

# MICROPROCESSORS & MICROCONTROLLERS

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Assignment-5: 4-taps FIR filter implementation in 8086 assembly program

Implement the 4-taps FIR filter using 8086 emulator. The four co-efficients (or taps) are  $h[0]$ ,  $h[1]$ ,  $h[2]$ , and  $h[3]$ . The input samples are  $x[0]$ ,  $x[1]$ ,  $x[2]$ ,  $x[3]$ , and  $x[4]$ . The output samples are  $y[0]$ ,  $y[1]$ ,  $y[2]$ ,  $y[3]$ , and  $y[4]$ . The FIR filter equation is as follows

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^4 h[k].x[n-k] \quad \sum_{k=0}^4 h[k].x[n-k], \text{ where } n \text{ is varied from } 0 \text{ to } 4$$

Here, the 8-bit input samples are stored at the consecutive memory locations starting from 2000h. The 8-bit filter co-efficients (or taps) are stored at the consecutive memory locations starting from 2100h. The 16-bit output samples should stored at the consecutive memory locations starting at 2200h. The output samples are computed as follows.

$$y[0] = h[0].x[0]$$

$$y[1] = h[0].x[1] + h[1].x[0]$$

$$y[2] = h[0].x[2] + h[1].x[1] + h[2].x[0]$$

$$y[3] = h[0].x[3] + h[1].x[2] + h[2].x[1] + h[3].x[0]$$

$$y[4] = h[0].x[4] + h[1].x[3] + h[2].x[2] + h[3].x[1]$$

Write 8086 assembly program to implement the above equations. Prepare a .pdf by including this question, code, and screenshots of the input samples/filter taps/output samples at the memory.

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**Assembly Code:**

org 100h

.MODEL SMALL

.STACK 100h

.DATA

PROMPT\_INPUT DB 'Enter 5 input samples x[0] to x[4] (8-bit values 0-255):\$'

PROMPT\_COEFF DB 'Enter 4 filter coefficients h[0] to h[3] (8-bit values 0-255):\$'

PROMPT\_SAMPLE DB 'Enter x[\$'

PROMPT\_COEFF\_SAMPLE DB 'Enter h[\$'

NEWLINE DB 0DH, 0AH, '\$'

PROMPT\_CLOSE DB ']:\$'

PROMPT\_OUTPUT DB 'Output samples y[0] to y[4]:\$'

PROMPT\_OUTPUT\_SAMPLE DB 'y[\$'

PROMPT\_EQUALS DB ']' = '\$'

.CODE

MAIN PROC

MOV AX, @DATA

MOV DS, AX

MOV AH, 00H

MOV AL, 03H

INT 10H

MOV AH, 09H

LEA DX, PROMPT\_INPUT

INT 21H

MOV AH, 09H

LEA DX, NEWLINE

INT 21H

MOV SI, 2000H

```
MOV CX, 5
INPUT_SAMPLES:
PUSH CX
MOV AH, 09H
LEA DX, PROMPT_SAMPLE
INT 21H
POP CX
PUSH CX
MOV AL, 5
SUB AL, CL
ADD AL, 30H
MOV DL, AL
MOV AH, 02H
INT 21H
MOV AH, 09H
LEA DX, PROMPT_CLOSE
INT 21H
CALL READ_NUMBER
MOV [SI], AL
INC SI
MOV AH, 09H
LEA DX, NEWLINE
INT 21H
POP CX
LOOP INPUT_SAMPLES
MOV AH, 09H
```

```
LEA DX, PROMPT_COEFF
INT 21H
MOV AH, 09H
LEA DX, NEWLINE
INT 21H
MOV SI, 2100H
MOV CX, 4
INPUT_COEFFS:
PUSH CX
MOV AH, 09H
LEA DX, PROMPT_COEFF_SAMPLE
INT 21H
POP CX
PUSH CX
MOV AL, 4
SUB AL, CL
ADD AL, 30H
MOV DL, AL
MOV AH, 02H
INT 21H
MOV AH, 09H
LEA DX, PROMPT_CLOSE
INT 21H
CALL READ_NUMBER
MOV [SI], AL
INC SI
```

```
MOV AH, 09H
LEA DX, NEWLINE
INT 21H
POP CX
LOOP INPUT_COEFFS
MOV DI, 2200H
MOV CX, 5
MOV AX, 0
CLEAR_OUTPUT:
    MOV [DI], AX
    ADD DI, 2
    LOOP CLEAR_OUTPUT
    MOV AL, [2000H]
    MOV BL, [2100H]
    MUL BL
    MOV [2200H], AX
    MOV AX, 0
    MOV AL, [2000H]
    MOV BL, [2101H]
    MUL BL
    ADD [2202H], AX
    MOV AL, [2001H]
    MOV BL, [2100H]
    MUL BL
    ADD [2202H], AX
    MOV AX, 0
```

