

Microprocessor & Microcontroller Systems (1333202) - Summer 2025 Solution

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Question 1(A) [3 marks]

Draw The Bus Organization Of 8085.

Solution

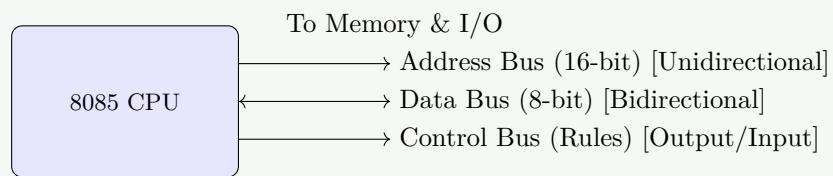


Figure 1. 8085 Bus Organization

Bus Types:

- **Address Bus:** 16-bit unidirectional bus for memory addressing.
- **Data Bus:** 8-bit bidirectional bus for data transfer.
- **Control Bus:** Control signals like RD, WR, ALE, IO/M.

Mnemonic

ADC - Address, Data, Control

Question 1(B) [4 marks]

Compare Microprocessor With Microcontroller.

Solution

Table 1. Microprocessor vs Microcontroller

Feature	Microprocessor	Microcontroller
Architecture	External components needed.	All components on single chip.
Memory	External RAM/ROM required.	Internal RAM/ROM available.
Cost	Higher system cost.	Lower system cost.
Power	Higher power consumption.	Lower power consumption.
Size	Larger system size.	Compact system.
Applications	General purpose computing.	Embedded control applications.

Key Points:

- **Microprocessor:** CPU only, requires external support chips.

- **Microcontroller:** Complete computer system on chip.

Mnemonic

MICRO - Memory Internal, Compact, Reduced cost, Optimized

Question 1(C) [7 marks]

Draw And Explain Each Block Of 8085 Microprocessor.

Solution

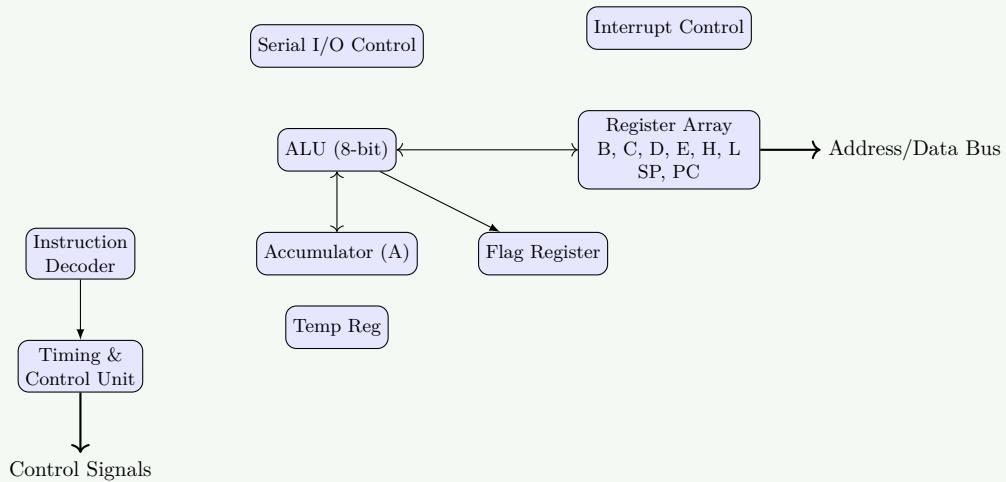


Figure 2. 8085 Block Diagram

Block Functions:

