

# Chapter 5

## Real Time Control: Interrupts

# Lesson 3

## **Multiple Interrupt Sources and Polling**

# Hardware Interrupts

- 1. Interrupt of the processing unit**
- 2. External pin interrupts**

# Hardware Interrupts- 8051/52 MCU

**INT0**

**INT1**

**INT2**

# Hardware Interrupts-68HC11

**XIRQ**

**Clock failure  
or slowing**

**NMI pin**

# Hardware Interrupts- ARM- MCU

- **Reset**
- **Data Abort**
- **FIQ**
- **IRQ**
- **Pre fetch Abort**

# **Device Interrupts— ARM MCU**

**Interrupt of the devices  
like timers, serial UART, serial  
devices, watchdog timer**

# Device Interrupts— 8051/52

**TI**

**RI**

**Timer1 overflow**

**Timer 0 Overflow**

**Watchdog timer**

**In-capture**



# Outline

- Hardware Interrupts
- Device Interrupts
- **Software Interrupts**
- Polling for Interrupt service in case of Multiple sources

# Software Interrupts

**Interrupt due an instruction like SWI (Software interrupt) or due to illegal opcode**

# Software Interrupts- 8051/52 MCU

**None**

# Software Interrupts-68HC11

**SWI**

**Illegal opcode**

# Software Interrupts- ARM- MCU

**SWI**

**Illegal opcode**

# **Polling for Interrupt service in case of Multiple sources (Finding the interrupts pending service)**

## Interrupt Service Start

Event(s) Identify, check enable bit(s)



Poll for the service pending and select the event to be serviced first



Save context and generate ISR\_Vect\_Addr as per the event(s)



Get ISR\_address



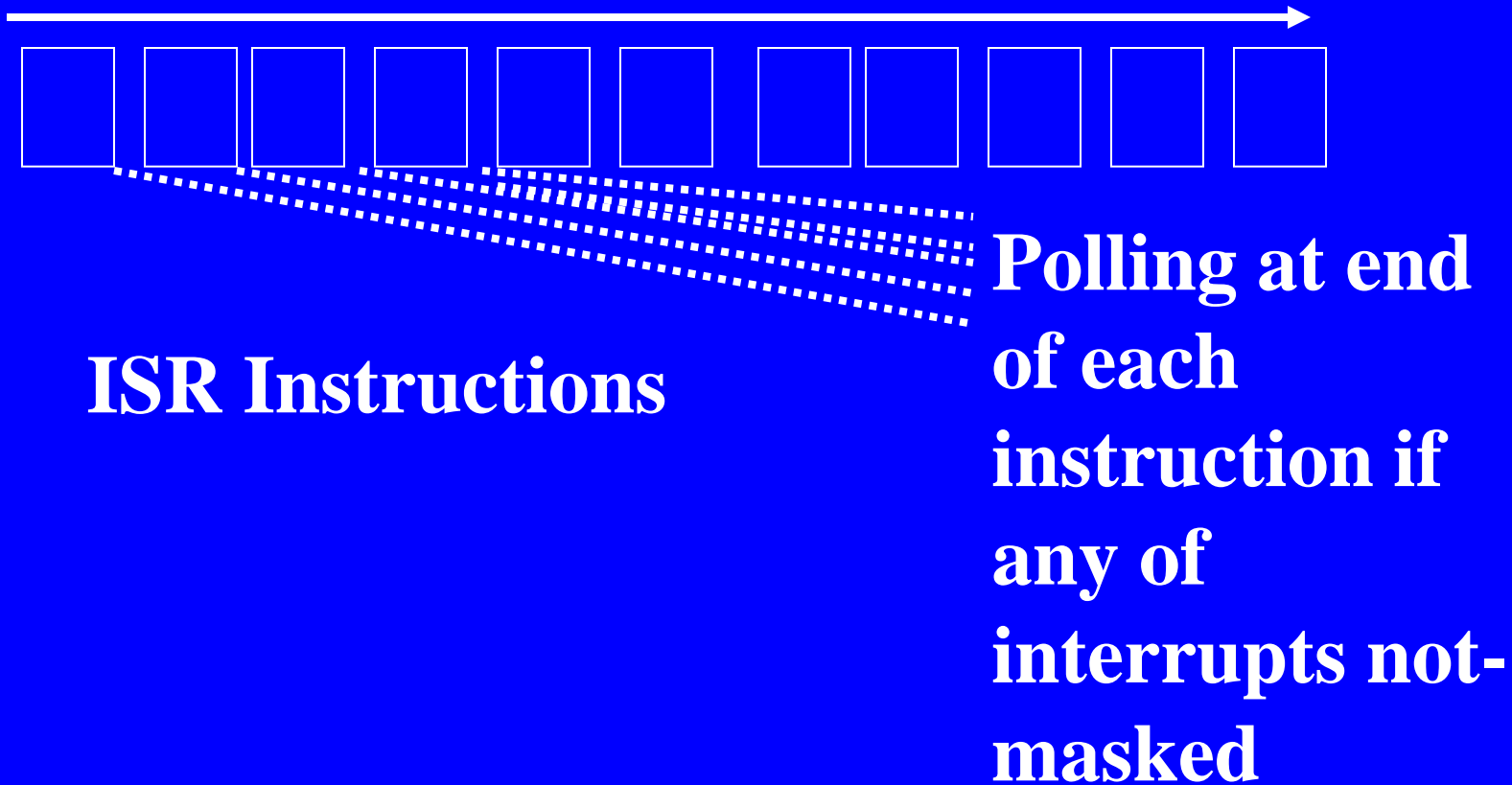
PC = ISR\_address, Start Execute Interrupt Service routine

