA,  $t_{WD} = t_{WA} = t_{D3} + t_{r\phi 2} + 10\text{ns}$ . If HLDA,  $t_{WD} = t_{WA} = t_{WF}$ .
- $t_{HF} = t_{D3} + t_{r\phi 2} - 50\text{ns}$ .
- $t_{WF} = t_{D3} + t_{r\phi 2} - 10\text{ns}$ .
- Data in must be stable for this period during  $\text{DBIN} \cdot T_3$ . Both  $t_{DS1}$  and  $t_{DS2}$  must be satisfied.
- Ready signal must be stable for this period during  $T_2$  or  $T_W$ . (Must be externally synchronized.)
- Hold signal must be stable for this period during  $T_2$  or  $T_W$  when entering hold mode, and during  $T_3$ ,  $T_4$ ,  $T_5$ , and  $T_{WH}$  when in hold mode. (External synchronization is not required.)
- Interrupt signal must be stable during this period of the last clock cycle of any instruction in order to be recognized on the following instruction. (External synchronization is not required.)
- This timing diagram shows timing relationships only; it does not represent any specific machine cycle.



# INS8080A CPU functional block diagram



## INS8080A functional pin definition

The following describes the function of all of the INS8080A input/output pins. Some of these descriptions reference internal timing periods.

### INPUT SIGNALS

**Ready:** When high (logic 1), indicates that valid memory or input data are available to the CPU on the INS8080A data bus. The READY signal is used to synchronize the CPU with slower memory or input/output devices. If the INS8080A does not receive a high READY input after sending out an address to memory or an input/output device, the INS8080A enters a WAIT mode for as long as the READY input remains low (logic 0). The CPU may also be single stepped by the use of the READY signal.

**Hold:** When high, requests that the CPU enter the HOLD mode. When the CPU is in the HOLD mode, the CPU address and data buses both will be in the high-impedance state. The HOLD mode allows an external device to gain control of the INS8080A address and data buses immediately following the completion of the current machine cycle by the CPU. The CPU acknowledges the HOLD mode via the HOLD ACKNOWLEDGE (HLDA) output line. The HOLD request is recognized under the following conditions:

- The CPU is in the HALT mode.
- The READY signal is active and the CPU is in the  $t_2$  or  $t_{\text{tp}}$  state.

**Interrupt (INT) Request:** When high, the CPU recognizes an interrupt request on this line after completing the current instruction or while in the HALT mode. An interrupt request is not honored if the CPU is in the HOLD mode (HLDA = logic 1) or the Interrupt Enable Flip-flop is reset (INTE = logic 0).

**Reset:** When activated (high) for a minimum of three clock periods, the content of the Program Counter is cleared and the Interrupt Enable and Hold Acknowledge Flip-flops are reset. Following a RESET, program execution starts at

memory location 0. It should be noted that the status flags, accumulator, stack pointer, and registers are not cleared during the RESET sequence.

**$\phi_1$  and  $\phi_2$  Clocks:** Two non-TTL compatible clock phases which provide nonoverlapping timing references for internal storage elements and logic circuits of the CPU.

**+12 Volts:**  $V_{DD}$  Supply.

**+5 Volts:**  $V_{CC}$  Supply.

**-5 Volts:**  $V_{BB}$  Supply.

**Ground:**  $V_{SS}$  (0 volt) reference.

### OUTPUT SIGNALS

**Synchronizing (SYNC) Signal:** When activated (high), the beginning of a new machine cycle is indicated and the status word is outputted on the Data Bus.

**Address ( $A_{15} - A_0$ ) Bus:** This bus comprises sixteen TRI-STATE output lines. The bus provides the address to memory (up to 65k bytes) or denotes the input/output device number for up to 256 input and 256 output peripherals.

**Wait:** When high, acknowledges that the CPU is in the WAIT mode.

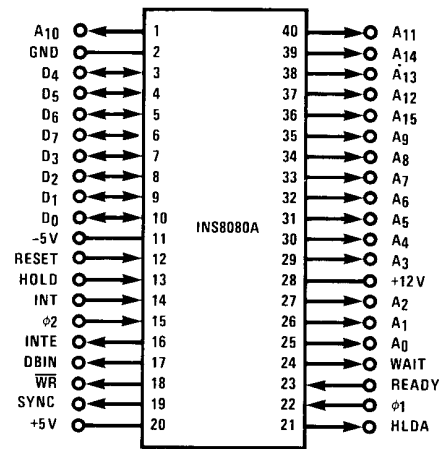
**Write ( $\overline{WR}$ ):** When low, the data on the data bus are stable for WRITE memory or output operation.