MOV AL, [2000H]

MOV BL, [2102H]

MUL BL

ADD [2204H], AX

MOV AL, [2001H]

MOV BL, [2101H]

MUL BL

ADD [2204H], AX

MOV AL, [2002H]

MOV BL, [2100H]

MUL BL

ADD [2204H], AX

MOV AX, 0

MOV AL, [2000H]

MOV BL, [2103H]

MUL BL

ADD [2206H], AX

MOV AL, [2001H]

MOV BL, [2102H]

MUL BL

ADD [2206H], AX

MOV AL, [2002H]

MOV BL, [2101H]

MUL BL

ADD [2206H], AX

MOV AL, [2003H]

```
MOV BL, [2100H]
MUL BL
ADD [2206H], AX
MOV AX, 0
MOV AL, [2001H]
MOV BL, [2103H]
MUL BL
ADD [2208H], AX
MOV AL, [2002H]
MOV BL, [2102H]
MUL BL
ADD [2208H], AX
MOV AL, [2003H]
MOV BL, [2101H]
MUL BL
ADD [2208H], AX
MOV AL, [2004H]
MOV BL, [2100H]
MUL BL
ADD [2208H], AX
MOV AH, 09H
LEA DX, PROMPT_OUTPUT
INT 21H
MOV AH, 09H
LEA DX, NEWLINE
INT 21H
```

MOV SI, 2200h

MOV CX, 5

DISPLAY\_OUTPUTS:

PUSH CX

MOV AH, 09H

LEA DX, PROMPT\_OUTPUT\_SAMPLE

INT 21H

POP CX

PUSH CX

MOV AL, 5

SUB AL, CL

ADD AL, 30H

MOV DL, AL

MOV AH, 02H

INT 21H

MOV AH, 09H

LEA DX, PROMPT\_EQUALS

INT 21H

MOV AX, [SI]

CALL DISPLAY\_NUMBER

MOV AH, 09H

LEA DX, NEWLINE

INT 21H

ADD SI, 2

POP CX

LOOP DISPLAY\_OUTPUTS



```
    MOV AH, 4Ch
    INT 21h
MAIN ENDP

READ_NUMBER PROC
    MOV AH, 01H
    MOV DL, 0
    INT 21H
    SUB AL, 30H
    MOV BL, AL
    MOV AH, 01H
    INT 21H
    CMP AL, 0DH
    JE SINGLE_DIGIT
    SUB AL, 30H
    MOV CL, 10
    MUL CL
    ADD AL, BL
    RET
SINGLE_DIGIT:
    MOV AL, BL
    RET
READ_NUMBER ENDP

DISPLAY_NUMBER PROC
    MOV CX, 0
    MOV BX, 10
CONVERT_LOOP:
```

```

MOV DX, 0

DIV BX

PUSH DX

INC CX

CMP AX, 0

JNE CONVERT_LOOP

DISPLAY_LOOP:

POP DX

ADD DL, 30H

MOV AH, 02H

INT 21H

LOOP DISPLAY_LOOP

RET

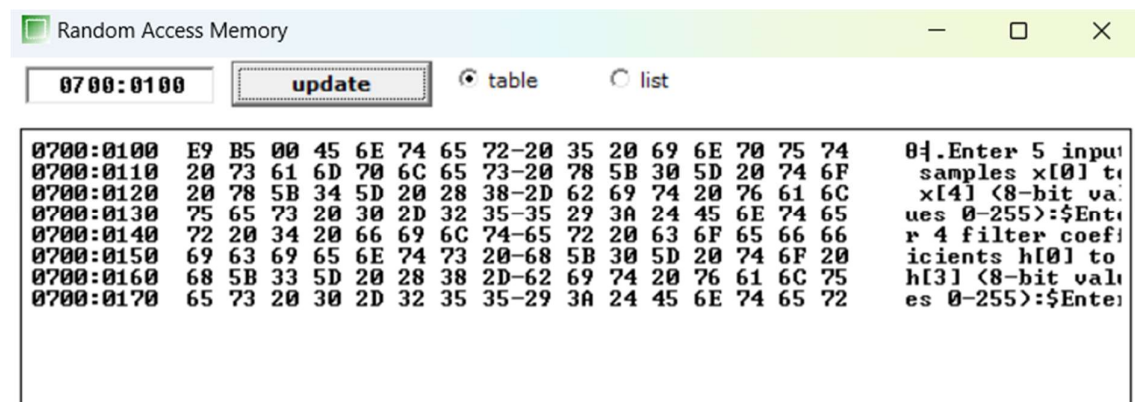
DISPLAY_NUMBER ENDP

END MAIN

