# 微介實驗五

### 程式計數器與堆疊

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#### Outline

- 學習重點
- 實驗內容
- 材料清單
- 元件原理
- 實驗電路圖
- 軟體流程圖
- 實驗程式

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# 學習重點

- 了解程式計數器 PC的性質,並藉由模擬來觀察程式執行過程中 PC的變化。
- 了解 8051的堆疊性質、堆疊指標SP以及 PUSH、 POP等 堆疊相關指令。
- 了解呼叫指令, 並與跳躍指令比較兩者的差異。

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# 實驗內容

- •利用掃描的方式檢查連接於 8051 P1.0的按鈕是否被按下。
- 按下按鈕時呼叫跑馬燈副程式。
- 觀察程式計數器PC與堆疊指標SP的變化。

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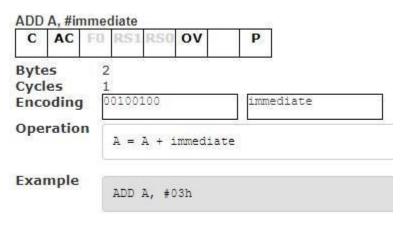
# 材料清單

器材名稱		數量
AT89S51		1
12MHz 石英震盪器		1
LED二極體		8
按壓開關		2
電阻	1kΩ	10
電容	20pF	2
	10μF	1

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- 程式計數器 Program Counter (PC)
  - 指出程式記憶體中下一條待執行的指令位址
  - -8051的PC為16位元的暫存器
    - ▶最多指到216 = 65536處
    - ▶程式記憶體最大為64K byte
  - 執行指令前會根據指令所佔的記憶體空間決定PC的累加值
  - 範例:



- 程式計數器 Program Counter (PC)
  - ORG
    - ➤ 虛擬指令(Pseudo Instruction),僅用以指示組譯器
    - ▶用以指定接下來的指令在程式記憶體中的位址
    - ▶部分位址為中斷向量,因此欲使用中斷前需使用ORG跳過

• 程式計數器 Program Counter (PC)

1.

**ORG** 

0000h MAIN

3.

**ORG** 

**SJMP** 

0030h

4. MAIN: MOV A, #OFFh

5.

MOV

RO, A

6.

MOV RO, #00h

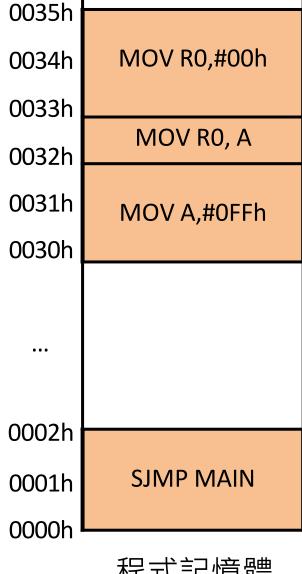
7.

**END** 

A = 00h

R0 = 00h

PC = 00h



2.

• 程式計數器 Program Counter (PC)

**SJMP** 

MAIN

PC = 30h

1. **ORG** 0000h

**ORG** 

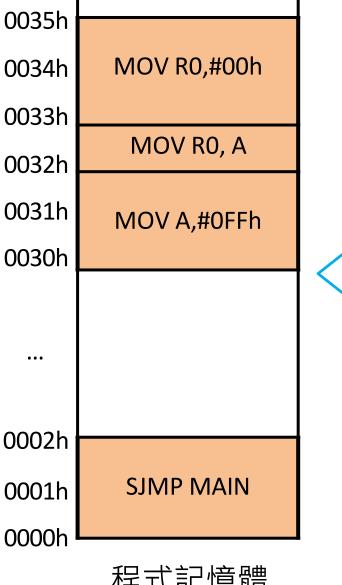
3. 0030h

MOV 4. MAIN: A, #OFFh

MOV 5. RO, A MOV RO, #00h 6.

**END** 7.

A = 00hR0 = 00h



• 程式計數器 Program Counter (PC)

1. ORG 0000h

2. SJMP MAIN

3. ORG 0030h

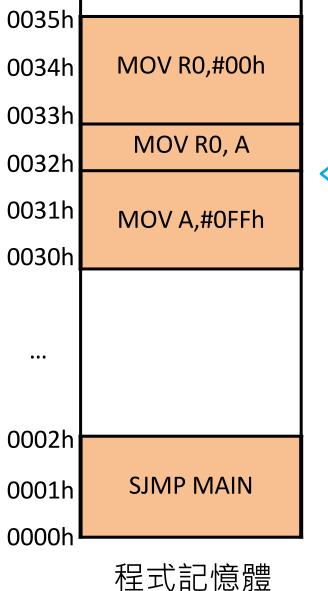
4. MAIN: MOV A, #0FFh

5. MOV RO, A6. MOV RO, #00

6. MOV R0, #00h 7. END

A = FFh R0 = 00h

PC = 32h 程式記憶



• 程式計數器 Program Counter (PC)

1. **ORG** 0000h

2. **SJMP** MAIN

**ORG** 3. 0030h

MOV 4. A, #OFFh MAIN:

MOV 5. RO, A

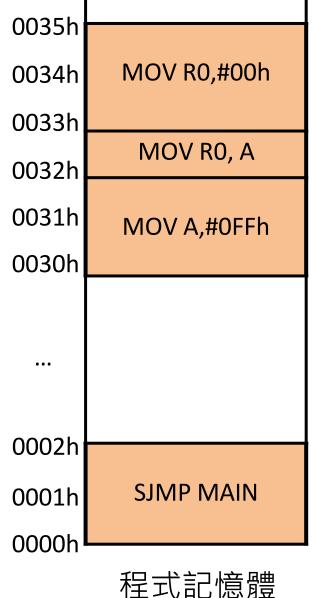
MOV RO, #00h 6.