**Hold Acknowledge (HLDA):** Goes high in response to a logic 1 on the HOLD line and indicates that the data and address bus will go to the high-impedance state. The HLDA begins at one of the following times:

- The  $t_3$  state of a READ memory input operation.
- The clock period following the  $t_3$  state of a WRITE memory output operation.

In both cases, the HLDA signal starts after the rising edge of the  $\phi_1$  clock, and high impedance occurs after the rising edge of the  $\phi_2$  clock.

## pin configuration



**Interrupt Enable (INTE):** Indicates the content of the internal Interrupt Enable Flip-flop. The Enable and Disable Interrupt (EI and DI) Instructions cause the Interrupt Enable Flip-flop to be set and reset, respectively. When the flip-flop is reset (INTE = logic 0), it inhibits interrupts from being accepted by the CPU. In addition, the Interrupt Enable Flip-flop is automatically reset (thereby disabling further interrupts) at the  $t_1$  state of the instruction fetch cycle, when an interrupt is accepted; it is also reset by the RESET Signal.

**Data Bus In (DBIN):** When high, indicates to external circuits that the data bus is in the input mode. The DBIN Signal should be used to gate data from memory or an I/O device onto the Data Bus.

### INPUT/OUTPUT SIGNALS

**Data ( $D_7 - D_0$ ) Bus:** This bus comprises eight TRI-STATE input/output lines. The bus provides bidirectional communication between the CPU, memory, and input/output devices for instructions and data transfers. A status word (which describes the current machine cycle) is also outputted on the data bus during the first state of each machine cycle (SYNC = logic 1).

### 8080A status

Instructions for the 8080A require from one to five machine cycles for complete execution. The 8080A sends out 8 bits of status information on the data bus at the beginning of each machine cycle (during SYNC time). The following table defines the status information.

#### Status Information Definition

Symbols	Data Bus Bit	Definition	Symbols	Data Bus Bit	Definition
INTA*	D <sub>0</sub>	Acknowledge signal for INTERRUPT request. Signal should be used to gate a restart instruction onto the data bus when DBIN is active.	OUT	D <sub>4</sub>	Indicates that the address bus contains the address of an output device and the data bus will contain the output data when WR is active.
$\overline{WO}$	D <sub>1</sub>	Indicates that the operation in the current machine cycle will be a WRITE memory or OUTPUT function ( $WO = 0$ ). Otherwise, a READ memory or INPUT operation will be executed.	M <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>5</sub>	Provides a signal to indicate that the CPU is in the fetch cycle for the first byte of an instruction.
STACK	D <sub>2</sub>	Indicates that the address bus holds the pushdown stack address from the Stack Pointer.	INP*	D <sub>6</sub>	Indicates that the address bus contains the address of an input device and the input data should be placed on the data bus when DBIN is active.
HLTA	D <sub>3</sub>	Acknowledge signal for HALT Instruction.	MEMR*	D <sub>7</sub>	Designates that the data bus will be used for memory read data.

\* These three status bits can be used to control the flow of data onto the INS8080A data bus.

#### Status Word Chart

Machine Cycle	Type	Data Bus Bit							
		D <sub>7</sub>	D <sub>6</sub>	D <sub>5</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>0</sub>
Instruction Fetch	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Memory Read	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Memory Write	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stack Read	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Stack Write	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Input Read	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Output Write	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Interrupt Acknowledge	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Halt Acknowledge	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Interrupt Acknowledge While Halt	10	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1



