

Microcontroller and Microprocessors
Experiment - 2
Equation Solving and Boolean Reduction

Varun Singh Inda
16BEE0023

Equation Solving

Aim :- To solve the given equation ($5x^2 + 6xy + y^2 + 8$)

Procedure :-

1. Launch Keil uVision
2. Create a new project and load the NXP microcontroller P895V1RD2
3. Create a blank document and save the file with extension .asm
4. Load the saved .asm file under the target folder for the ongoing project.
5. Type the code and save the file once again
6. Build the target to check if there are any errors or warnings
7. If there are any errors, debug them and continue with step 8
8. Debug the program and note the values of accumulator and corresponding registers
9. Run the program and verify the updated values of the accumulator and corresponding registers

Code :-

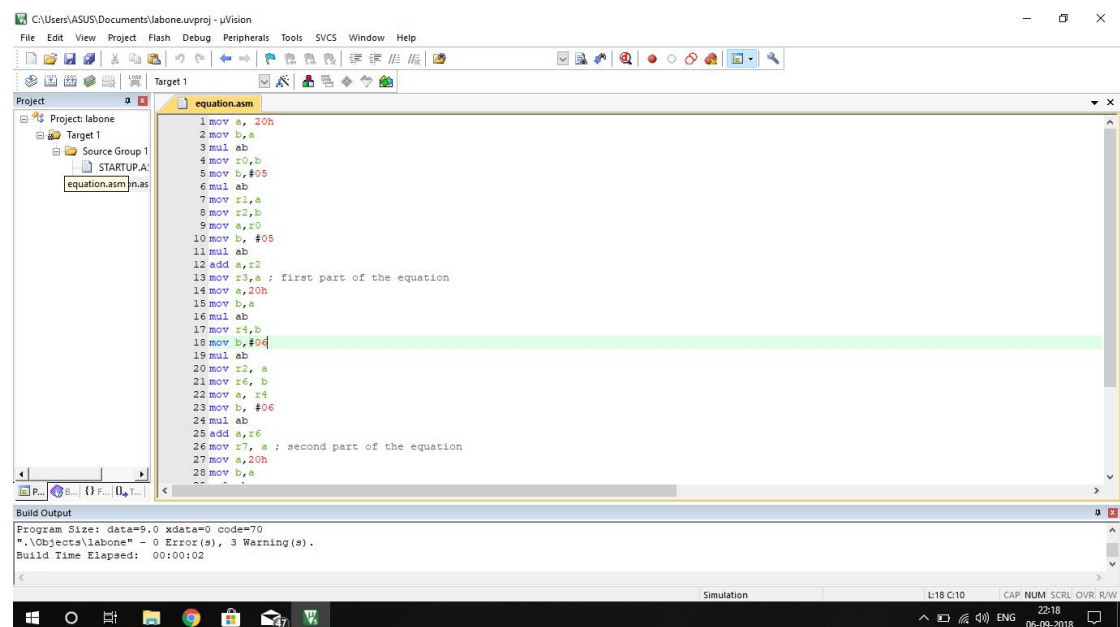
```
MOV A, 20H
MOV B, A
MUL AB
MOV R0, B
MOV B, #05
MUL AB
MOV R0, B
MOV R1, A
MOV A, 20H
MOV B, 21H
MUL AB
MOV B, #06
MUL AB
MOV R2, B
MOV R3, A
```

