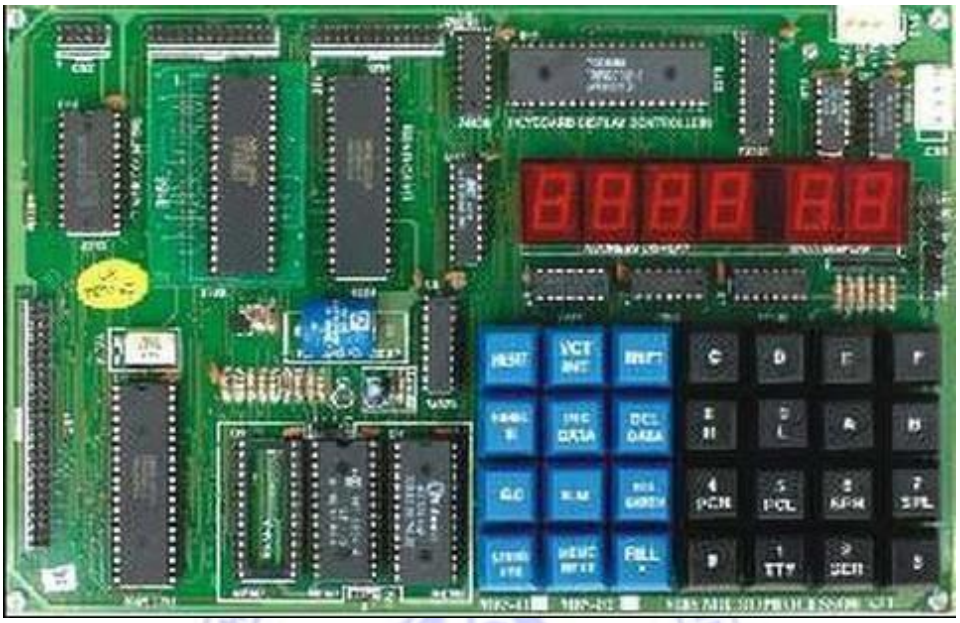
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
MAR THOMA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, PERUMBAVOOR

MICROPROCESSOR 8085



The Intel 8085 is a microprocessor that was widely used in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Here are some key points:

1. Architecture: The 8085 is an 8-bit microprocessor, meaning it processes data in 8-bit chunks. It has a 16-bit address bus, allowing it to access up to 64 KB of memory.

2. Clock Speed: The typical clock speed of the 8085 is 3 MHz, though variations existed.

3. Registers: It has six general-purpose registers, identified as B, C, D, E, H, and L. These can be used individually or paired for 16-bit operations.

4. Instructions: The 8085 has a set of 74 instructions that it can execute. These include data transfer, arithmetic, logical, and control instructions.

5. Addressing Modes: It supports various addressing modes, such as immediate, direct, indirect, and register indirect, making it versatile in accessing and manipulating data.

6. Input/Output: It has instructions for I/O operations, allowing it to communicate with peripheral devices.

7. Interrupts: The 8085 supports both hardware and software interrupts, making it suitable for handling external events.

8. Memory: The 8085 can address up to 64 KB of memory, but the actual amount of memory used in a system would vary.

9. Legacy: Although it's largely obsolete today, the 8085 played a crucial role in the early days of microprocessors and microcontrollers.

10. Legacy Applications: It was used in various applications, including early personal computers and embedded systems.

The 8085 is a fundamental microprocessor in the history of computing and served as a building block for subsequent microprocessor designs.