MCU

# **Poll in the foreground program at the end of each instruction**



# Polling within Main program under execution



# Poll at the end of each ISR instruction

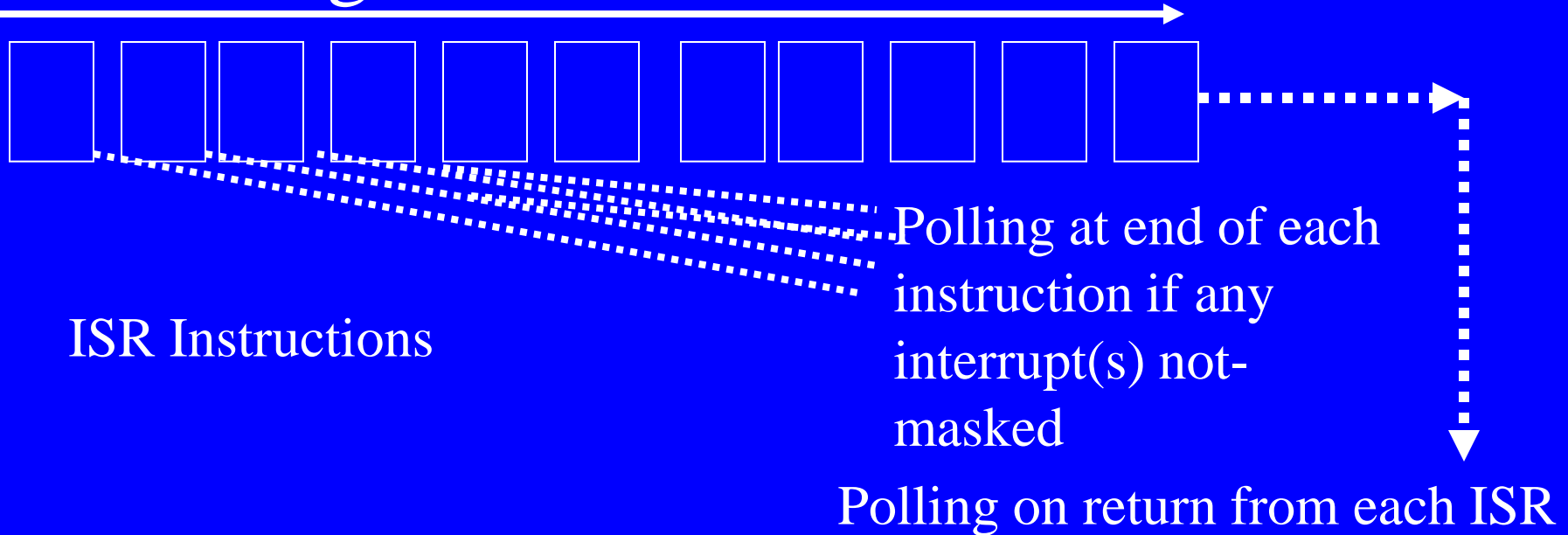
## Option 1

Advantage:

Priorities when defined with the rule that earliest deadline first, lets each ISR finish within the deadline

[Deadline means maximum time interval permitted between a need for finishing an interrupt service and actual finishing of service routine.]

# Polling within an ISR under execution



## Option 1

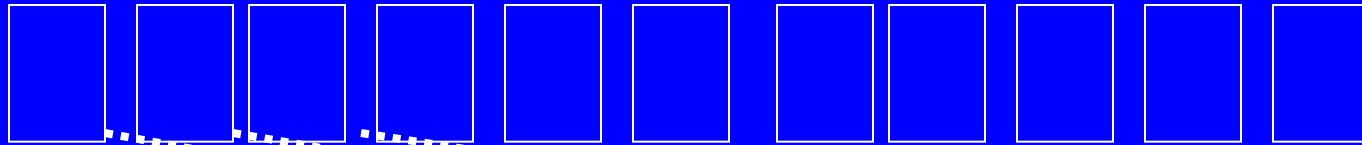
# **Poll only at the end of each ISR on return**

Advantage:

Any highest priority ISR will delay at best by the time left for finishing the current routine.

But, each ISR once starts finishes till end.

# Polling only at return from the ISR



**ISR Instructions**

## Option 2


**No Polling at end of each instruction as if all interrupts masked**

**Polling on return from each ISR**

# Polling for start, finding which Interrupt to Service

**8051**      **Option 1 - Polling at end of each instruction if any of interrupts not-masked**

# Polling order among seven possible interrupt service need as per priority when software priorities of all set equal



<b>INT0</b>	0003-000AH
<b>T0</b>	000B-0012H
<b>INT1</b>	0013-001AH
<b>T1</b>	001B-0022H
<b>RI and TI</b>	0023-002AH
<b>T2</b>	002B- onwards, before 0053H
<b>SI Synch mode</b>	0053H onwards

# Polling for start, finding which Interrupt to Service

**68HC11 Option 2 - Polling only at return  
from an ISR**



# Summary

## We learnt

- Software interrupt
- Hardware interrupt
- Device Interrupt
- Reset of flag after the ISR start
- Polling to select among multiple sources