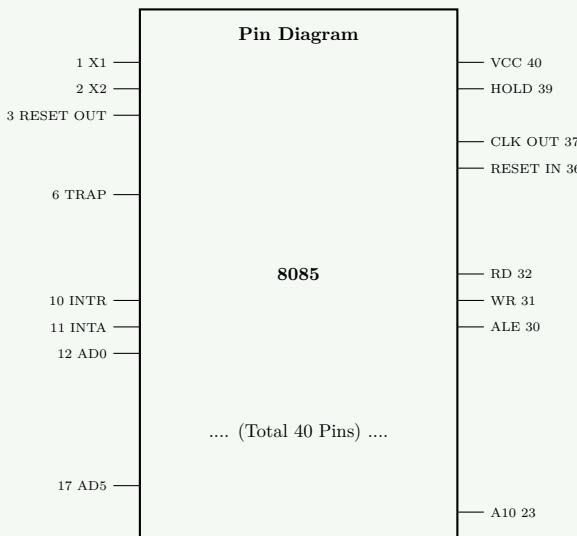
- **ALU:** Performs arithmetic and logical operations.
- **Accumulator:** Primary working register for data processing.
- **Register Array:** B, C, D, E, H, L general purpose registers.
- **Program Counter:** Holds address of next instruction.
- **Stack Pointer:** Points to top of stack in memory.
- **Control Unit:** Controls overall operation of processor.

Mnemonic

APRIL - ALU, Program counter, Registers, Instruction decoder, Logic control

Question 1(C) OR [7 marks]

Draw Pin Diagram Of 8085 Microprocessor And Explain Any 4(Four) Pins.

Solution**Figure 3.** 8085 Pin Diagram**Pin Explanations:**

- ALE (Pin 30):** Address Latch Enable - separates address and data on multiplexed bus.
- RD (Pin 32):** Read control signal - active low, indicates read operation.
- WR (Pin 31):** Write control signal - active low, indicates write operation.
- RESET (Pin 36):** Reset input - initializes processor when low.

Mnemonic

ARWA - ALE, Read, Write, rAset

Question 2(A) [3 marks]

Define : (1) Opcode (2) Operand

Solution**Definitions:**

- Opcode:** Operation Code - specifies the operation to be performed (ADD, MOV, JMP).
- Operand:** Data or address on which operation is performed.

Example:

```
MOV A, B
|   |   |
|   |   +-- Operand 2 (Source)
|   +-- Operand 1 (Destination)
+-- Opcode
```

Mnemonic

OO - Operation + Operand

Question 2(B) [4 marks]

Give Differences Between RISC And CISC.

Solution**Table 2.** RISC vs CISC

Feature	RISC	CISC
Instructions	Simple, fixed format.	Complex, variable format.
Execution	Single cycle execution.	Multiple cycle execution.
Addressing	Few addressing modes.	Many addressing modes.
Memory	Load/Store architecture.	Memory-to-memory operations.
Compiler	Complex compiler design.	Simple compiler design.

Key Points:

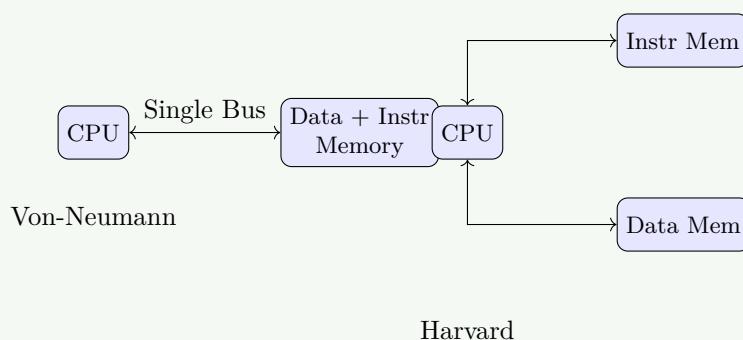
- **RISC:** Reduced Instruction Set Computer - simpler, faster.
- **CISC:** Complex Instruction Set Computer - feature rich.

Mnemonic

RISC is SLIM - Simple, Load-store, Instruction reduced, Memory efficient

Question 2(C) [7 marks]

Give Differences Between Von-Neumann & Harvard Architecture.

Solution**Figure 4.** Von-Neumann vs Harvard**Table 3.** Architecture Comparison

Feature	Von-Neumann	Harvard
Memory	Single memory for data and instructions.	Separate memory for data and instructions.
Bus Structure	Single bus system.	Dual bus system.
Access	Sequential access to data and instructions.	Simultaneous access possible.
Cost	Lower cost.	Higher cost.
Speed	Slower due to bus conflicts.	Faster parallel access.
Examples	8085, General computers.	8051, DSP processors.