**END** 

A = FFh

R0 = FFh

PC = 33h



• 程式計數器 Program Counter (PC)

1. **ORG** 0000h

2. **SJMP MAIN** 

**ORG** 3. 0030h

MOV 4. A, #OFFh MAIN:

5. MOV RO, A

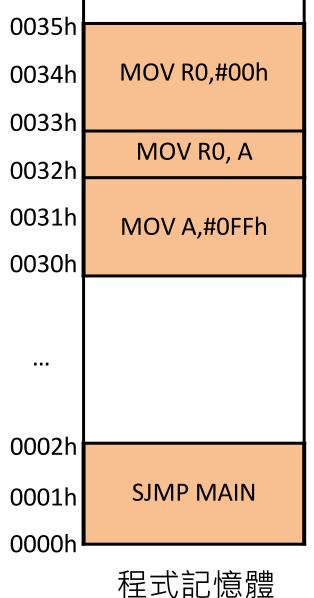
MOV RO, #00h 6.

**END** 

A = FFh

R0 = 00h

PC = 35h



- 堆疊 Stack
  - 一種先進後出Last In First Out (LIFO)的資料結構
  - PUSH指令新增堆疊的資料
  - POP指令移出堆疊資料
  - CALL指令也是利用堆疊來儲存資料
  - 堆疊資料的位址由堆疊指標(SP)決定

- 堆疊指標 Stack Pointer (SP)
  - 位於資料記憶體81H的暫存器
  - SP會指向最後一筆被加入到堆疊中的資料的記憶體位址
  - -SP的預設位址為07H
    - ▶為了避免資料加入堆疊後可能和RB1的資料發生衝突,所以通常會將SP指到一般資料存放區(30H)之後的位址

- PUSH 與 POP
  - PUSH:將資料加入堆疊
    - 格式: PUSH direct
    - 先將SP加1,再將direct位址的值複製到SP指向的記憶體位址
  - POP:將資料移出堆疊
    - 格式: POP direct
    - 先將SP指向的記憶體的資料複製進direct位址,再將SP減1



11.

12.

13.

POP

MOV

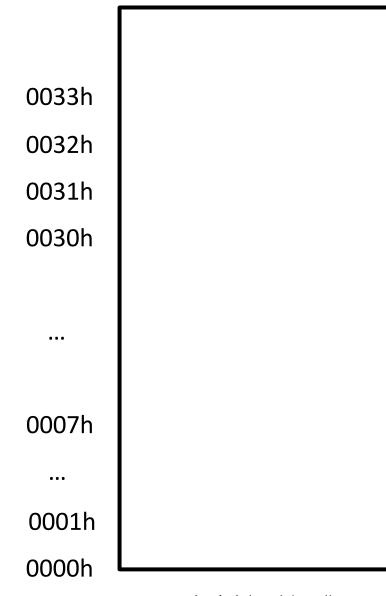
POP

PUS	H 與 P(	OP
1.	MOV	SP,# <mark>30H</mark>
2.	MOV	R0,# <mark>01H</mark>
3.	PUSH	00H
4.	MOV	R0,# <mark>02H</mark>
5.	PUSH	00H
6.	MOV	R0,# <mark>03H</mark>
7.	PUSH	00H
8.	MOV	R0,# <mark>04H</mark>
9.	POP	00H
10.	POP	01H

00H

00H

SP,#32H





資料記憶體

• PUSH 與 POP

MOV SP,#30H
MOV R0,#01H

3. PUSH 00H

4. MOV R0,#02H

5. PUSH 00H

6. MOV R0,#03H

7. PUSH 00H

8. MOV R0,#04H

9. POP 00H

10. POP 01H

11. POP 00H

12. MOV SP,#32H

13. POP 00H

0033h 0032h 0031h 0030h • • • 0007h • • • 0001h

0000h



#### • PUSH 與 POP

SP,#30H 1. MOV R0,#01H MOV

00H 3. **PUSH** 

R0,#02H 4. MOV

00H 5. **PUSH** 

R0,#03H 6. MOV

00H **PUSH** 

8. R0,#04H MOV

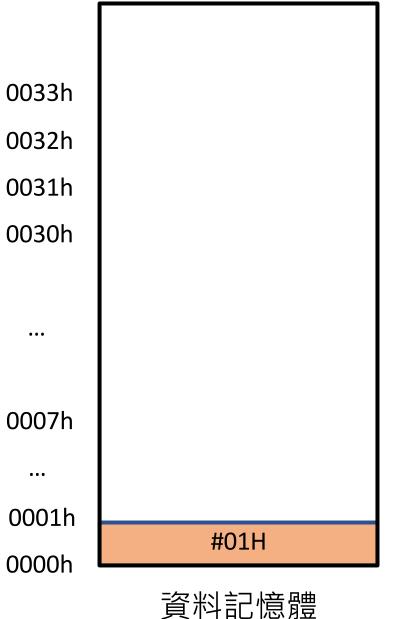
9. 00H **POP** 

10. **POP** 01H

11. POP 00H

12. MOV SP,#32H

00H 13. POP



• • •

• • •

#### • PUSH 與 POP

1.	MOV	SP,#30H
2.	MOV	R0,# <mark>01</mark> H

- 3. PUSH 00H
- 4. MOV R0,#02H
- 5. PUSH 00H
- 6. MOV R0,#03H
- 7. PUSH 00H
- 8. MOV R0,#04H
- 9. POP 00H
- 10. POP 01H
- 11. POP 00H
- 12. MOV SP,#32H
- 13. POP 00H