# instruction set (cont'd.)

Mnemonic	Description	Operation	Op Code								No. of Bytes	No. of Machine (M) Cycles	No. of States (T)	Condition Flags				
			D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0				S	Z	AC	P	CY
<b>BRANCH GROUP</b>																		
CALL	Call Unconditional	((SP) - 1) ← (PCH) ((SP) - 2) ← (PCL) (SP) ← (SP) - 2 (PC) ← (byte 3) (byte 2)	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	5	17					
CC	Call on Carry	If CY = 1, ((SP) - 1) ← (PCH) ((SP) - 2) ← (PCL) (SP) ← (SP) - 2 (PC) ← (byte 3) (byte 2)	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	3/5	11/17					
CM	Call on Minus	If S = 1, ((SP) - 1) ← (PCH) ((SP) - 2) ← (PCL) (SP) ← (SP) - 2 (PC) ← (byte 3) (byte 2)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	3/5	11/17					
CNC	Call on No Carry	If CY = 0, ((SP) - 1) ← (PCH) ((SP) - 2) ← (PCL) (SP) ← (SP) - 2 (PC) ← (byte 3) (byte 2)	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	3/5	11/17					
CNZ	Call on Not Zero	If Z = 0, ((SP) - 1) ← (PCH) ((SP) - 2) ← (PCL) (SP) ← (SP) - 2 (PC) ← (byte 3) (byte 2)	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3/5	11/17					(Flags Not Affected)
CP	Call on Positive	If S = 0, ((SP) - 1) ← (PCH) ((SP) - 2) ← (PCL) (SP) ← (SP) - 2 (PC) ← (byte 3) (byte 2)	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	3/5	11/17					
CPE	Call on Parity Even	If P = 1, ((SP) - 1) ← (PCH) ((SP) - 2) ← (PCL) (SP) ← (SP) - 2 (PC) ← (byte 3) (byte 2)	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	3/5	11/17					
CPO	Call on Parity Odd	If P = 0, ((SP) - 1) ← (PCH) ((SP) - 2) ← (PCL) (SP) ← (SP) - 2 (PC) ← (byte 3) (byte 2)	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	3/5	11/17					
CZ	Call on Zero	If Z = 1, ((SP) - 1) ← (PCH) ((SP) - 2) ← (PCL) (SP) ← (SP) - 2 (PC) ← (byte 3) (byte 2)	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3/5	11/17					
JC	Jump on Carry	If CY = 1, (PC) ← (byte 3) (byte 2)	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	10					
JM	Jump on Minus	If S = 1, (PC) ← (byte 3) (byte 2)	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	10					
JMP	Jump Unconditional	(PC) ← (byte 3) (byte 2)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	10					
JNC	Jump on No Carry	If CY = 0, (PC) ← (byte 3) (byte 2)	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	3	10					
JNZ	Jump on Not Zero	If Z = 0, (PC) ← (byte 3) (byte 2)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	10					
JP	Jump on Positive	If S = 0, (PC) ← (byte 3) (byte 2)	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	3	10					
JPE	Jump on Parity Even	If P = 1, (PC) ← (byte 3) (byte 2)	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	10					
JPO	Jump on Parity Odd	If P = 0, (PC) ← (byte 3) (byte 2)	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	10					
JZ	Jump on Zero	If Z = 1, (PC) ← (byte 3) (byte 2)	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	10					
PCHL	H and L to Program Counter	(PCH) ← (H) (PCL) ← (L)	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	5					
RC	Return on Carry	If CY = 1, (PCL) ← ((SP)) (PCH) ← ((SP) + 1) (SP) ← (SP) + 2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1/3	5/11					
RET	Return	(PCL) ← ((SP)); (PCH) ← ((SP) + 1); (SP) ← (SP) + 2.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	10					
RM	Return on Minus	If S = 1, (PCL) ← ((SP)) (PCH) ← ((SP) + 1) (SP) ← (SP) + 2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1/3	5/11					
RNC	Return on No Carry	If CY = 0, (PCL) ← ((SP)) (PCH) ← ((SP) + 1) (SP) ← (SP) + 2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1/3	5/11					
RNZ	Return on Not Zero	If Z = 0, (PCL) ← ((SP)) (PCH) ← ((SP) + 1) (SP) ← (SP) + 2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1/3	5/11					
RP	Return on Positive	If S = 0, (PCL) ← ((SP)) (PCH) ← ((SP) + 1) (SP) ← (SP) + 2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1/3	5/11					
RPE	Return on Parity Even	If P = 1, (PCL) ← ((SP)) (PCH) ← ((SP) + 1) (SP) ← (SP) + 2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1/3	5/11					
RPO	Return on Parity Odd	If P = 0, (PCL) ← ((SP)) (PCH) ← ((SP) + 1) (SP) ← (SP) + 2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1/3	5/11					



