

8051 Registers , Delays and I/O

Lecture 3

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Writing to Port

The following code will continuously send out to port 1 the alternating value 55H and AAH

BACK:

```
MOV A,#55H
MOV P1,A
ACALL DELAY
MOV A,#0AAH
MOV P1,A
ACALL DELAY
```

SJMP BACK

Reading from Port

In order to make port an input, the port must be programmed by writing 1 to all the bits

Port 1 is configured first as an input port by writing 1s to it, and then data is received from that port and sent to P1

```
MOV A,#0FFH      ;A=FF hex
MOV P1,A          ;make P1 an i/p port
                  ;by writing it all 1s
```

BACK:

```
MOV A,P1          ;get data from P1
MOV P2,A          ;send it to port 2
SJMP BACK         ;keep doing it
```

Read/Write to a Port

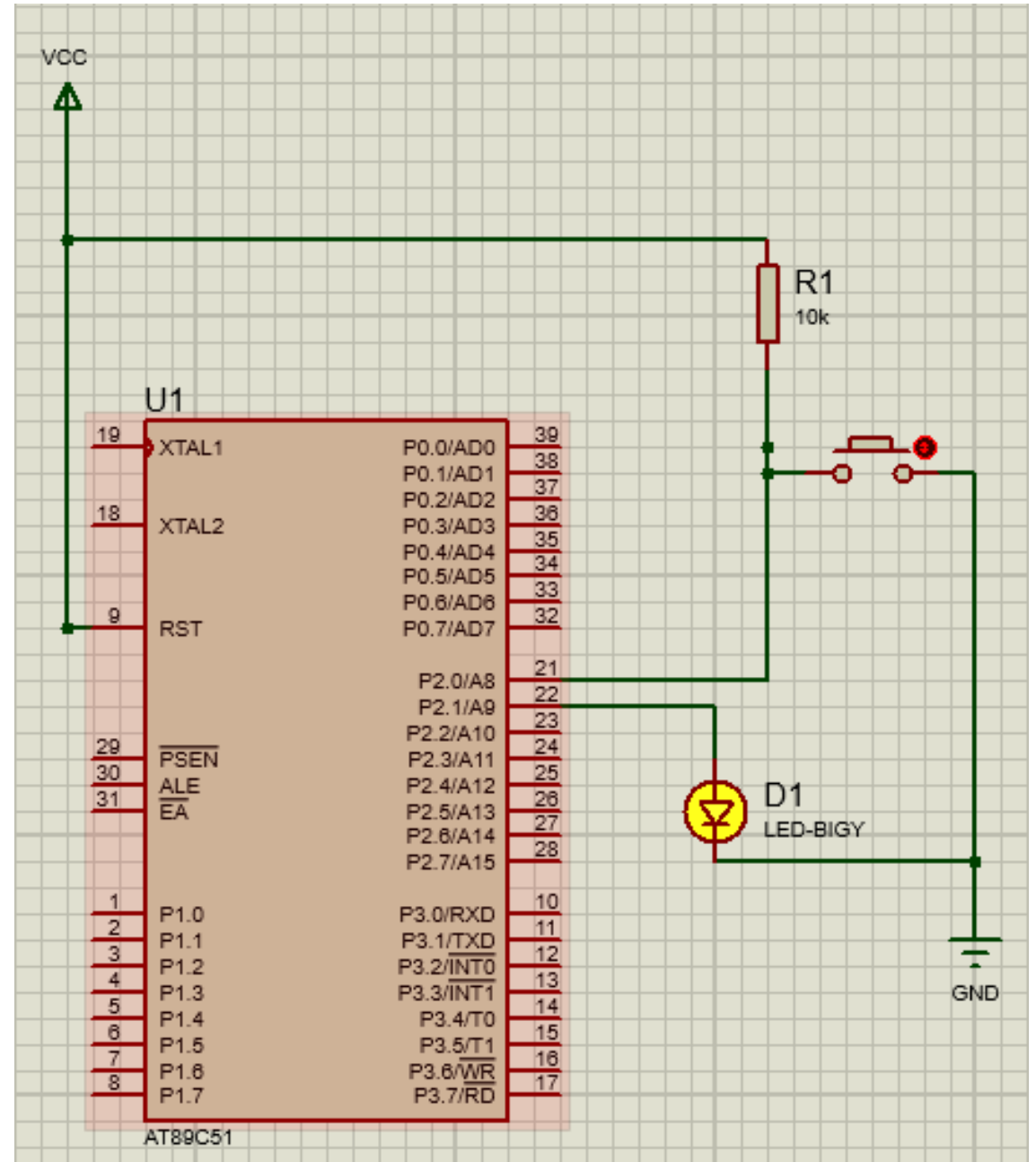
```
$NOMOD51
$INCLUDE (8051.MCU)

; Reset Vector
org 0000h
jmp Start

org 0100h
Start:
    SETB P2.0 ; Configure it as an input
Again: MOV C, P2.0 ; Read the pin
      MOV P2.1, C ; Send to LED

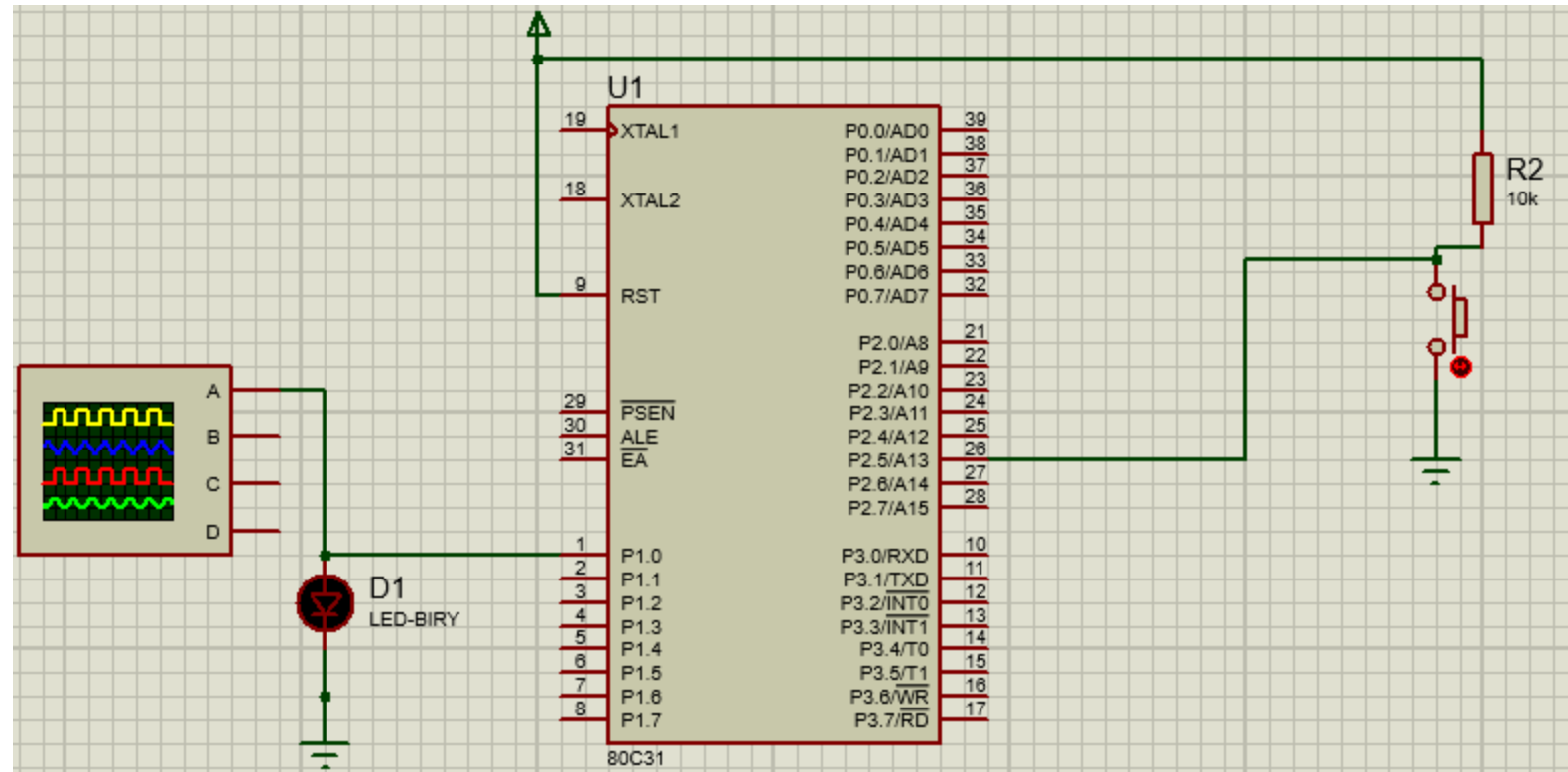
      jmp Again

;=====
END
```