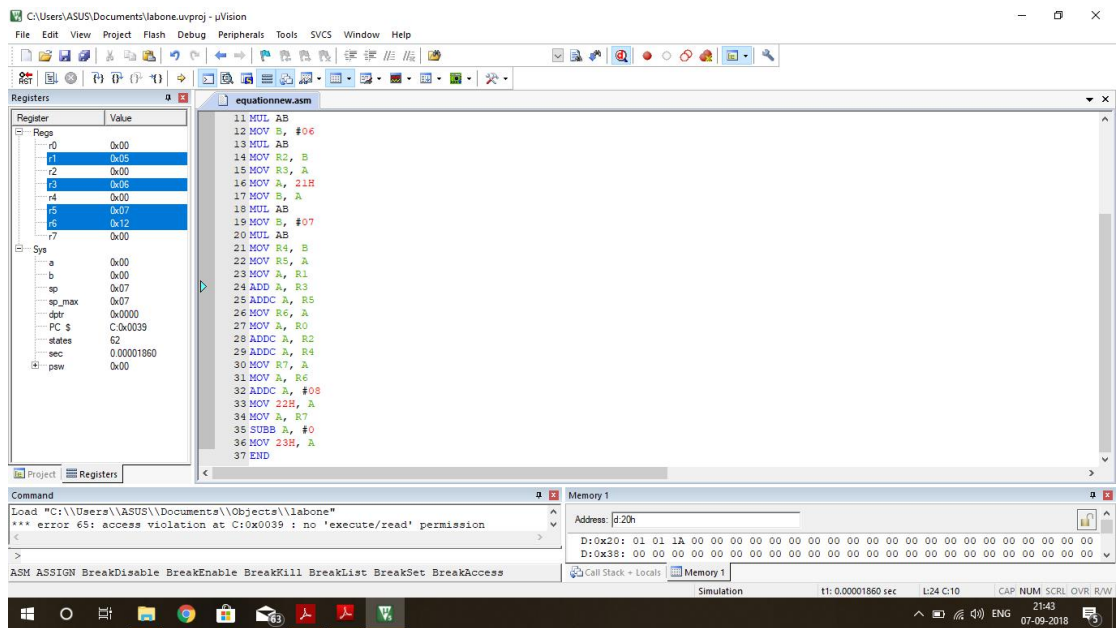
```

MOV A, 21H
MOV B, A
MUL AB
MOV B, #07
MUL AB
MOV R4, B
MOV R5, A
MOV A, R1
ADD A, R3
ADDC A, R5
MOV R6, A
MOV A, R0
ADDC A, R2
ADDC A, R4
MOV R7, A
MOV A, R6
ADDC A, #08
MOV 22H, A
MOV A, R7
SUBB A, #0
MOV 23H, A
END

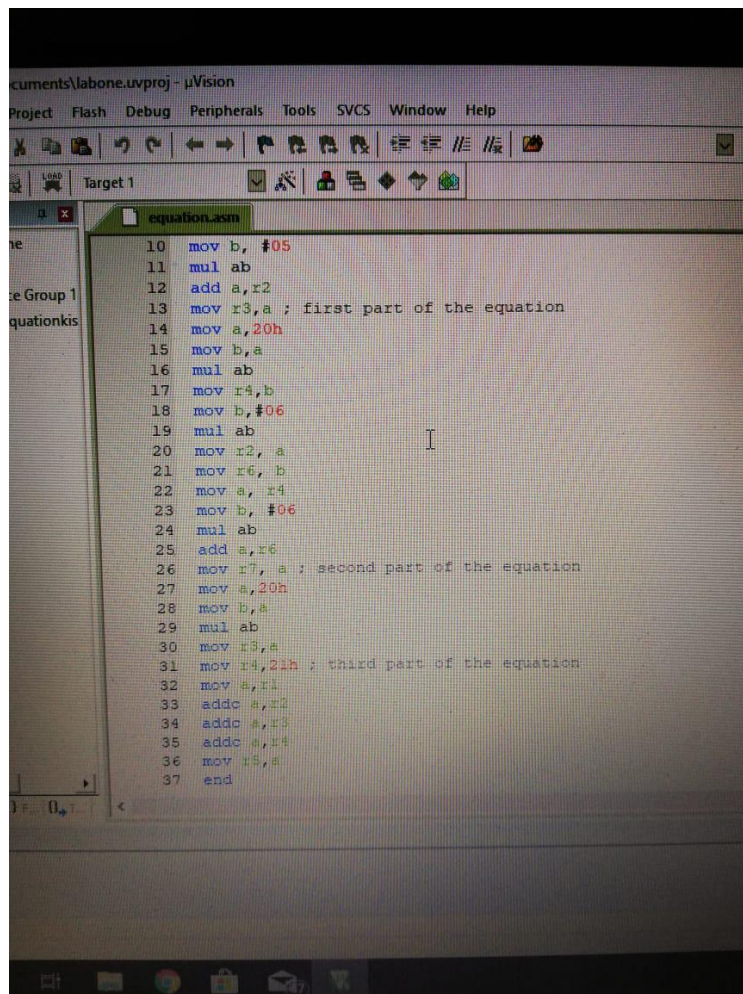
```