## instruction set (cont'd.)

Mnemonic	Description	Operation	Op Code								No. of Bytes	No. of Machine (M) Cycles	No. of States (T)	Condition Flags					
			D <sub>7</sub>	D <sub>6</sub>	D <sub>5</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>0</sub>				S	Z	AC	P	CY	
BRANCH GROUP (continued)																			
RST	Restart	$((SP) - 1) \leftarrow (PCH)$ $((SP) - 2) \leftarrow (PCL)$ $(SP) \leftarrow (SP) - 2$ $(PC) \leftarrow 8 * (NNN)$	1	1	N	N	N	1	1	1	1	1	3	11					
RZ	Return on Zero	If Z = 1, $(PCL) \leftarrow ((SP))$ $(PCH) \leftarrow ((SP) + 1)$ $(SP) \leftarrow (SP) + 2$	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1/3	5/11					
STACK, I/O, AND MACHINE CONTROL GROUP																			
DI	Disable Interrupts	The Interrupt system is disabled following the execution of the DI instruction.	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.
EI	Enable Interrupts	The interrupt system is enabled following the execution of next instruction.	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.
HLT	Halt	Processor is stopped; registers and flags are unaffected.	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	7	.	.	.	.	.
IN	Input	$(A) \leftarrow (data)$	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	3	10	.	.	.	.	.
NOP	No Operation	No operation is performed; registers and flags are unaffected.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.
OUT	Output	$(data) \leftarrow (A)$	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	10	.	.	.	.	.
POP B	Pop Registers B and C off Stack	$(C) \leftarrow ((SP))$ $(B) \leftarrow ((SP) + 1)$ $(SP) \leftarrow (SP) + 2$	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	10	.	.	.	.	.
POP D	Pop Registers D and E off Stack	$(E) \leftarrow ((SP))$ $(D) \leftarrow ((SP) + 1)$ $(SP) \leftarrow (SP) + 2$	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	10	.	.	.	.	.
POP H	Pop Registers H and L off Stack	$(L) \leftarrow ((SP))$ $(H) \leftarrow ((SP) + 1)$ $(SP) \leftarrow (SP) + 2$	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	10	.	.	.	.	.
POP PSW	Pop Accumulator and Flags off Stack	$(CY) \leftarrow ((SP))_0$ $(P) \leftarrow ((SP))_2$ $(AC) \leftarrow ((SP))_4$ $(Z) \leftarrow ((SP))_6$ $(S) \leftarrow ((SP))_7$ $(A) \leftarrow ((SP) + 1)$ $(SP) \leftarrow (SP) + 2$	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	10	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
PUSH B	Push Registers B and C on Stack	$((SP) - 1) \leftarrow (B)$ $((SP) - 2) \leftarrow (C)$ $(SP) \leftarrow (SP) - 2$	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	11	.	.	.	.	.
PUSH D	Push Registers D and E on Stack	$((SP) - 1) \leftarrow (D)$ $((SP) - 2) \leftarrow (E)$ $(SP) \leftarrow (SP) - 2$	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	11	.	.	.	.	.
PUSH H	Push Registers H and L on Stack	$((SP) - 1) \leftarrow (H)$ $((SP) - 2) \leftarrow (L)$ $(SP) \leftarrow (SP) - 2$	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	11	.	.	.	.	.
PUSH PSW	Push Accumulator and Flags on Stack	$((SP) - 1) \leftarrow (A)$ $((SP) - 2)_0 \leftarrow (CY)$ $((SP) - 2)_1 \leftarrow 1$ $((SP) - 2)_2 \leftarrow (P)$ $((SP) - 2)_3 \leftarrow 0$ $((SP) - 2)_4 \leftarrow (AC)$ $((SP) - 2)_5 \leftarrow 0$ $((SP) - 2)_6 \leftarrow (Z)$ $((SP) - 2)_7 \leftarrow (S)$ $(SP) \leftarrow (SP) - 2$	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	11	.	.	.	.	.
SPhL	Move H and L to Stack Pointer	$(SP) \leftarrow (H) (L)$	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	.	.	.	.	.
XThL	Exchange Top of Stack with H and L	$(L) \leftrightarrow ((SP))$ $(H) \leftrightarrow ((SP) + 1)$	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	18	.	.	.	.	.

## condition flags and standard rules

There are five condition flags associated with the execution of instructions on the INS8080A. They are Zero, Sign, Parity, Carry, and Auxiliary Carry, and each flag is represented by a 1-bit register in the CPU. A flag is "set" by forcing the bit to 1, "reset" by forcing the bit to 0. The bit positions of the flags are indicated in the PUSH and POP PSW instructions.

Unless indicated otherwise, when an instruction affects a flag, it affects it in the following manner:

**ZERO (Z):** If the result of an instruction has the value 0, this flag is set; otherwise, it is reset.

**SIGN (S):** If the most significant bit of the result of the operation has the value 1, this flag is set; otherwise, it is reset.