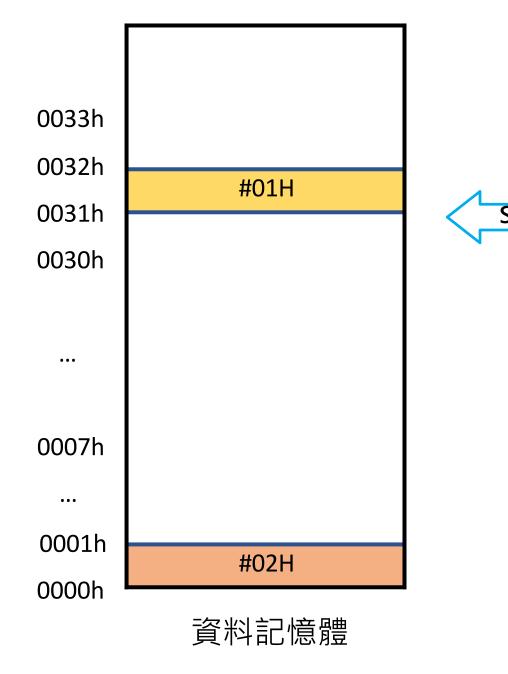


1 SP+1

#### • PUSH 與 POP

1.	MOV	SP,#30H
2.	MOV	R0,# <mark>01</mark> H

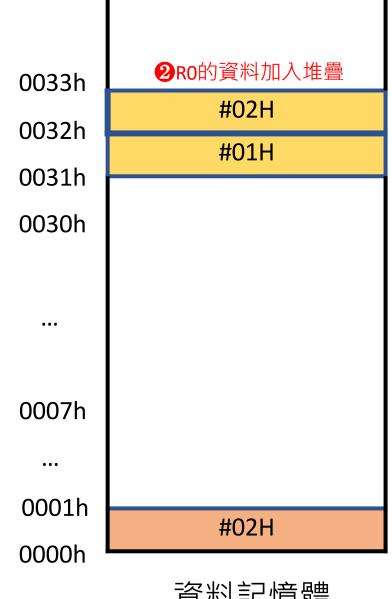
- 3. PUSH 00H
- 4. MOV R0,#02H
- 5. PUSH 00H
- 6. MOV R0,#03H
- 7. PUSH 00H
- 8. MOV R0,#04H
- 9. POP 00H
- 10. POP 01H
- 11. POP 00H
- 12. MOV SP,#32H
- 13. POP 00H

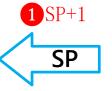


#### • PUSH 與 POP

1.	MOV	SP,#30H

- R0,#01H 2. MOV
- 00H 3. **PUSH**
- R0,#02H 4. MOV
- 00H 5. **PUSH**
- R0,#03H 6. MOV
- 00H **PUSH**
- 8. R0,#04H MOV
- 9. 00H POP
- 10. **POP** 01H
- 11. POP 00H
- 12. MOV SP,#32H
- 00H 13. POP



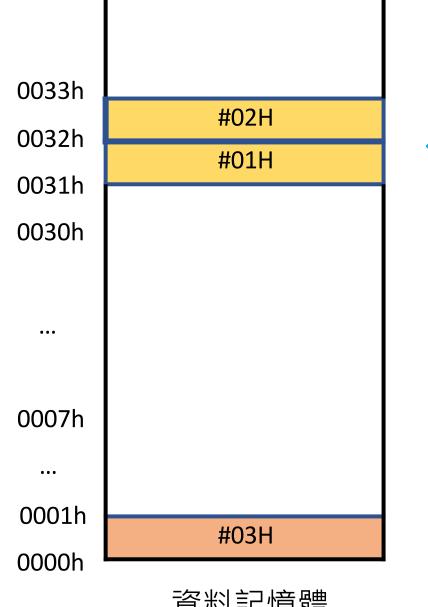


資料記憶體

#### • PUSH 與 POP

1.	MOV	SP,#30H	
		50 40411	

- R0,#01H 2. MOV
- 00H 3. **PUSH**
- R0,#02H 4. MOV
- 00H 5. **PUSH**
- R0,#03H 6. MOV
- 00H **PUSH**
- R0,#04H MOV
- 9. 00H **POP**
- 10. **POP** 01H
- 11. POP 00H
- 12. MOV SP,#32H
- 00H 13. POP

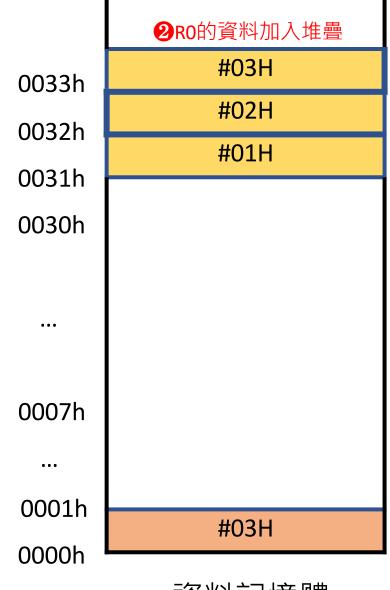


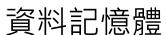


#### • PUSH 與 POP

1.	MOV	SP,#30H

- 2. MOV R0,#01H
- 3. PUSH 00H
- 4. MOV R0,#02H
- 5. PUSH 00H
- 6. MOV R0,#03H
- 7. PUSH 00H
- 8. MOV R0,#04H
- 9. POP 00H
- 10. POP 01H
- 11. POP 00H
- 12. MOV SP,#32H
- 13. POP 00H