Mnemonic

VH - Von has one bus, Harvard has two

Question 2(A) OR [3 marks]

Define : (1) T-State (2) Instruction Cycle (3) Machine Cycle

Solution

Definitions:

- **T-State:** Time state - basic timing unit, one clock period.
- **Instruction Cycle:** Complete execution of one instruction.
- **Machine Cycle:** Group of T-states required for one memory operation.

Relationship:

- Instruction Cycle = Multiple Machine Cycles
- Machine Cycle = Multiple T-States (3-6 T-states)

Mnemonic

TIM - T-state, Instruction cycle, Machine cycle

Question 2(B) OR [4 marks]

Explain De-Multiplexing Of Address And Data Bus Of 8085.

Solution

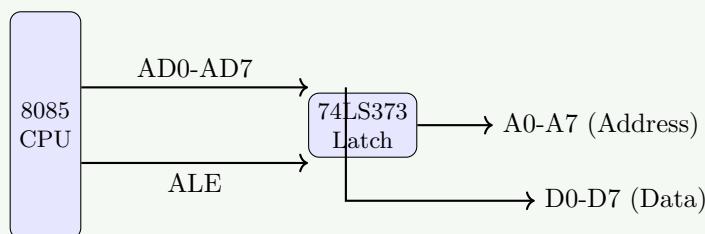


Figure 5. Demultiplexing Circuit

Process:

- **Step 1:** During T1, AD0-AD7 contains lower 8-bit address.
- **Step 2:** ALE goes high, latches address in external latch.
- **Step 3:** AD0-AD7 becomes data bus for remaining T-states.

Components Required:

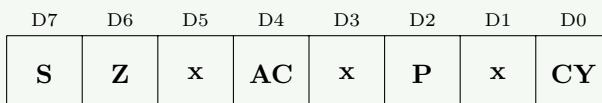
- **74LS373:** Octal latch IC for address latching.
- **ALE:** Address Latch Enable signal for timing.

Mnemonic

LAD - Latch Address with Data separation

Question 2(C) OR [7 marks]

Draw And Explain Flag Register Of 8085.

Solution**Figure 6.** Flag Register Format**Flag Descriptions:**

- CY (D0): Carry flag - Set when carry occurs.
- P (D2): Parity flag - Set for even parity.
- AC (D4): Auxiliary carry - Set for BCD operations.
- Z (D6): Zero flag - Set when result is zero.
- S (D7): Sign flag - Set when result is negative.

Flag Operations:

- **Conditional Jumps:** Based on flag status (JZ, JC, JP).
- **Arithmetic Results:** Automatically updated after ALU operations.

Mnemonic

SZAPC - Sign, Zero, Auxiliary, Parity, Carry

Question 3(A) [3 marks]**What Is SFR ? List Out Any Three SFR.****Solution****SFR Definition: Special Function Register** - Dedicated registers with specific functions in microcontroller.**Three SFRs:**

- ACC (E0H): Accumulator register.
- PSW (D0H): Program Status Word.
- SP (81H): Stack Pointer register.

Characteristics:

- **Address Range:** 80H to FFH in internal RAM.
- **Bit Addressable:** Some SFRs allow individual bit access.
- **Function Specific:** Each has dedicated hardware function.

Mnemonic

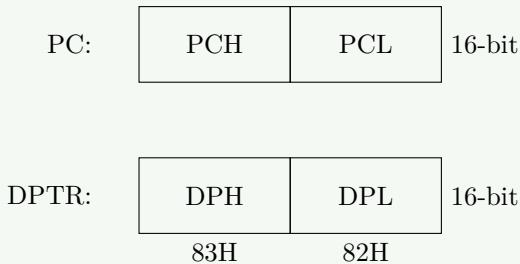
APS - ACC, PSW, Stack Pointer

Question 3(B) [4 marks]**Explain Program Counter (PC) And Data Pointer (DPTR) Register.****Solution****Program Counter (PC):**