**PARITY (P):** If the modulo 2 sum of the bits of the result of the operation is 0 (that is, if the result has even parity), this flag is set;

otherwise, it is reset (that is, if the result has odd parity).

**CARRY (CY):** If the instruction resulted in a carry (from addition) or a borrow (from subtraction or a comparison) out of the high-order bit, this flag is set; otherwise, it is reset.

**AUXILIARY CARRY (AC):** If the instruction caused a carry out of bit 3 and into bit 4 of the resulting value, the auxiliary carry is set; otherwise, it is reset. This flag is affected by single-precision additions, subtractions, increments, decrements, comparisons, and logical operations; however, AC is used principally with additions and increments preceding a DAA (Decimal Adjust Accumulator) Instruction.

# INS8080A 8-Bit N-Channel Microprocessor

## symbols and abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in the subsequent description of the INS8080A instructions:

Symbols	Meaning
A	Register A (Accumulator)
B	Register B
C	Register C
D	Register D
H	Register H
L	Register L
DDD, SSS	The bit pattern designating one of the registers A, B, C, D, E, H, L (DDD = destination, SSS = source):

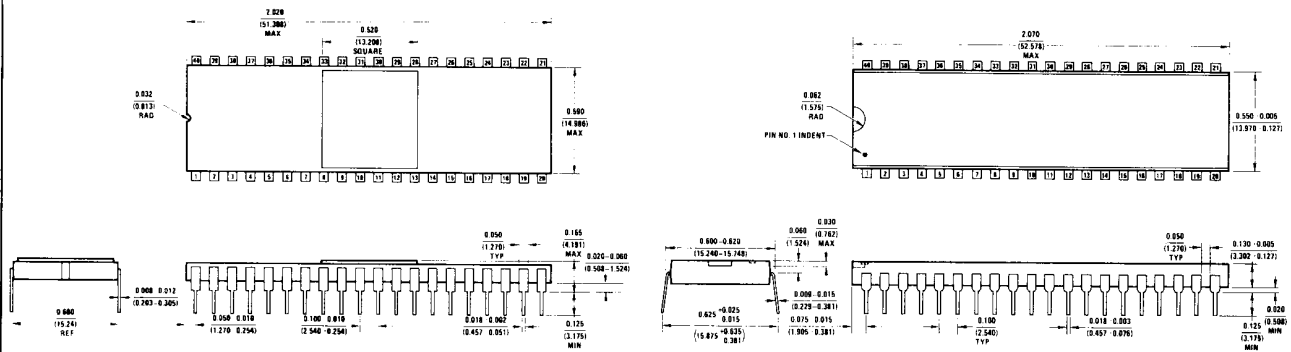
DDD or SSS	Register Name
111	A
000	B
001	C
010	D
011	E
100	H
101	L

byte 2	The second byte of the instruction
byte 3	The third byte of the instruction
port	8-bit address of an I/O device
r, r1, r2	One of the registers A, B, C, D, E, H, L

Symbols	Meaning
PC	16-bit program counter register (PCH and PCL are used to refer to the high-order and low-order 8 bits respectively.)
SP	16-bit stack pointer register (SPH and SPL are used to refer to the high-order and low-order 8 bits respectively.)
( )	The contents of the memory location or registers enclosed in the parentheses
←	"Is replaced by"
∧	Logical AND
⊕	Exclusive OR
∨	Inclusive OR
+	Addition
-	Two's complement subtraction
*	Multiplication
↔	"Exchange"
—	The ones complement (for example, ( $\bar{A}$ ))
n	The restart number 0 through 7
NNN	The binary representation 000 through 111 for restart number 0 through 7 respectively
•	"Not affected"
0	"Reset"
1	"Set"
x	Unknown
‡	Flags affected according to Standard Rules, except as noted.

## physical dimensions



40-Lead Ceramic Dual-in-Line Package (ID)  
Order Number INS8080AD

40-Lead Plastic Dual-in-Line Package (N)  
Order Number INS8080N

*absolute - see price list*

Manufactured under one or more of the following U.S. patents: 3083262, 3189758, 3231797, 3303356, 3317671, 3323071, 3381071, 3408542, 3421025, 3426423, 3440498, 3518750, 3519897, 3557431, 3560765, 3566218, 3571630, 3575609, 3579059, 3593069, 3597640, 3607469, 3617859, 3631312, 3633052, 3638131, 3648071, 3651565, 3693248.

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