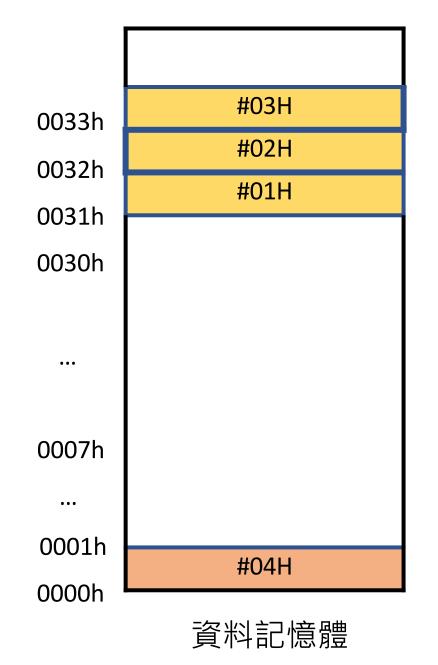


**1**SP+1

#### • PUSH 與 POP

1.	MOV	SP,#30H

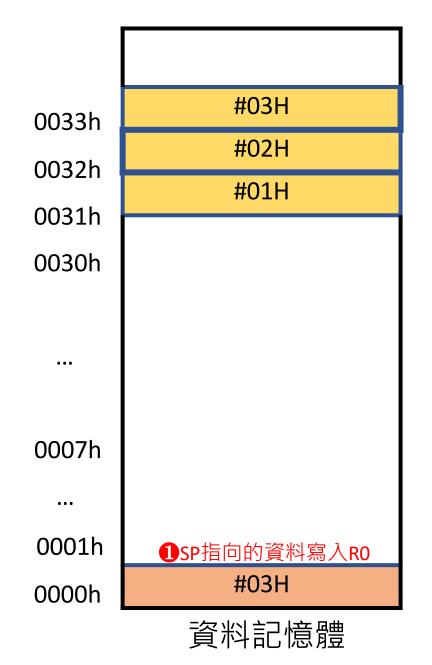
- 2. MOV R0,#01H
- 3. PUSH 00H
- 4. MOV R0,#02H
- 5. PUSH 00H
- 6. MOV R0,#03H
- 7. PUSH 00H
- 8. MOV R0,#04H
- 9. POP 00H
- 10. POP 01H
- 11. POP 00H
- 12. MOV SP,#32H
- 13. POP 00H



#### • PUSH 與 POP

1.	MOV	SP,#30H

- 2. MOV R0,#01H
- 3. PUSH 00H
- 4. MOV R0,#02H
- 5. PUSH 00H
- 6. MOV R0,#03H
- 7. PUSH 00H
- 8. MOV R0,#04H
- 9. POP 00H
- 10. POP 01H
- 11. POP 00H
- 12. MOV SP,#32H
- 13. POP 00H





SP

**2**SP-1

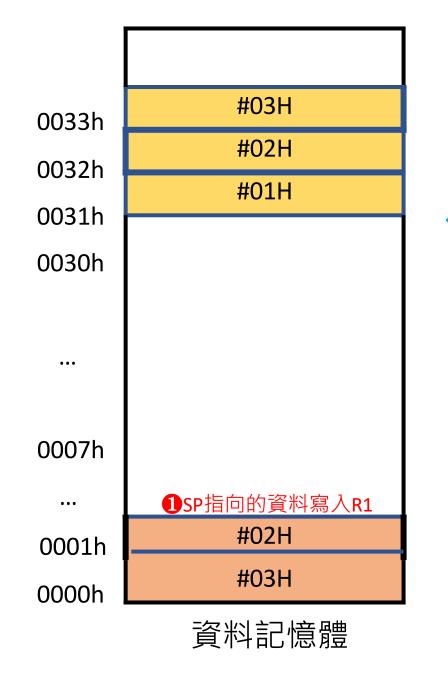
#### • PUSH 與 POP

1.	MOV	SP,# <mark>30H</mark>
		DO 110411

- 2. MOV R0,#01H
- 3. PUSH 00H
- 4. MOV R0,#02H
- 5. PUSH 00H
- 6. MOV R0,#03H
- 7. PUSH 00H
- 8. MOV R0,#04H
- 9. POP 00H
- 10. POP 01H
- 11. **POP**
- 12. MOV SP,#32H

00H

13. POP 00H



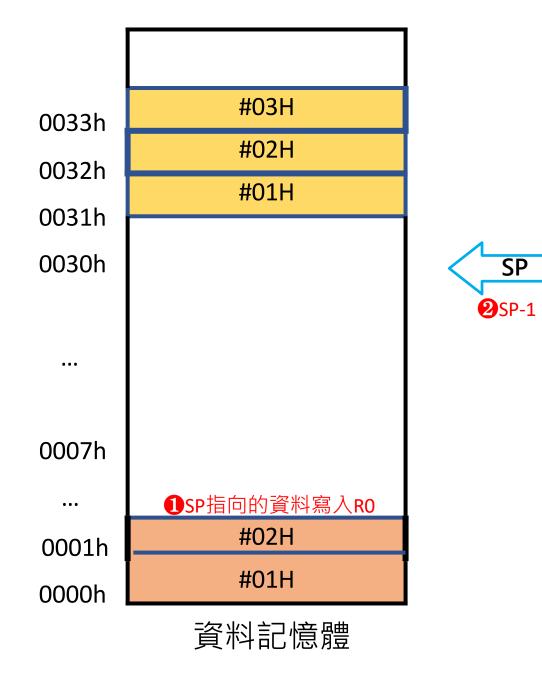
SP

**2**SP-1

#### • PUSH 與 POP

1.	MOV	5P,#3UH
2.	MOV	R0,# <mark>01</mark> H

- 3. PUSH 00H
- 4. MOV R0,#02H
- 5. PUSH 00H
- 6. MOV R0,#03H
- 7. PUSH 00H
- 8. MOV R0,#04H
- 9. POP 00H
- 10. POP 01H
- 11. POP 00H
- 12. MOV SP,#32H
- 13. POP 00H