Pictures :-





Lab Pictures



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Logic :-

- Compute all the logic gates and store them in accumulators for further operations

For OR and NOR gates:

- Use ORL command to perform OR logic between A and B ($A + B$)
- Use CPL command after ORL command to obtain NOR logic ($(A + B)'$)

For AND and NAND gates:

- Use ANL command to perform AND logic between A and B (AB)
- Use CPL command after ANL command to obtain NAND logic ($(AB)'$)

For XOR gates:

- Use CPL command to obtain A' and B' and store them in 2 new Accumulators.
- Use ANL command to perform AND logic between A' and B and A and B' and obtain $A'B$ and $B'A$ and store them in Accumulators
- Use ORL command to perform OR logic between $A'B$ and $B'A$ to get the final XOR gate ($A'B + B'A$).

Code :-

```
Setb acc.0
Setb b.0
clr b.0 ;Value setting
mov c,b.0
anl c,b.0
cpl c
cpl c
mov acc.1,c ;Module 1
```

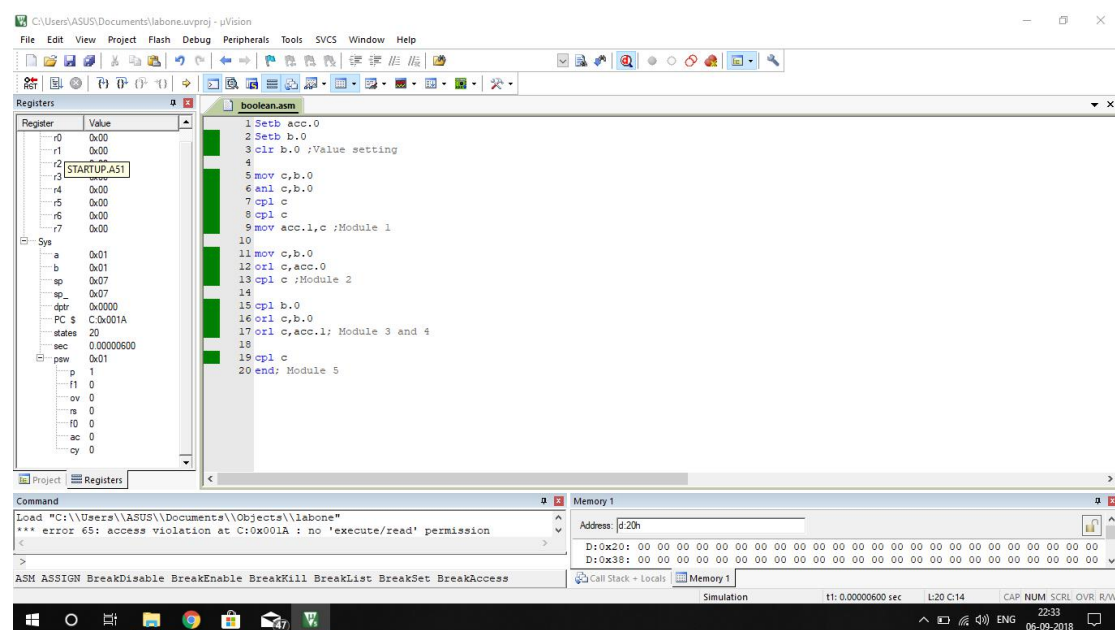
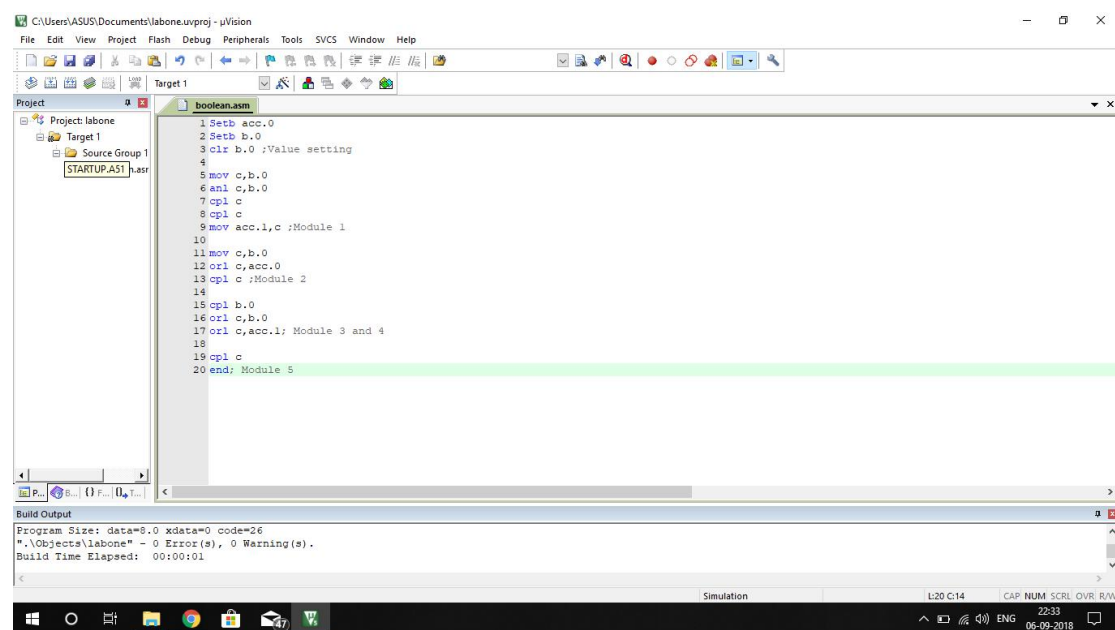


```

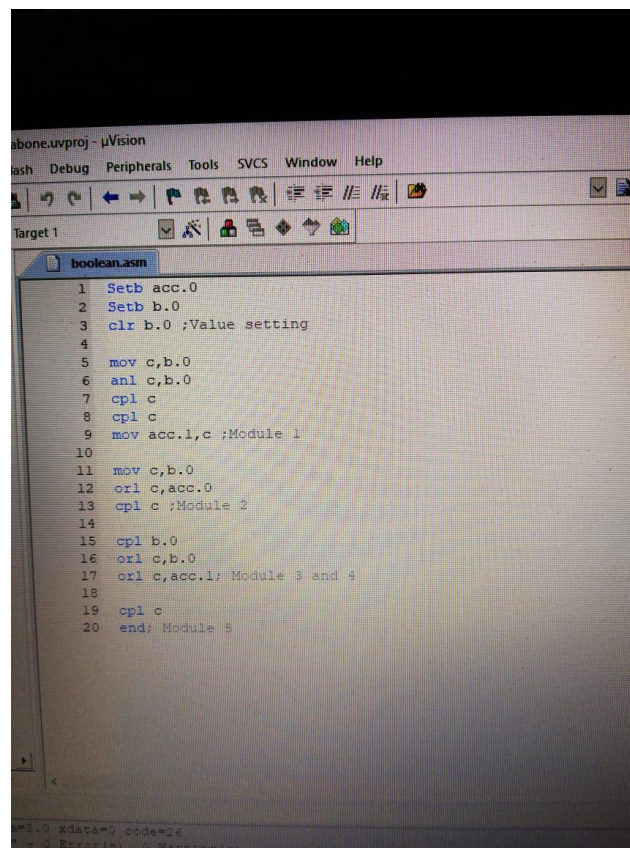
mov c,b.0
orl c,acc.0
cpl c ;Module 2
cpl b.0
orl c,b.0
orl c,acc.1; Module 3 and 4
cpl c
end; Module 5