```

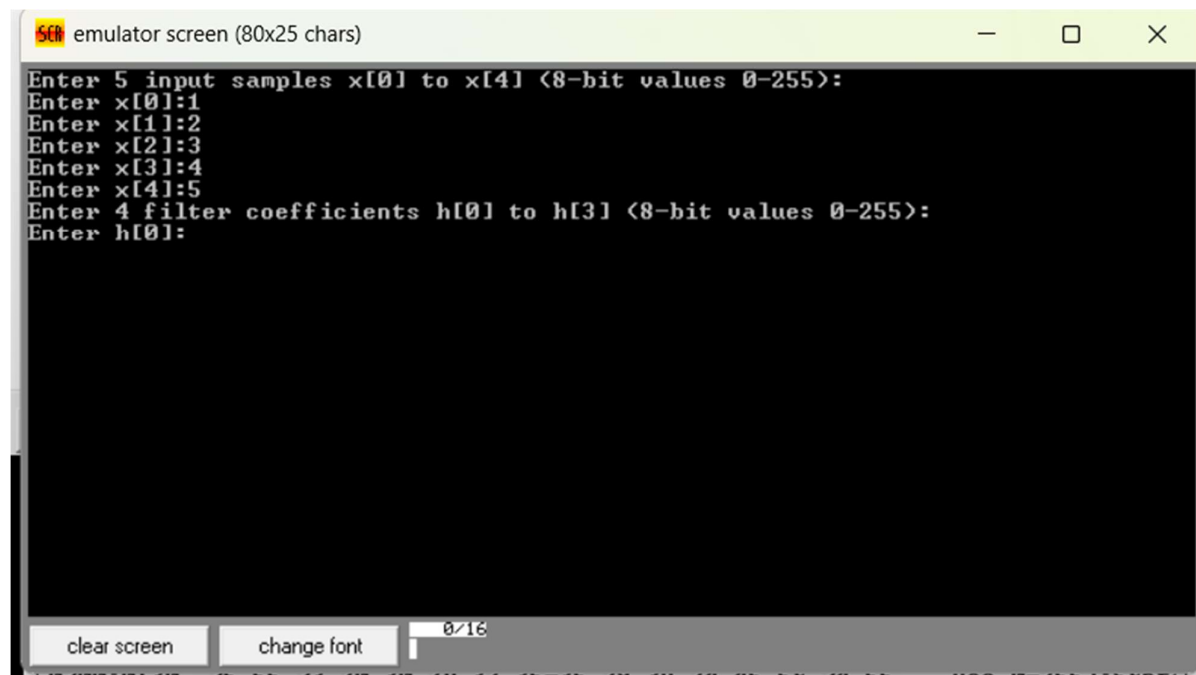
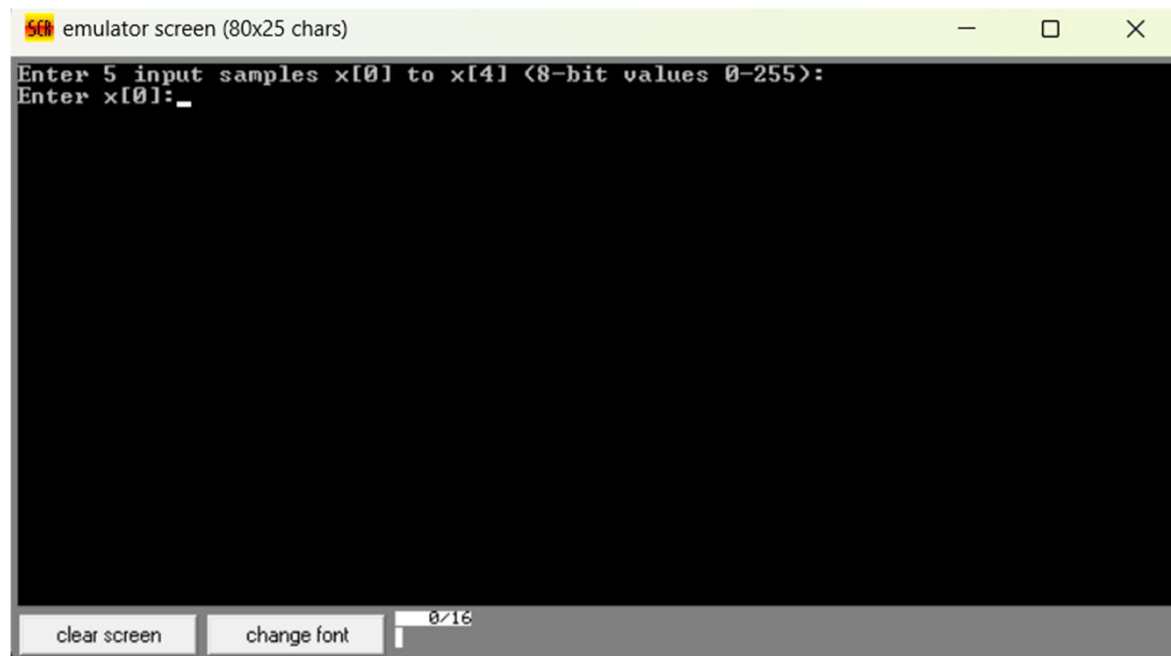
## Screenshots:

### Before Execution:



### After Execution:

AT MEMORY:





Random Access Memory																			
0700:2200				update				table				list							
0700:2200	05	10	1E	2E	3E	00	00	00-00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
0700:2210	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00-00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
0700:2220	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00-00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
0700:2230	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00-00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
0700:2240	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00-00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
0700:2250	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00-00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
0700:2260	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00-00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
0700:2270	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00-00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

## RESULT:

### 1) Input Samples Storage:

- Location: 2000h memory address
- Consecutive memory locations for x[0] to x[4]
- Each sample is an 8-bit value
- Actual inputs: x[0]=1, x[1]=2, x[2]=3, x[3]=4, x[4]=5

### 2) Filter Coefficients Storage:

- Location: 2100h memory address
- Consecutive memory locations for h[0] to h[3]
- Each coefficient is an 8-bit value
- Actual coefficients:
  - h[0] = 5
  - h[1] = 6
  - h[2] = 3
  - h[3] = 2

### 3) Output Samples Storage:

- Location: 2200h memory address

- Consecutive memory locations for  $y[0]$  to  $y[4]$
- $y[0]=5=5H$
- $y[1]=16=10H$
- $y[2]=30=1EH$
- $y[3]=46=2EH$
- $y[4]=62=3EH$
- Outputs are 16-bit to handle potential multiplication overflow

## **CALCULATION:**

### **Inputs:**

- $x[0] = 1$
- $x[1] = 2$
- $x[2] = 3$
- $x[3] = 4$
- $x[4] = 5$

### *Coefficients:*

- $h[0] = 5$
- $h[1] = 6$
- $h[2] = 3$
- $h[3] = 2$

### *Calculating each output sample:*

1.  $y[0] = h[0] * x[0] \quad y[0] = 5 * 1 = 5$

$$2. y[1] = h[0] * x[1] + h[1] * x[0] \quad y[1] = (5 * 2) + (6 * 1) = 10 + 6 = 16$$

$$3. y[2] = h[0] * x[2] + h[1] * x[1] + h[2] * x[0] \quad y[2] = (5 * 3) + (6 * 2) + (3 * 1) = 15 + 12 + 3 = 30$$

$$4. y[3] = h[0] * x[3] + h[1] * x[2] + h[2] * x[1] + h[3] * x[0] \\ y[3] = (5 * 4) + (6 * 3) + (3 * 2) + (2 * 1) = 20 + 18 + 6 + 2 = 46$$

$$5. y[4] = h[0] * x[4] + h[1] * x[3] + h[2] * x[2] + h[3] * x[1] \\ y[4] = (5 * 5) + (6 * 4) + (3 * 3) + (2 * 2) = 25 + 24 + 9 + 4 = 62$$

### **Final outputs:**

- **$y[0] = 5$**
- **$y[1] = 16$**
- **$y[2] = 30$**
- **$y[3] = 46$**
- **$y[4] = 62$**

### **Explanation:**

- Each output is a weighted sum of input samples
- The weights are the filter coefficients  $h[0]$  to  $h[3]$
- The most recent input samples have a larger impact due to their position in the calculation
- Changing coefficients directly changes the output values and the filter's characteristics

### **Conclusion**

In this implementation, we designed a **4-tap FIR filter** using the **8086 emulator** to process 8-bit input samples with 8-bit filter coefficients. The computed **16-bit output samples** were stored in consecutive memory locations.