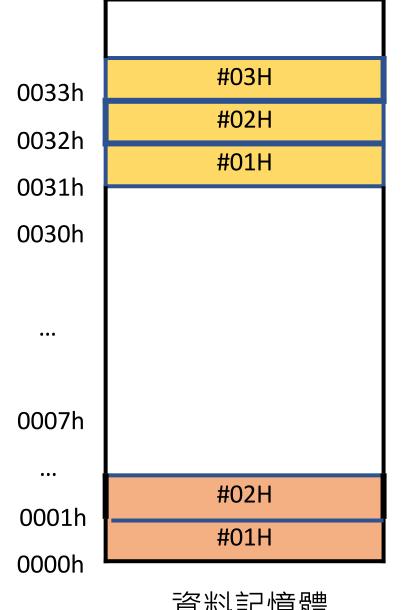




#### • PUSH 與 POP

1.	MOV	SP,#30H

- R0,#01H 2. MOV
- 00H 3. **PUSH**
- R0,#02H 4. MOV
- 00H 5. **PUSH**
- R0,#03H 6. MOV
- 00H **PUSH**
- 8. R0,#04H MOV
- 9. 00H POP
- 10. **POP** 01H
- 11. POP 00H
- MOV 12. SP,#32H
- 13. POP 00H



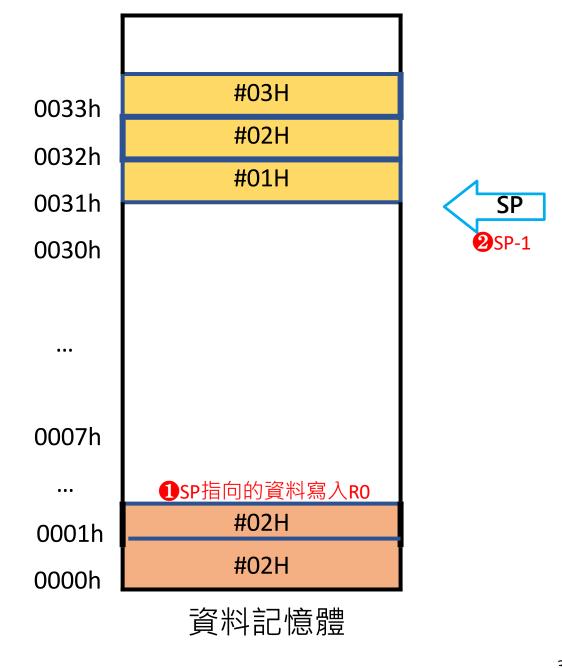




#### • PUSH 與 POP

1.	MOV	SP,#30H
2.	MOV	R0,# <mark>01</mark> H
3.	PUSH	00H

- 4. MOV R0,#02H
- 5. PUSH 00H
- 6. MOV R0,#03H
- 7. PUSH 00H
- 8. MOV R0,#04H
- 9. POP 00H
- 10. POP 01H
- 11. POP 00H
- 12. MOV SP,#32H
- 13. POP 00H



#### • 跳躍JUMP

- 跳躍指令為直接使PC跳到指定位址,並繼續依序執行指令
- 條件式跳躍指令
  - >DJNZ \ JZ \ JNB
- -無條件跳躍
  - >JMP · AJMP · LJMP · SJMP

- LJMP、SJMP、AJMP與 JMP比較
  - LJMP
    - ▶指令格式: LJMP addr16
    - ▶將PC直接指向程式記憶體中addr16的位址
  - SJMP
    - ▶指令格式:SJMP offset
    - ▶將PC加二後再加上 offset 使其指向目標位址
    - ▶offset 為二補數,因此SJMP只能向前128或向後127

- LJMP、SJMP、AJMP與 JMP比較
  - AJMP(absolute)
    - ▶指令格式: AJMP addr11
    - ▶ 先將PC加二後,再將前11位元改為與addr11相同
  - JMP
    - ▶指令格式: JMP @A+DPTR
    - ▶將PC指向ACC當前值加上DPTR後的位址
  - 以上跳躍法,指令格式都可以使用指定Label的方式, 例如SJMP LABEL

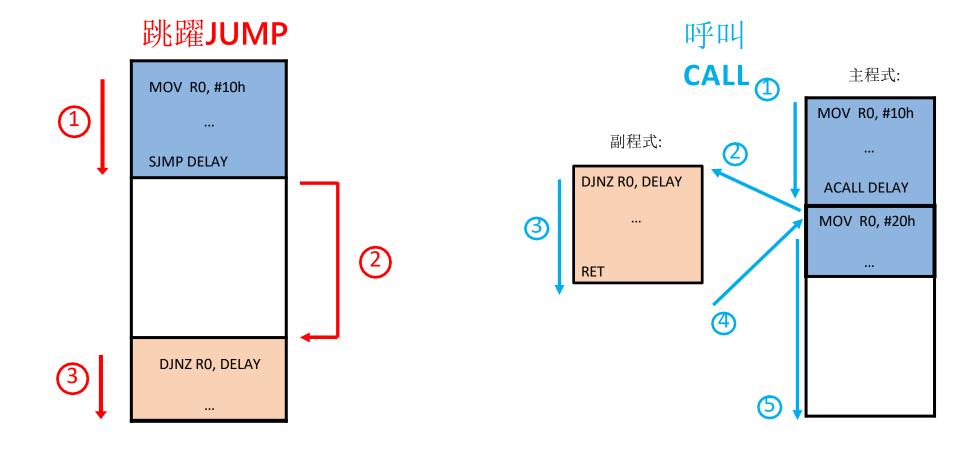
#### • LJMP、SJMP、AJMP與 JMP比較

	LJMP	SJMP	AJMP	JMP
指令長度 (Byte)	3	2	2	1
Cycle	2	2	2	2
跳躍範圍	Anywhere	256 Byte	2KB	256 Byte

- 呼叫CALL
  - 沒有條件式呼叫
    - ▶僅有兩個指令格式:LCALL 和 ACALL
    - ➤LCALL:遠程呼叫,範圍為64K byte
    - ➤ACALL: 近程呼叫,範圍為2K byte
    - ▶LCALL與ACALL的差別類似於LJMP與AJMP