Read/Write to a Port

```
#include <reg51.h>
#include <stdio.h>
sbit pin = P2^5;
sbit led = P1^0;
void MS_delay(unsigned int);
void main(void)
{
    pin = 1;           //configure as input
    while(1)
    {
        if(pin == 0)
            led = 1;
        else
            led = 0;
    }
}
```



```

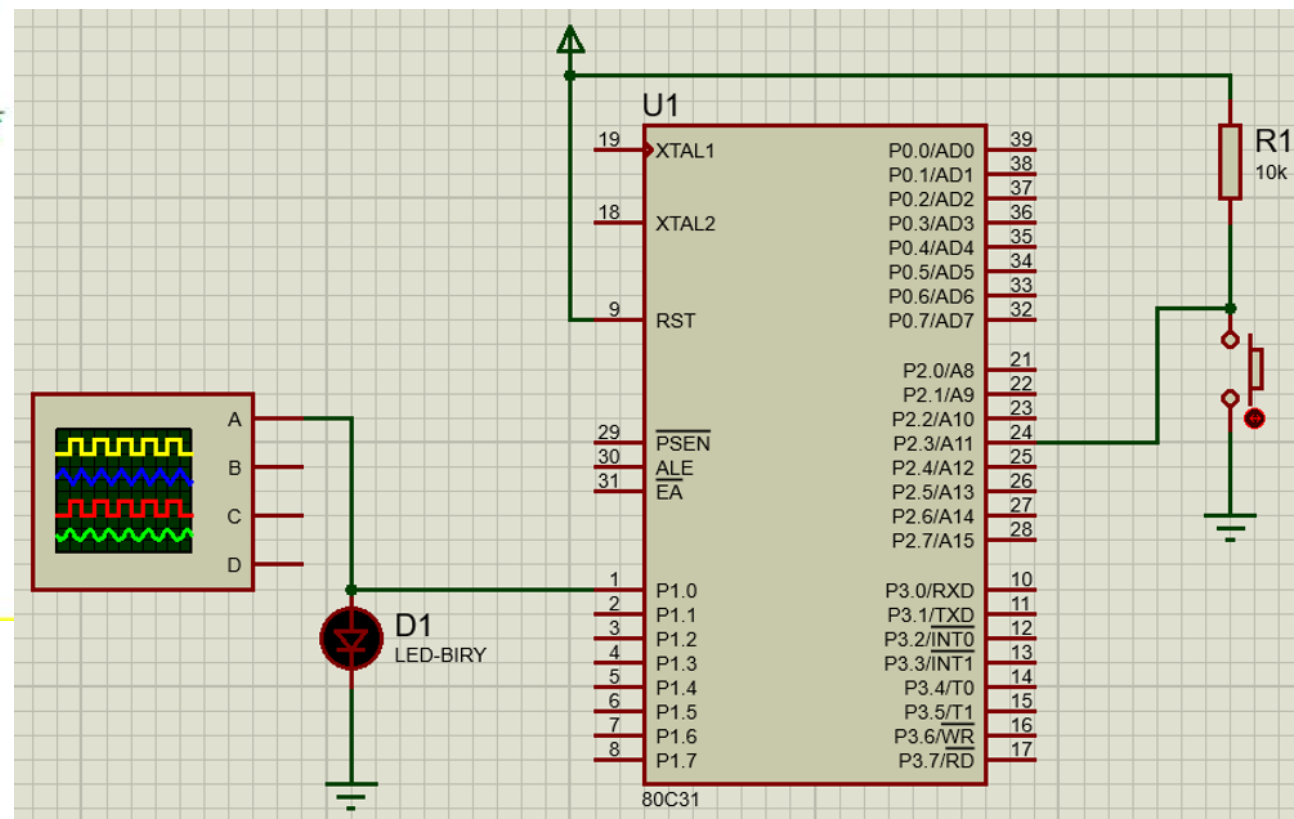
#include <reg51.h>
#include <stdio.h>
sbit button = P2^3;          // Define a pin
unsigned int x = 0;          // 0 to 65535 (16 bit variable)
void delay(unsigned int);
void main(void)
{
    while(1)
    {
        if(button == 1) // When it is not pressed
        ;               // Do nothing
        else {          // When it is pressed
            P1 = 0x01;   // 55 = 0000 0001...ON
            delay(50000);
            P1 = 0x00;   // AA = 0000 0000...Off
            delay(10000);
        }
    }
}