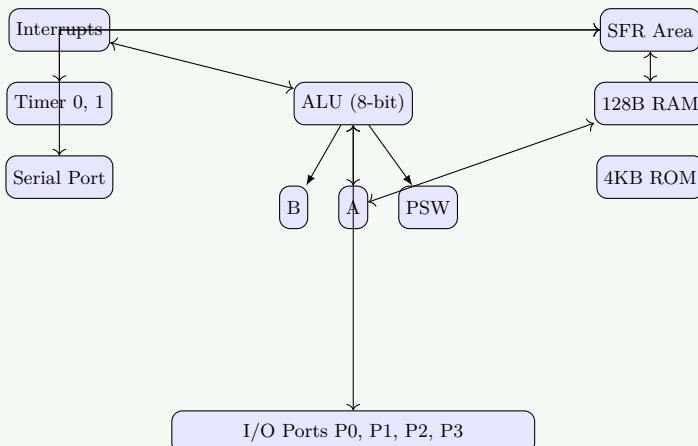
- **Size:** 16-bit register.
- **Function:** Holds address of next instruction to be executed.
- **Auto-increment:** Automatically increments after instruction fetch.
- **Range:** 0000H to FFFFH.

Data Pointer (DPTR):

- Size:** 16-bit register (DPH + DPL).
- Function:** Points to external data memory locations.
- Usage:** Used with MOVX instructions for external memory access.
- Components:** DPH (83H) and DPL (82H).

**Figure 7.** PC and DPTR Registers**Mnemonic**

PD - PC Points to Program, DPTR Points to Data

Question 3(C) [7 marks]**Draw And Explain Architecture Of 8051.****Solution****Figure 8.** 8051 Architecture Block Diagram**Architecture Components:**

- CPU:** 8-bit ALU with accumulator and B register.
- Memory:** 4KB internal ROM, 128B internal RAM.
- I/O Ports:** Four 8-bit bidirectional ports (P0-P3).
- Timers:** Two 16-bit timers/counters (T0, T1).
- Serial Port:** Full duplex UART for communication.
- Interrupts:** 5 interrupt sources with priority levels.

Special Features:

- Boolean Processor:** Bit manipulation capabilities.
- Addressing Modes:** 8 different addressing modes.
- Power Management:** Idle and power-down modes.

Mnemonic

MIPTIS - Memory, I/O, Processor, Timers, Interrupts, Serial

Question 3(A) OR [3 marks]

Explain Following Pins Of 8051: (1) ALE (2) PSEN (3) XTAL1 & XTAL2

Solution**Pin Functions:**

- **ALE (Pin 30):** Address Latch Enable
 - Output pulse for latching lower address byte.
 - Active high signal at 1/6 of oscillator frequency.
- **PSEN (Pin 29):** Program Store Enable
 - Active low output for external program memory read.
 - Connected to OE pin of external EEPROM.
- **XTAL1 & XTAL2 (Pins 19, 18):** Crystal connections
 - Connect external crystal for clock generation.
 - Typical frequency: 11.0592 MHz or 12 MHz.

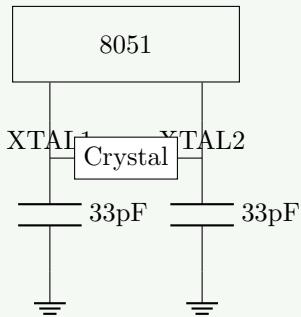


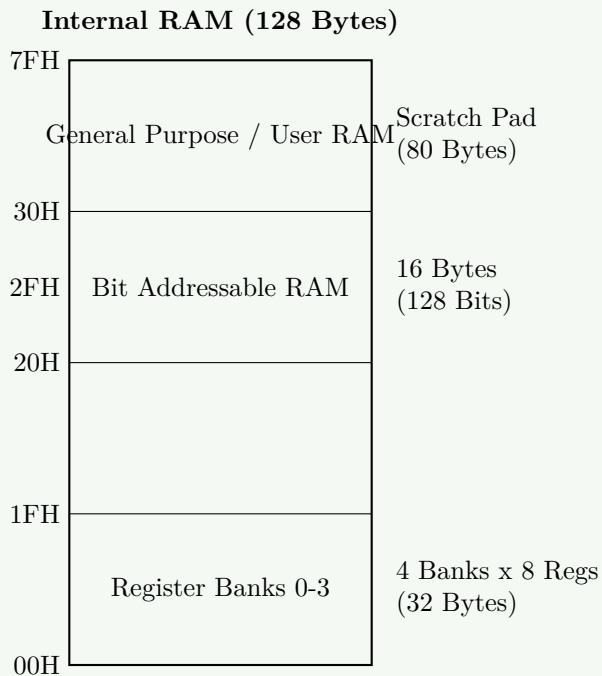
Figure 9. Crystal Oscillator Connection

Mnemonic

APX - ALE latches Address, PSEN enables Program, XTAL generates clocK

Question 3(B) OR [4 marks]

Describe Internal RAM Organization Of 8051 Microcontroller.