- 呼叫CALL
  - 將PC移至指定的副程式位址,副程式執行完畢後再利用RET 指令返回主程式
    - ▶原理:分別將PC加上呼叫指令長度的0-7位元和8-15位元PUSH進堆 疊,副程式執行完畢後再分別POP以取得PC應當返回的位址
  - 需要隨時注意堆疊的變化,以免發生錯誤

• JMP 與 CALL比較



0011h

### 元件原理

• 呼叫CALL(錯誤程式範例)

1. ORG 0000h

2. MOV R0, #0FFh

3. JMP LABEL2

4. LABEL1: MOV RO, #01h

5. POP 00h

6. RET

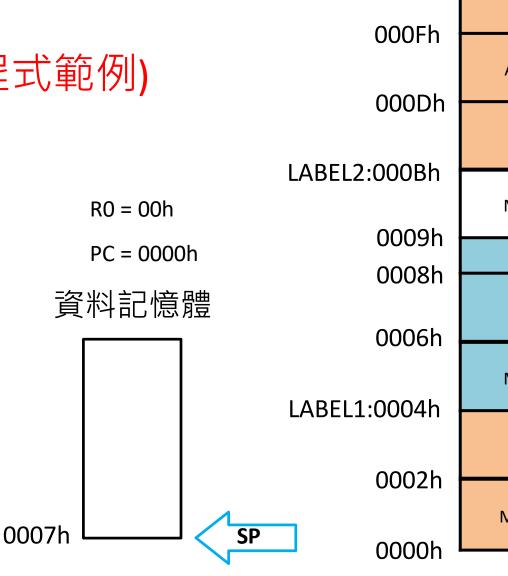
7. MOV R0, #02h

8. LABEL2: PUSH 00h

9. ACALL LABEL1

10. JMP LABEL2

11. END



JMP LABEL2 **ACALL LABEL1** PUSH 00h MOV R0, #02h **RET** POP 00h MOV R0, #01h

JMP LABEL2

MOV RO, #0FFh

0011h

# 元件原理

• 呼叫CALL(錯誤程式範例)

1. ORG 0000h

2. MOV R0, #0FFh

93. JMP LABEL2 RO = FFh

4. LABEL1: MOV RO, #01h

5. POP 00h

6. RET

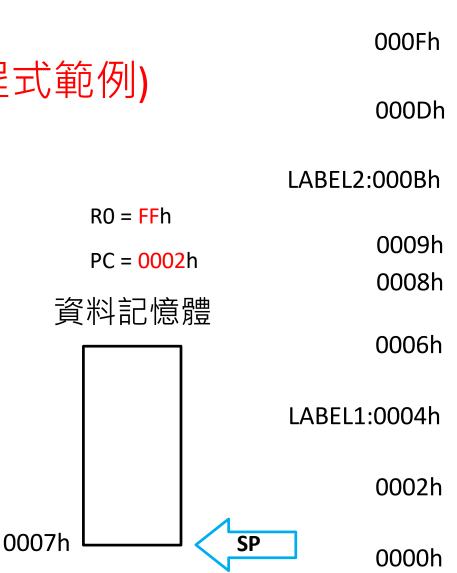
7. MOV R0, #02h

8. LABEL2: PUSH 00h

9. ACALL LABEL1

10. JMP LABEL2

11. END



JMP LABEL2 **ACALL LABEL1** PUSH 00h MOV R0, #02h **RET** POP 00h MOV R0, #01h JMP LABEL2 MOV RO, #0FFh

0011h

# 元件原理

• 呼叫CALL(錯誤程式範例)

1. ORG 0000h

2. MOV R0, #0FFh

3. JMP LABEL2 R0 = FFh

4. LABEL1: MOV R0, #01h

5. POP 00h

6. RET

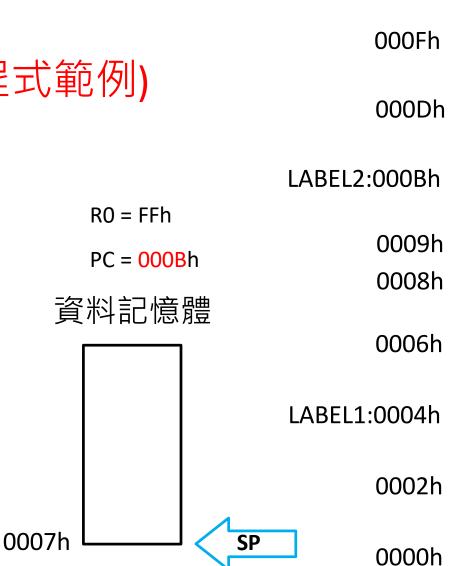
7. MOV R0, #02h

8. LABEL2: PUSH 00h

9. ACALL LABEL1

10. JMP LABEL2

11. END



JMP LABEL2 **ACALL LABEL1** PUSH 00h MOV R0, #02h **RET** POP 00h MOV R0, #01h JMP LABEL2 MOV RO, #0FFh

0011h

# 元件原理

• 呼叫CALL(錯誤程式範例)