```

```

void delay(unsigned int y)
{
    for(x = 0; x < y; x++);
}

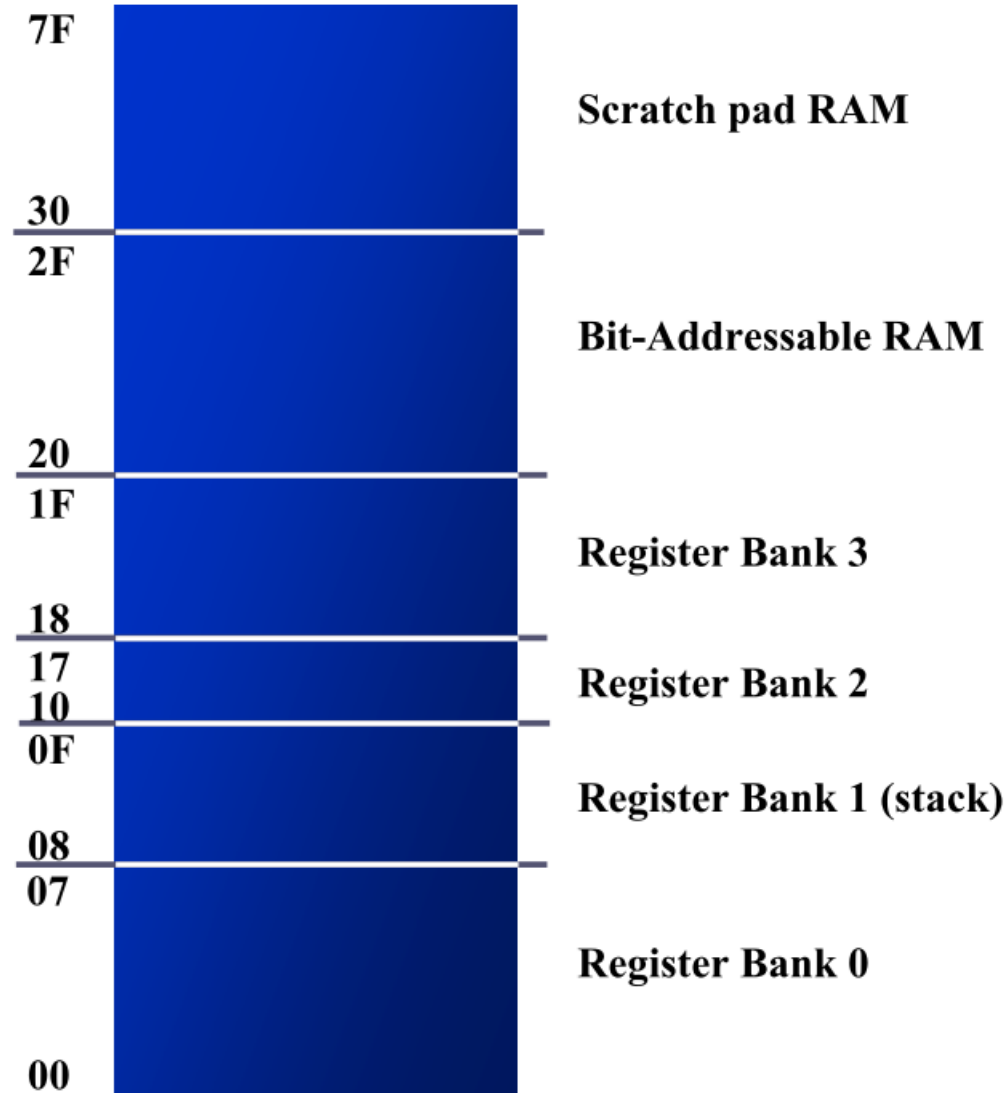
```



8051 REGISTER BANKS AND STACK

RAM Memory Space Allocation (cont')

RAM Allocation in 8051



8051 REGISTER BANKS AND STACK

Stack

- ❑ The stack is a section of RAM used by the CPU to store information temporarily
 - This information could be data or an address
- ❑ The register used to access the stack is called the SP (stack pointer) register
 - The stack pointer in the 8051 is only 8 bit wide, which means that it can take value of 00 to FFH
 - When the 8051 is powered up, the SP register contains value 07
 - RAM location 08 is the first location begin used for the stack by the 8051

8051 REGISTER BANKS AND STACK

Stack (cont')

- ❑ The storing of a CPU register in the stack is called a `PUSH`
 - SP is pointing to the last used location of the stack
 - As we push data onto the stack, the SP is incremented by one
 - This is different from many microprocessors
- ❑ Loading the contents of the stack back into a CPU register is called a `POP`
 - With every pop, the top byte of the stack is copied to the register specified by the instruction and the stack pointer is decremented once

8051 REGISTER BANKS AND STACK

Pushing onto Stack

Example 2-8

Show the stack and stack pointer from the following. Assume the default stack area.

```
MOV R6, #25H  
MOV R1, #12H  
MOV R4, #0F3H  
PUSH 6  
PUSH 1  
PUSH 4
```

Solution:

	After PUSH 6	After PUSH 1	After PUSH 4																																
<table><tr><td>0B</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>0A</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>09</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>08</td><td></td></tr></table>	0B		0A		09		08		<table><tr><td>0B</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>0A</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>09</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>08</td><td>25</td></tr></table>	0B		0A		09		08	25	<table><tr><td>0B</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>0A</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>09</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>08</td><td>25</td></tr></table>	0B		0A		09	12	08	25	<table><tr><td>0B</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>0A</td><td>F3</td></tr><tr><td>09</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>08</td><td>25</td></tr></table>	0B		0A	F3	09	12	08	25
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0B																																			
0A	F3																																		
09	12																																		
08	25																																		
Start SP = 07	SP = 08	SP = 09	SP = 0A																																

8051 REGISTER BANKS AND STACK

Popping From Stack

Example 2-9

Examining the stack, show the contents of the register and SP after execution of the following instructions. All value are in hex.

```
POP      3      ; POP stack into R3
POP      5      ; POP stack into R5
POP      2      ; POP stack into R2
```

Solution:

	After POP 3	After POP 5	After POP 2																																
<table><tr><td>0B</td><td>54</td></tr><tr><td>0A</td><td>F9</td></tr><tr><td>09</td><td>76</td></tr><tr><td>08</td><td>6C</td></tr></table>	0B	54	0A	F9	09	76	08	6C	<table><tr><td>0B</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>0A</td><td>F9</td></tr><tr><td>09</td><td>76</td></tr><tr><td>08</td><td>6C</td></tr></table>	0B		0A	F9	09	76	08	6C	<table><tr><td>0B</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>0A</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>09</td><td>76</td></tr><tr><td>08</td><td>6C</td></tr></table>	0B		0A		09	76	08	6C	<table><tr><td>0B</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>0A</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>09</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>08</td><td>6C</td></tr></table>	0B		0A		09		08	6C
0B	54																																		
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0A																																			
09																																			
08	6C																																		
Start SP = 0B	SP = 0A	SP = 09	SP = 08																																

Because locations 20-2FH of RAM are reserved for bit-addressable memory, so we can change the SP to other RAM location by using the instruction "MOV SP, #XX"

8051 REGISTER BANKS AND STACK

CALL Instruction And Stack

- ❑ The CPU also uses the stack to save the address of the instruction just below the `CALL` instruction
 - This is how the CPU knows where to resume when it returns from the called subroutine

8051 REGISTER BANKS AND STACK

Incrementing Stack Pointer

- ❑ The reason of incrementing SP after push is
 - Make sure that the stack is growing toward RAM location 7FH, from lower to upper addresses
 - Ensure that the stack will not reach the bottom of RAM and consequently run out of stack space
 - If the stack pointer were decremented after push
 - We would be using RAM locations 7, 6, 5, etc. which belong to R7 to R0 of bank 0, the default register bank

8051 REGISTER BANKS AND STACK

Stack and Bank
1 Conflict

- ❑ When 8051 is powered up, register bank 1 and the stack are using the same memory space
 - We can reallocate another section of RAM to the stack

8051 REGISTER BANKS AND STACK

Stack And Bank 1 Conflict (cont')

Example 2-10

Examining the stack, show the contents of the register and SP after execution of the following instructions. All value are in hex.

```
MOV SP, #5FH    ;make RAM location 60H
                  ;first stack location

MOV R2, #25H
MOV R1, #12H
MOV R4, #0F3H
PUSH 2
PUSH 1
PUSH 4
```

Solution:

	After PUSH 2	After PUSH 1	After PUSH 4
63	63	63	63
62	62	62	62 F3
61	61	61 12	61 12
60	60 25	60 25	60 25
Start SP = 5F	SP = 60	SP = 61	SP = 62

Jump Loop and Call Instructions

LOOP AND JUMP INSTRUCTIONS

Looping

A loop can be repeated a maximum of 255 times, if R2 is FFH

- ❑ Repeating a sequence of instructions a certain number of times is called a *loop*

- Loop action is performed by

DJNZ reg, Label

- The register is decremented
- If it is not zero, it jumps to the target address referred to by the label
- Prior to the start of loop the register is loaded with the counter for the number of repetitions
- Counter can be R0 – R7 or RAM location

```
;This program adds value 3 to the ACC ten times
MOV  A,#0      ;A=0, clear ACC
MOV  R2,#10    ;load counter R2=10
AGAIN: ADD  A,#03 ;add 03 to ACC
      DJNZ R2,AGAIN ;repeat until R2=0,10 times
MOV  R5,A      ;save A in R5
```


LOOP AND JUMP INSTRUCTIONS

Nested Loop

- ❑ If we want to repeat an action more times than 256, we use a loop inside a loop, which is called *nested loop*
 - We use multiple registers to hold the count

Write a program to (a) load the accumulator with the value 55H, and (b) complement the ACC 700 times

```
        MOV    A, #55H    ;A=55H
        MOV    R3, #10    ;R3=10,  outer loop count
NEXT:    MOV    R2, #70    ;R2=70,  inner loop count
AGAIN:   CPL    A          ;complement A register
        DJNZ   R2, AGAIN  ;repeat it 70 times
        DJNZ   R3, NEXT
```


LOOP AND JUMP INSTRUCTIONS

Conditional Jumps

- Jump only if a certain condition is met

JZ label ;jump if A=0

```
MOV  A,R0    ;A=R0
JZ   OVER    ;jump if A = 0
MOV  A,R1    ;A=R1
JZ   OVER    ;jump if A = 0
...
OVER:
```



Can be used only for register A,
not any other register

Determine if R5 contains the value 0. If so, put 55H in it.

```
MOV  A,R5    ;copy R5 to A
JNZ  NEXT    ;jump if A is not zero
MOV  R5,#55H
NEXT:  ...
```

LOOP AND JUMP INSTRUCTIONS

Conditional Jumps (cont')