```

Pictures :-

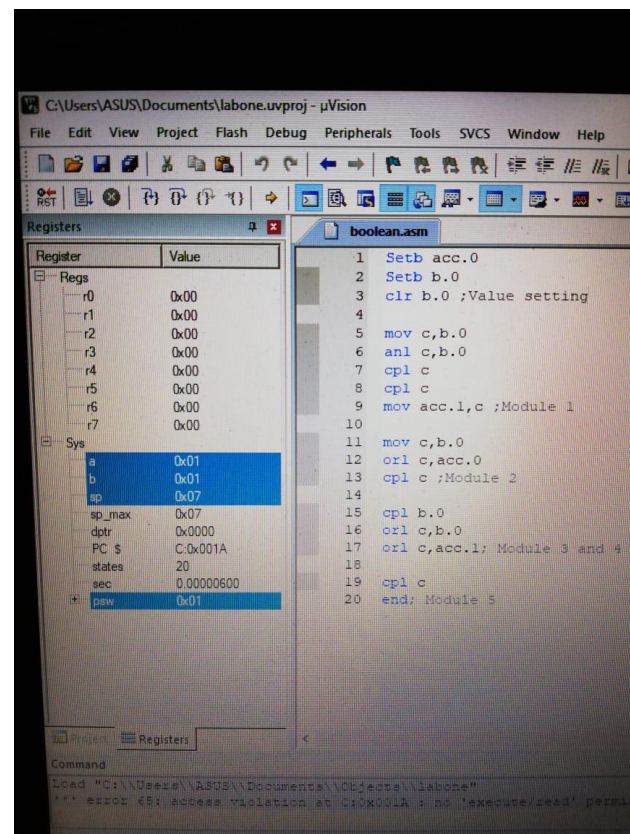


Lab Pictures



The screenshot shows the µVision IDE with the assembly code for `boolean.asm`. The code is as follows:

```
1 Setb acc.0
2 Setb b.0
3 clr b.0 ;Value setting
4
5 mov c,b.0
6 anl c,b.0
7 cpl c
8 cpl c
9 mov acc.1,c ;Module 1
10
11 mov c,b.0
12 orl c,acc.0
13 cpl c ;Module 2
14
15 cpl b.0
16 orl c,b.0
17 orl c,acc.1; Module 3 and 4
18
19 cpl c
20 end; Module 5
```



The screenshot shows the µVision IDE with the Registers window open. The Registers window displays the following values:

Register	Value
r0	0x00
r1	0x00
r2	0x00
r3	0x00
r4	0x00
r5	0x00
r6	0x00
r7	0x00
a	0x01
b	0x01
sp	0x07
sp_max	0x07
dptr	0x0000
PC	0x001A
states	20
sec	0.00000600
psw	0x01

The assembly code for `boolean.asm` is also visible on the right side of the screen:

```
1 Setb acc.0
2 Setb b.0
3 clr b.0 ;Value setting
4
5 mov c,b.0
6 anl c,b.0
7 cpl c
8 cpl c
9 mov acc.1,c ;Module 1
10
11 mov c,b.0
12 orl c,acc.0
13 cpl c ;Module 2
14
15 cpl b.0
16 orl c,b.0
17 orl c,acc.1; Module 3 and 4
18
19 cpl c
20 end; Module 5
```

Conclusion :- The boolean reduction was done easily using Keil and the result matches with the theoretical result.