1. ORG 0000h

2. MOV R0, #0FFh

3. JMP LABEL2

4. LABEL1: MOV R0, #01h

5. POP 00h

6. RET

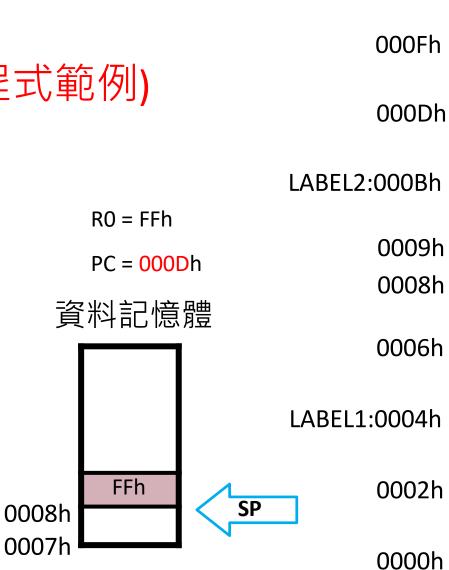
7. MOV R0, #02h

8. LABEL2: PUSH 00h

9. ACALL LABEL1

10. JMP LABEL2

11. END



JMP LABEL2 **ACALL LABEL1** PUSH 00h MOV R0, #02h **RET** POP 00h MOV R0, #01h JMP LABEL2 MOV RO, #0FFh

# 元件原理

• 呼叫CALL(錯誤程式範例)

1. ORG 0000h

2. MOV RO, #OFFh

3. JMP LABEL2

4. LABEL1: MOV RO, #01h

5. **POP** 00h

6. RET

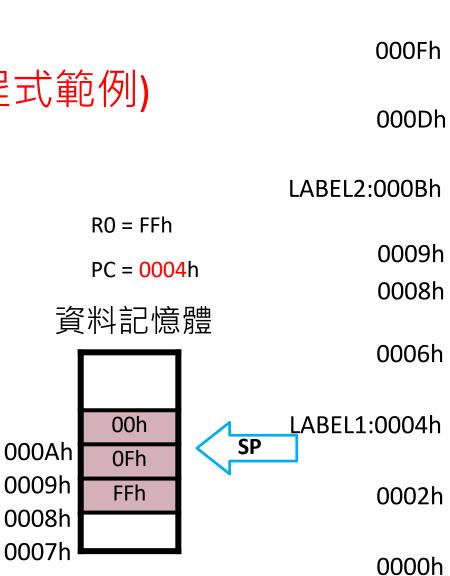
7. MOV R0, #02h

8. LABEL2: PUSH 00h

9. ACALL LABEL1

10. JMP LABEL2

11. END



0011h JMP LABEL2 **ACALL LABEL1** PUSH 00h MOV R0, #02h RET POP 00h MOV R0, #01h JMP LABEL2 MOV RO, #0FFh

0011h

# 元件原理

• 呼叫CALL(錯誤程式範例)

LABEL2

1. ORG 0000h

2. MOV R0, #0FFh

3. JMP

4. LABEL1: MOV R0, #01h

5. POP 00h

6. RET

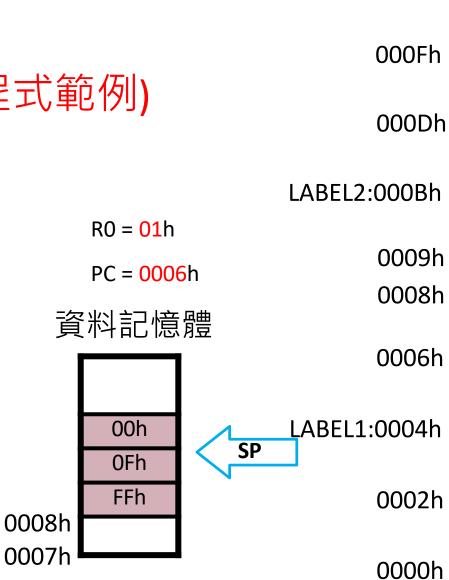
7. MOV R0, #02h

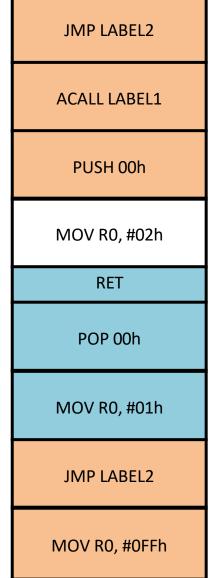
8. LABEL2: PUSH 00h

9. ACALL LABEL1

10. JMP LABEL2

11. END





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# 元件原理

• 呼叫CALL(錯誤程式範例)

1. ORG 0000h

2. MOV R0, #0FFh

3. JMP LABEL2

4. LABEL1: MOV R0, #01h

5. POP 00h

6. RET

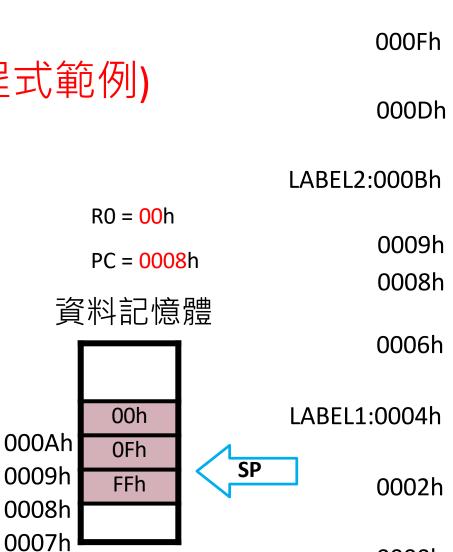
7. MOV R0, #02h

8. LABEL2: PUSH 00h

9. ACALL LABEL1

10. JMP LABEL2

11. END



0011h JMP LABEL2 **ACALL LABEL1** PUSH 00h MOV R0, #02h RET POP 00h MOV R0, #01h JMP LABEL2

MOV RO, #0FFh

0000h

## 元件原理

• 呼叫CALL(錯誤程式範例)

0000h ORG 1. RO, #OFFh 2. MOV LABEL2 3. **JMP** RO, #01h LABEL1: MOV 00h 5. **POP** 6. RET 7. MOV RO, #02h 8. **PUSH** LABEL2: 00h 9. **ACALL** LABEL1 10. **JMP** LABEL2

**END** 

11.