JNC label ;jump if no carry, CY=0

- If CY = 0, the CPU starts to fetch and execute instruction from the address of the label
- If CY = 1, it will not jump but will execute the next instruction below JNC

Find the sum of the values 79H, F5H, E2H. Put the sum in registers R0 (low byte) and R5 (high byte).

```

                                MOV R5, #0
                                ;A=0
MOV    A, #0                    ;clear R5
MOV    R5, A                    ;A=0+79H=79H
ADD    A, #79H                  ;if CY=0, add next number
; JNC N_1                        ;if CY=1, increment R5
; INC R5
N_1:   ADD    A, #0F5H           ;A=79+F5=6E and CY=1
      JNC    N_2                ;jump if CY=0
      INC    R5                 ;if CY=1, increment R5 (R5=1)
N_2:   ADD    A, #0E2H           ;A=6E+E2=50 and CY=1
      JNC    OVER               ;jump if CY=0
      INC    R5                 ;if CY=1, increment 5
OVER:  MOV    R0, A              ;now R0=50H, and R5=02
```

LOOP AND JUMP INSTRUCTIONS

Conditional Jumps (cont')

8051 conditional jump instructions

Instructions	Actions
JZ	Jump if A = 0
JNZ	Jump if A \neq 0
DJNZ	Decrement and Jump if A \neq 0
CJNE A,byte	Jump if A \neq byte
CJNE reg,#data	Jump if byte \neq #data
JC	Jump if CY = 1
JNC	Jump if CY = 0
JB	Jump if bit = 1
JNB	Jump if bit = 0
JBC	Jump if bit = 1 and clear bit

- ❑ All conditional jumps are short jumps
 - The address of the target must within -128 to +127 bytes of the contents of PC

LOOP AND JUMP INSTRUCTIONS

Unconditional Jumps

- ❑ The unconditional jump is a jump in which control is transferred unconditionally to the target location

LJMP (long jump)

- 3-byte instruction
 - First byte is the opcode
 - Second and third bytes represent the 16-bit target address
 - Any memory location from 0000 to FFFFH

SJMP (short jump)

- 2-byte instruction
 - First byte is the opcode
 - Second byte is the relative target address
 - 00 to FFH (forward +127 and backward -128 bytes from the current PC)

CALL INSTRUCTIONS

- ❑ Call instruction is used to call subroutine
 - Subroutines are often used to perform tasks that need to be performed frequently
 - This makes a program more structured in addition to saving memory space

LCALL (long call)

- 3-byte instruction
 - First byte is the opcode
 - Second and third bytes are used for address of target subroutine
 - Subroutine is located anywhere within 64K byte address space

ACALL (absolute call)

- 2-byte instruction
 - 11 bits are used for address within 2K-byte range

CALL
INSTRUCTIONS

LCALL

- ❑ When a subroutine is called, control is transferred to that subroutine, the processor
 - Saves on the stack the the address of the instruction immediately below the LCALL
 - Begins to fetch instructions form the new location
- ❑ After finishing execution of the subroutine
 - The instruction RET transfers control back to the caller
 - Every subroutine needs RET as the last instruction

CALL INSTRUCTIONS

LCALL (cont')

```
ORG 0
BACK: MOV A, #55H ;load A with 55H
      MOV P1, A ;send 55H to port 1
      LCALL DELAY ;time delay
      MOV A, #0AAH ;load A with AA (in hex)
      MOV P1, A ;send AAH to port 1
      LCALL DELAY
      SJMP BACK ;keep doing this indefinitely
```

The counter R5 is set to FFH; so loop is repeated 255 times.

Upon executing "LCALL DELAY", the address of instruction below it, "MOV A, #0AAH" is pushed onto stack, and the 8051 starts to execute at 300H.

```
;----- this is delay subroutine -----
ORG 300H ;put DELAY at address 300H
DELAY: MOV R5, #0FFH ;R5=255 (FF in hex), counter
AGAIN: DJNZ R5, AGAIN ;stay here until R5 become 0
      RET ;return to caller (when R5 =0)
      END
```

The amount of time delay depends on the frequency of the 8051

When R5 becomes 0, control falls to the RET which pops the address from the stack into the PC and resumes executing the instructions after the CALL.

CALL INSTRUCTIONS

ACALL

- ❑ The only difference between `ACALL` and `LCALL` is
 - The target address for `LCALL` can be anywhere within the 64K byte address
 - The target address of `ACALL` must be within a 2K-byte range
- ❑ The use of `ACALL` instead of `LCALL` can save a number of bytes of program ROM space

TIME DELAY FOR VARIOUS 8051 CHIPS

- ❑ CPU executing an instruction takes a certain number of clock cycles
 - These are referred as to as *machine cycles*
- ❑ The length of machine cycle depends on the frequency of the crystal oscillator connected to 8051
- ❑ In original 8051, one machine cycle lasts 12 oscillator periods

Duration of 1 Machine cycle = 12 Oscillator cycles

Therefore, if Oscillator frequency (fclk) = 12 MHz, then

Time period of Oscillator cycle = $1/(12\text{MHz})$

Frequency of Machine cycles = $12/(12\text{ Mhz}) = 1\text{MHz}$

=> Duration of 1 Machine cycle = 1 μsec

For 8051 system of 12 MHz, find how long it takes to execute each instruction.