Solution**Figure 10.** 8051 Internal RAM Organization**RAM Sections:**

- **Register Banks:** 4 banks × 8 registers each (00H-1FH).
- **Bit Addressable:** 16 bytes with individual bit access (20H-2FH).
- **General Purpose:** 80 bytes for user data (30H-7FH).
- **Stack Area:** Usually starts from 08H upward.

Addressing:

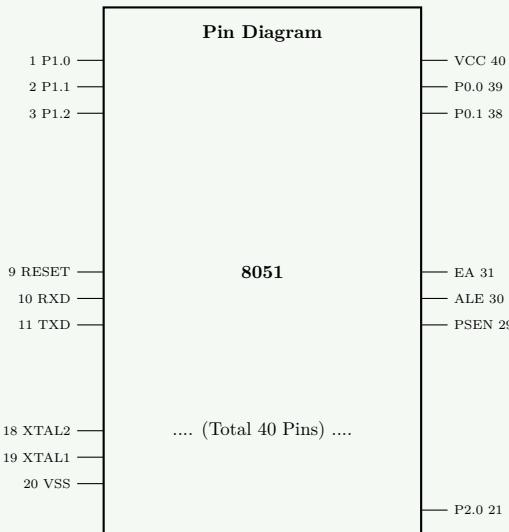
- **Direct:** Using actual address (MOV 30H, A).
- **Indirect:** Using register pointer (MOV @R0, A).

Mnemonic

RBGS - Register banks, Bit addressable, General purpose, Stack

Question 3(C) OR [7 marks]

Draw Pin Diagram Of 8051 And Explain Any 04(Four) Pins.

Solution**Figure 11.** 8051 Pin Diagram**Pin Explanations:**

- RESET (Pin 9):** Reset input - Active high, initializes microcontroller.
- EA/VPP (Pin 31):** External Access - Controls program memory selection.
- P0 (Pins 32-39):** Port 0 - Multiplexed address/data bus for external memory.
- P2 (Pins 21-28):** Port 2 - High-order address bus for external memory.

Mnemonic

REPP - REset, External Access, Port 0, Port 2

Question 4(A) [3 marks]

Write A Program To Multiply Data Stored In R0 Register With Data Stored In R1 Register. Store The Result In R2 Register (LSB) And R3 Register (MSB).

Solution**Listing 1.** Multiplication Program

```

1   ORG 0000H
2   MOV R0, #05H    ; Load first number
3   MOV R1, #03H    ; Load second number
4   MOV A, R0        ; Move R0 to accumulator
5   MOV B, R1        ; Move R1 to B register
6   MUL AB          ; Multiply A and B
7   MOV R2, A         ; Store LSB in R2
8   MOV R3, B         ; Store MSB in R3
9   END

```

Program Flow:

- Load operands into R0 and R1.
- Transfer to A and B registers for multiplication.
- Execute MUL AB instruction.
- Store 16-bit result (A=LSB, B=MSB).

Result Storage:

- R2:** Contains lower 8 bits of product.

- R3: Contains upper 8 bits of product.

Mnemonic

LTSE - Load, Transfer, multiply, Store result

Question 4(B) [4 marks]

List Out Data Transfer Instructions And Explain Any Two Data Transfer Instructions With Suitable Examples.

Solution

Data Transfer Instructions:

Instruction	Function
MOV	Move data between registers/memory.
MOVX	Move data to/from external memory.
MOVC	Move code byte to accumulator.
PUSH	Push data onto stack.
POP	Pop data from stack.
XCH	Exchange accumulator with register.
XCHD	Exchange lower nibble.