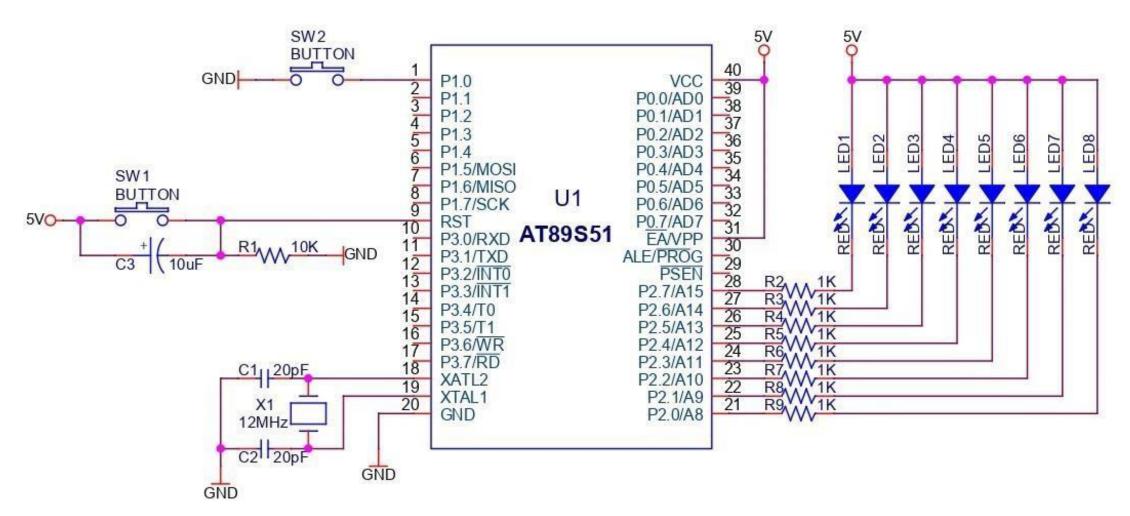
000Fh 000Dh LABEL2:000Bh R0 = 00h0009h PC = OFFFh0008h 資料記憶體 0006h 00h LABEL1:0004h 000Ah 0Fh 0009h FFh 0002h 0008h 0007h SP 0000h

0011h JMP LABEL2 **ACALL LABEL1** PUSH 00h MOV R0, #02h **RET** POP 00h MOV R0, #01h JMP LABEL2 MOV RO, #0FFh

### Outline

- 學習重點
- 實驗內容
- 材料清單
- 元件原理
- 實驗電路圖
- 軟體流程圖
- 實驗程式

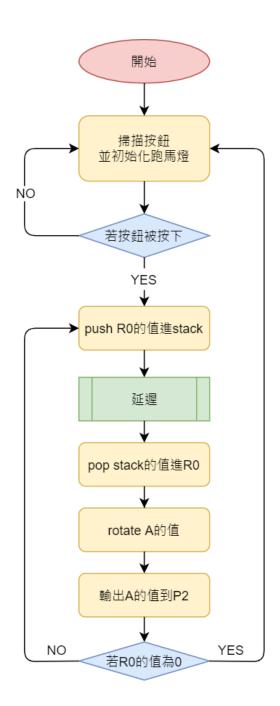
# 實驗電路圖



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# 軟體流程圖



### Outline

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# 實驗程式

1.	ORG	0000h	
2.	JMP	LOOP	;jump into loop
3.	ORG	0030h	
4. LOOP:	MOV	SP, # <mark>32h</mark>	;SP = #32H
5.	MOV	A, #0xFE	;A = #0xfe
6.	MOV	P2, A	;P2 = A
7.	SETB	P1.0	;set p1.0 to high
8.	MOV	RO, #8D	;set the execution times of marquee
9.	JNB	P1.0, MARQUEE	;jump into marquee when p1.0 is low
10.	JMP	LOOP	;infinite loop

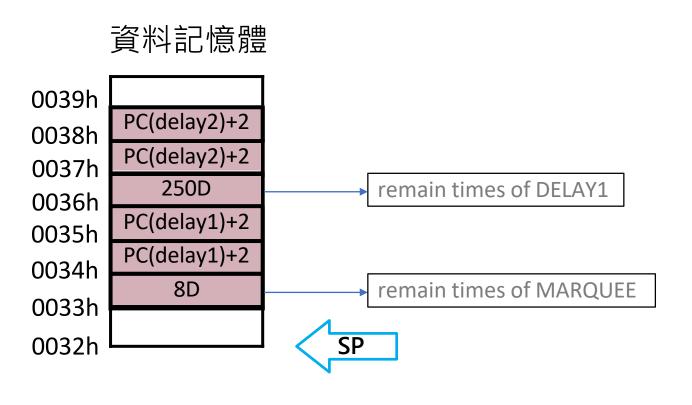
# 實驗程式

11. MARQUEE:	PUSH	00h	;push the value of R0 into stack
12.	MOV	RO, #250D	;set the execution times of DELAY1
13.	CALL	DELAY1	;call DELAY1
14.	POP	00h	;pop out the value of R0 which is pushed in line11
15.	RL	A	;left rotate
16.	MOV	P2, A	;set the value of A into P2
17.	DJNZ	RO, MARQUEE	;loop back until MARQUEE execute 8 times
18.	JMP	LOOP	;end of MARQUEE, back to LOOP

# 實驗程式

20. DELAY1:	PUSH	00h	;push the remain times of DELAY1 into stack
21.	MOV	RO, #250D	;set the execution times of DELAY2
22.	CALL	DELAY2	;call DELAY2
23.	POP	00h	;pop the remain times of DELAY1 back to R0
24.	DJNZ	RO, DELAY1	;loop until R0 is 0
25.	RET		;return to MARQUEE
26. DELAY2:	DJNZ	RO, DELAY2	;loop until R0 is 0
27.	RET		;return to DELAY1
28.	END		

## 實驗中資料記憶體的值



# Q&A