(a) MOV R3,#55 (b) DEC R3 (c) DJNZ R2 target
(d) LJMP (e) SJMP (f) NOP (g) MUL AB

Solution:

Machine cycles		Time to execute
(a)	1	$1 \times 1\mu\text{s} = 1\mu\text{s}$
(b)	1	$1 \times 1\mu\text{s} = 1\mu\text{s}$
(c)	2	$2 \times 1\mu\text{s} = 2\mu\text{s}$
(d)	2	$2 \times 1\mu\text{s} = 2\mu\text{s}$
(e)	2	$2 \times 1\mu\text{s} = 2\mu\text{s}$
(f)	1	$1 \times 1\mu\text{s} = 1\mu\text{s}$
(g)	4	$4 \times 1\mu\text{s} = 4\mu\text{s}$

TIME DELAY FOR VARIOUS 8051 CHIPS

Delay Calculation

Find the size of the delay in following program, if the crystal frequency is 12MHz

```
                MOV  A, #55H
AGAIN:  MOV  P1, A
                ACALL DELAY
                CPL  A
                SJMP AGAIN
;---time delay-----
DELAY:  MOV  R3, #200
HERE:   DJNZ R3, HERE
                RET
```

A simple way to short jump to itself in order to keep the microcontroller busy

HERE: SJMP HERE

We can use the following:

SJMP \$

Solution:

	<i>Machine cycle</i>
DELAY: MOV R3, #200	1
HERE: DJNZ R3, HERE	2
RET	2

TIME DELAY FOR VARIOUS 8051 CHIPS

Delay Calculation

Find the size of the delay in following program, if the crystal frequency is 12MHz

```
                MOV  A, #55H
AGAIN:          MOV  P1, A
                ACALL DELAY
                CPL  A
                SJMP AGAIN
;---time delay-----
DELAY:          MOV  R3, #200
HERE:           DJNZ R3, HERE
                RET
```

A simple way to short jump to itself in order to keep the microcontroller busy

HERE: SJMP HERE

We can use the following:

SJMP \$

Solution:

	<i>Machine cycle</i>
DELAY: MOV R3, #200	1
HERE: DJNZ R3, HERE	2
RET	2

Therefore, $[(200 \times 2) + 1 + 2] \times 1\mu\text{s} = 402\mu\text{s}$

Find the size of the delay in following program, if the crystal frequency is 12MHz.

	Machine Cycle
DELAY: MOV R3,#250	1
HERE: NOP	1
NOP	1
NOP	1
NOP	1
DJNZ R3,HERE	2
RET	2

Solution:



Find the size of the delay in following program, if the crystal frequency is 12MHz.

	Machine Cycle
DELAY: MOV R3,#250	1
HERE: NOP	1
NOP	1
NOP	1
NOP	1
DJNZ R3,HERE	2
RET	2

Solution:

The time delay inside HERE loop is

$$[250(1+1+1+1+2)] \times 1\mu\text{s} = 1500\mu\text{s}.$$

Adding the two instructions outside loop we

$$\text{have } 1500\mu\text{s} + 3 \times 1\mu\text{s} = 1503\mu\text{s}$$

Find the size of the delay in following program, if the crystal frequency is 12MHz.

	Machine Cycle
DELAY: MOV R2,#200	1
AGAIN: MOV R3,#250	1
HERE: NOP	1
NOP	1
DJNZ R3,HERE	2
DJNZ R2,AGAIN	2
RET	2

Solution:



Find the size of the delay in following program, if the crystal frequency is 12MHz.

	Machine Cycle
DELAY: MOV R2,#200	1
AGAIN: MOV R3,#250	1
HERE: NOP	1
NOP	1
DJNZ R3,HERE	2
DJNZ R2,AGAIN	2
RET	2

Solution:

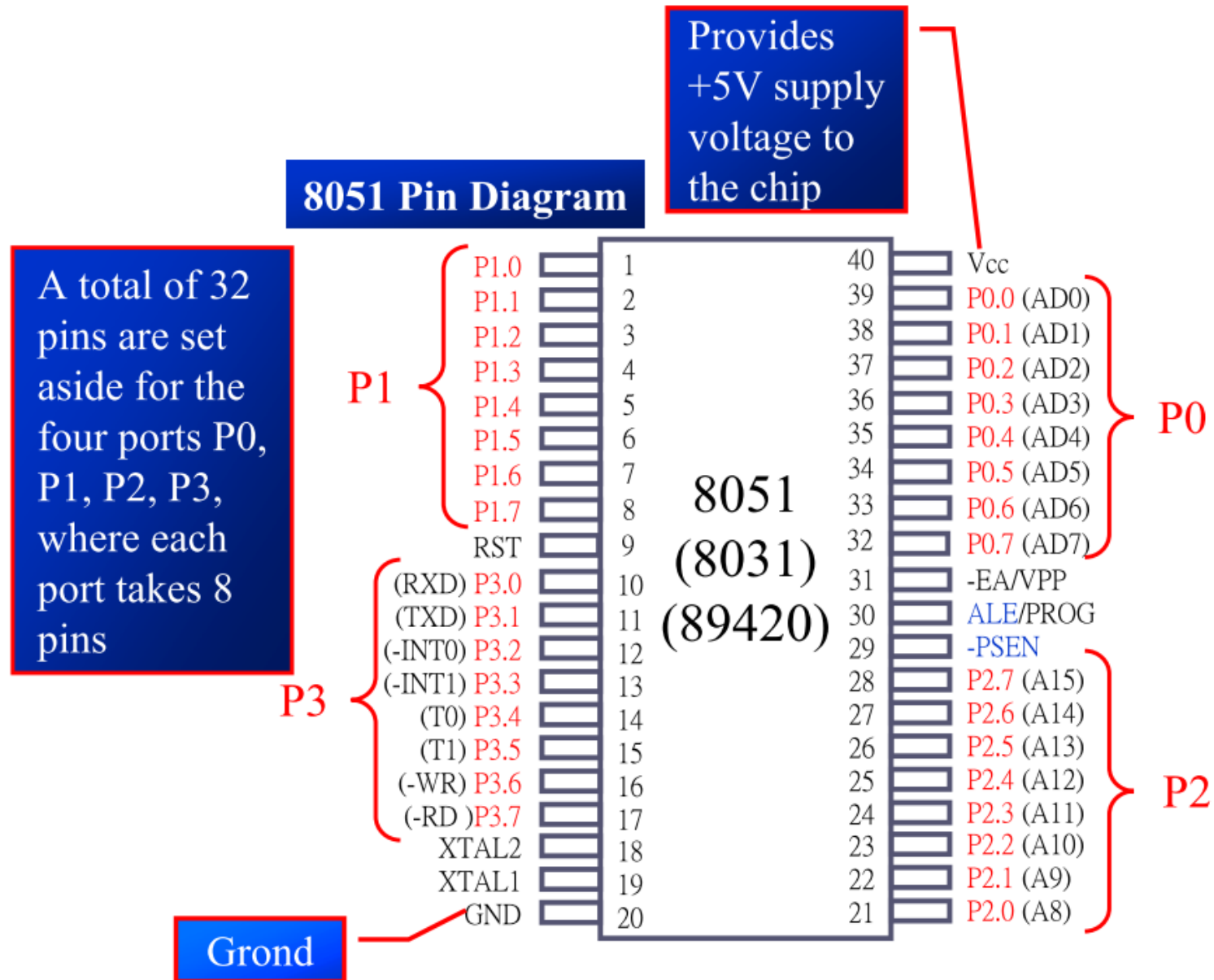
For HERE loop, we have $(4 \times 250) \times 1 \mu s = 1000 \mu s$.

For AGAIN loop repeats HERE loop 200 times, so we have $200 \times 1000 \mu s = 200,000 \mu s$. But “MOV R3,#250” and “DJNZ R2,AGAIN” at the start and end of the AGAIN loop add $(3 \times 200 \times 1) = 600 \mu s$.

As a result, we have $200,000 + 600 = 200600 \mu s$.

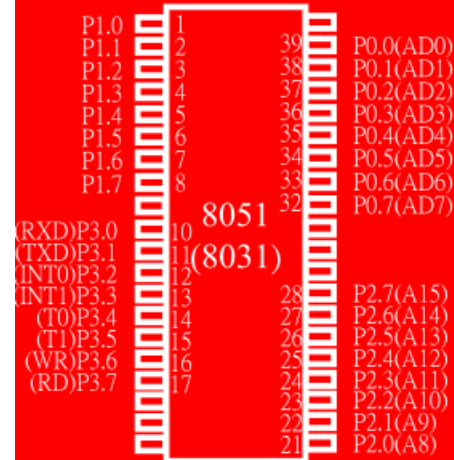
Notice in nested loop, as in all other time delay loops, the time is approximate since we have ignored the first and last instructions in the subroutine.

I/O Port Programming



I/O PROGRAMMING

I/O Port Pins



- ❑ The four 8-bit I/O ports P0, P1, P2 and P3 each uses 8 pins
- ❑ All the ports upon RESET are configured as input, ready to be used as input ports
 - When the first 0 is written to a port, it becomes an output
 - To reconfigure it as an input, a 1 must be sent to the port
 - To use any of these ports as an input port, it must be programmed