Detailed Examples:

1. MOV Instruction:

```

1  MOV A, #50H      ; Load immediate data 50H into accumulator
2  MOV R0, A        ; Copy accumulator content to R0
3  MOV 30H, A       ; Store accumulator content at address 30H

```

2. PUSH/POP Instructions:

```

1  PUSH ACC        ; Push accumulator onto stack
2  PUSH OOH        ; Push R0 content onto stack
3  POP 01H         ; Pop stack content to R1
4  POP ACC         ; Pop stack content to accumulator

```

Mnemonic

Move Makes Programs Possible - MOV, MOVX, PUSH, POP

Question 4(C) [7 marks]

Define And Explain Addressing Modes Of 8051.

Solution

8051 Addressing Modes:

Mode	Description	Example	Usage
Immediate	Data is part of instruction.	MOV A, #50H	Constant values.
Register	Uses register directly.	MOV A, R0	Fast access.
Direct	Uses direct address.	MOV A, 30H	RAM locations.
Indirect	Uses register as pointer.	MOV A, @R0	Dynamic addressing.
Indexed	Base + offset addressing.	MOVC A, @A+DPTR	Table lookup.
Relative	PC + offset.	SJMP LOOP	Branch instructions.
Absolute	Direct jump address.	LJMP 1000H	Long jumps.
Bit	Individual bit access.	SETB P1.0	Control operations.

Detailed Examples:

```

1 ; Immediate Addressing
2 MOV A, #25H      ; Load 25H into A
3
4 ; Register Addressing
5 MOV A, R1        ; Copy R1 to A
6
7 ; Direct Addressing
8 MOV A, 40H       ; Load from address 40H
9
10 ; Indirect Addressing
11 MOV R0, #40H    ; R0 points to 40H
12 MOV A, @R0      ; Load from address pointed by R0
13
14 ; Indexed Addressing
15 MOV DPTR, #TABLE ; Point to table
16 MOV A, #02H      ; Index value
17 MOVC A, @A+DPTR ; Load from TABLE+2

```

Mnemonic

IRIDRAB - Immediate, Register, Indirect, Direct, Relative, Absolute, Bit

Question 4(A) OR [3 marks]

Write A Program To Find 2's Complement of Data Stored in R0 Register.

Solution**Listing 2.** 2's Complement Program

```

1 ORG 0000H
2 MOV R0, #85H      ; Load test data
3 MOV A, R0          ; Copy data to accumulator
4 CPL A             ; Complement all bits (1's complement)
5 INC A             ; Add 1 to get 2's complement
6 MOV R1, A          ; Store result in R1
7 END

```

Algorithm:

- **Step 1:** Load data from R0 to accumulator.
- **Step 2:** Complement all bits using CPL A.
- **Step 3:** Add 1 using INC A for 2's complement.
- **Step 4:** Store result back.

Verification:

Original: 85H = 10000101B
 1's Comp: 7AH = 01111010B
 2's Comp: 7BH = 01111011B

Mnemonic

CCI - Complement, aCd 1, Include result

Question 4(B) OR [4 marks]

List Logical Instructions And Explain Any Two Logical Instructions With Suitable Examples.

Solution**Logical Instructions:**

Instruction	Function
ANL	Logical AND operation.
ORL	Logical OR operation.
XRL	Logical XOR operation.
CPL	Complement operation.
RL/RLC	Rotate left.
RR/RRC	Rotate right.
SWAP	Swap nibbles.

Detailed Examples:**1. ANL (AND Logic):**

```

1   MOV A, #0FOH      ; A = 11110000B
2   ANL A, #0AAH      ; AND with 10101010B
3                           ; Result: A = 10100000B = A0H

```

Usage: Masking specific bits, clearing unwanted bits.

2. ORL (OR Logic):

```

1   MOV A, #0FOH      ; A = 11110000B
2   ORL A, #00FH       ; OR with 00001111B
3                           ; Result: A = 11111111B = FFH

```

Usage: Setting specific bits, combining bit patterns.

Mnemonic

AXOR - AND masks, XOR toggles, OR sets, Rotate shifts

Question 4(C) OR [7 marks]

Explain Following Instructions: (1)ADDC (2) INC (3) DEC (4) JZ (5) SUBB (6) NOP (7) RET

Solution

Instruction Explanations:

1. **ADDC (Add with Carry):** Adds source, destination, and carry flag.

```

1   MOV A, #80H
2   ADDC A, #90H      ; A = A + 90H + Carry flag
3

```

2. **INC (Increment):** Increases operand by 1.

```

1   INC A              ; A = A + 1
2   INC R0             ; R0 = R0 + 1
3

```

3. **DEC (Decrement):** Decreases operand by 1.

```

1   DEC A              ; A = A - 1
2   DEC R1             ; R1 = R1 - 1
3

```

4. **JZ (Jump on Zero):** Conditional jump when zero flag is set.

```

1   DEC A
2   JZ ZERO_LABEL    ; Jump if A = 0
3

```

5. **SUBB (Subtract with Borrow):** Subtracts source and carry from accumulator.

```

1   MOV A, #50H
2   SUBB A, #30H      ; A = A - 30H - Carry flag
3

```

6. **NOP (No Operation):** Provides timing delay, placeholder.

```

1   NOP                ; Do nothing, consume 1 cycle
2

```

7. **RET (Return):** Returns from subroutine to calling address.

```

1   CALL SUBROUTINE
2   ...
3   SUBROUTINE:
4   RET                 ; Return to caller
5

```

Mnemonic

AIDS NR - Add, Increment, Decrement, Subtract, No-op, Return

Question 5(A) [3 marks]

Explain DJNZ And CJNE Instructions With Suitable Examples.

Solution

DJNZ (Decrement and Jump if Not Zero):

```

1   MOV R0, #05H        ; Initialize counter

```

```

2     LOOP:
3         MOV A, #00H      ; Some operation
4         DJNZ R0, LOOP    ; Decrement R0, jump if not zero

```

Function: Combines decrement and conditional jump operations.

CJNE (Compare and Jump if Not Equal):

```

1     MOV A, #30H
2     CJNE A, #30H, NOT_EQUAL ; Compare A with 30H
3     MOV R0, #01H            ; Equal case
4     SJMP CONTINUE
5     NOT_EQUAL:
6     MOV R0, #00H            ; Not equal case
7     CONTINUE:

```

Function: Compares two operands and jumps if not equal.

Mnemonic

DC - Decrement count, Compare jump

Question 5(B) [4 marks]

Write An Assembly Language Program To Generate The Time Delay Of 30ms Using Timer 0. Assume Crystal Frequency Is 12 MHz

Solution

Listing 3. 30ms Delay Program

```

1     ORG 0000H
2     MAIN:
3         CALL DELAY_30MS    ; Call 30ms delay
4         SJMP MAIN        ; Repeat
5
6     DELAY_30MS:
7         MOV TMOD, #01H    ; Timer 0, Mode 1 (16-bit)
8         MOV TH0, #8AH     ; Load high byte for 30ms
9         MOV TL0, #23H     ; Load low byte
10        SETB TRO         ; Start Timer 0
11        WAIT:
12        JNB TFO, WAIT    ; Wait for timer overflow
13        CLR TRO          ; Stop timer
14        CLR TFO          ; Clear timer flag
15        RET
16        END

```

Calculation for 30ms delay:

- Crystal Frequency = 12 MHz
- Machine Cycle = $12/12 \text{ MHz} = 1 \mu\text{s}$
- For 30ms = $30,000 \mu\text{s} = 30,000 \text{ machine cycles}$
- Timer Count = $65536 - 30000 = 35536 = 8A23H$
- TH0 = 8AH, TL0 = 23H

Mnemonic

CLSW - Calculate, Load, Start, Wait

Question 5(C) [7 marks]

Draw The Interfacing Diagram Of LCD With 8051. Explain Pins Of LCD Which Are Necessary For Interfacing.

Solution

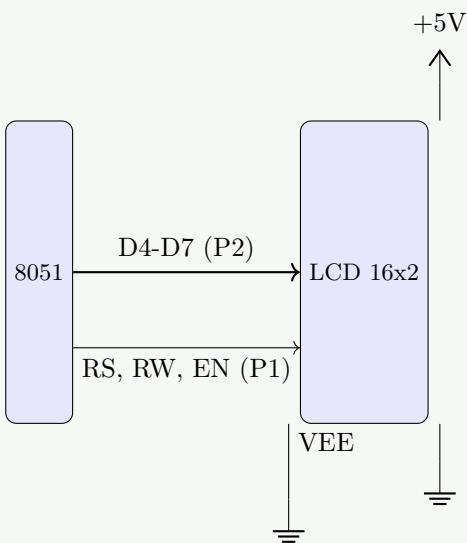


Figure 12. LCD Interfacing

LCD Pin Functions:

- RS (Pin 4): Register Select - 0=Command, 1=Data.
- RW (Pin 5): Read/Write - 0=Write, 1=Read.
- EN (Pin 6): Enable - High to low pulse for data transfer.
- D4-D7 (Pins 11-14): 4-bit data lines for commands/data.

Basic LCD Commands:

- 0x38: Function set (8-bit, 2 lines).
- 0x0E: Display ON, cursor ON.
- 0x01: Clear display.
- 0x80: Set cursor to first line.

Mnemonic

REED - RS selects, RW reads, EN enables, Data transfers

Question 5(A) OR [3 marks]

Write A Program To Perform OR Operation On Data Stored In 65h Memory Location With Data Stored In 75h Memory Location. Store The Result In R6 Register.

Solution

Listing 4. OR Operation Program

```

1  ORG 0000H
2  MOV 65H, #0FOH      ; Store test data at 65H
3  MOV 75H, #0AAH      ; Store test data at 75H
4
5  MOV A, 65H          ; Load data from 65H to accumulator

```

```

6   ORL A, 75H      ; OR with data at 75H
7   MOV R6, A       ; Store result in R6 register
8   END

```

Example Calculation:

Data at 65H: F0H = 11110000B
 Data at 75H: AAH = 10101010B
 OR Result: FAH = 11111010B

Mnemonic

LOS - Load, OR, Store result

Question 5(B) OR [4 marks]

Write An Assembly Language Program To Generate A Square Wave Of 2khz On P1.3. Crystal Frequency Is 11.0592 Mhz.

Solution**Listing 5.** Square Wave Program

```

1   ORG 0000H
2   MAIN:
3     SETB P1.3          ; Set P1.3 high
4     CALL DELAY_250US   ; Delay for half period
5     CLR P1.3           ; Set P1.3 low
6     CALL DELAY_250US   ; Delay for half period
7     SJMP MAIN          ; Repeat continuously
8
9   DELAY_250US:
10  MOV TMOD, #01H        ; Timer 0, Mode 1
11  MOV TH0, #0FEH         ; Load high byte
12  MOV TL0, #0CBH         ; Load low byte
13  SETB TRO              ; Start Timer 0
14  WAIT:
15  JNB TF0, WAIT         ; Wait for overflow
16  CLR TRO              ; Stop timer
17  CLR TF0               ; Clear flag
18  RET
19 END

```

Calculation for 2KHz Square Wave:

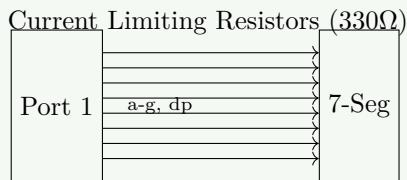
- Frequency = 2KHz, Period = $500\mu s$. Half Period = $250\mu s$.
- Crystal = 11.0592 MHz. Machine Cycle = $1.085\mu s$.
- Timer Count = $250/1.085 \approx 230$.
- Timer Value = $65536 - 230 = 65306 = FECBH$.

Mnemonic

SCDW - Set high, Clear low, Delay, Wait

Question 5(C) OR [7 marks]

Draw & Explain The Interfacing Of 7-Segment Display With 8051.

Solution**Figure 13.** 7-Segment Interface**Display Configuration:**

Digit	Common Cathode	Common Anode
0	3FH	C0H
1	06H	F9H
2	5BH	A4H

Sample Program:

```

1  MOV DPTR, #DIGIT_TABLE ; Point to lookup table
2  MOV A, #05H             ; Display digit 5
3  MOVC A, @A+DPTR        ; Get 7-segment code
4  MOV P1, A               ; Send to display

```

Mnemonic

CRAM - Common connection, Resistors limit, Address segments, Multiplex digits