

Problem 2 (24 points):

Problem 2 contains six questions. Candidates should answer ALL questions. (4 marks for each question)

1) Assume accumulator A contains 56H. What are the results in accumulator A after the following instructions execute, respectively?

- 1) **XRL A, 0FF** 2) **ANL A, 0FH**
3) **ORL A, 0FH** 4) **CPL A**

Solution:

A9H 06H 5FH A9H
(1 point each)

2) Assuming XTAL = 12MHz, indicate when the TF0 flag is raised for the following program.

```
MOV    TMOD, #01
MOV    TL0, #1BH
MOV    TH0, #FFH
SETB   TR0
```

Solution: FFFFH-FF1BH+1H=00E5H=229; T=1/f=1us; 229*1us=229us
The TF0 flag is raised after 229us

3) Find the time delay for the delay subroutine shown to the right, if the system frequency is 12 MHZ.

```
DELAY:  MOV  R2, #100
AGAIN:  MOV  R3, #150
HERE:   NOP
        NOP
        DJNZ R3, HERE
        DJNZ R2, AGAIN
        RET
```

Answer:

$T = 12 * 1 / f = 1\mu s$
The delay time is $1 + 100 * (1 + 150 * 4 + 2) + 1 = 60302$ machine cycles = $60302\mu s$

4) For the instruction

LCALL LOC_SUB

If SP=0AH initially and the label “LOC_SUB” is at program memory location 0300H, after executing the instruction at location 0102H, what values are in the SP, PC, and internal RAM locations 0BH and 0CH.

Solution: SP = 0CH, PC = 0300H,
(0BH) = 05H, (0CH) = 01H (1 point each)

5) Write down the priority of the six interrupts in 8051 after the instruction **MOV IP , #00001010B** is run.

Solution: RST T0 T1 INT0 INT1 Serial

6). Find the CY and AC flags for each of the following.

- (e) MOV A, #0EFH (f) CLR C
SETB C MOV A, #0FEH
ADDC A, #0 ADDC A, #17
 ADDC A, #0

Solution:

- (e) CY: 0 (f) CY: 0
AC: 1 AC: 1

Problem 3 (6 points)

Find the result at points (1), (2), and (3) in the following code?

```
CJNE A, #AAH, COMP
... ;point (1)
COMP: JNC NEXT
... ;point (2)
NEXT: ... ;point (3)
```

Solution:

- Point(1) A = #AAH
Point(2) A < #AAH
Point(3) A > #AAH

Problem 4 (15 points)

The following program is used to add the augend 55 and 66 in RAM locations 40H and 41H with the addend 66 and 88 in RAM locations 50H and 51H, and then store the sum of the addition into RAM locations 50H、51H and 52H. Fill in the following blanks. (1 point for each blank in the code, 0.5 point for each blank in the results)

Source code	Address	The results	
		The first cycle	The second cycle
ORG 0000H			
START:MOV R0,#40H	0000H	(R0)= 40H	
MOV R1,#50H	0002H	(R1)= 50H	
MOV R2,#2	0004H	(R2)= 02H	
<u>CLR</u> C	0006H	(CY)= 0	
LOOP: MOV A,@R0	0007H	(ACC)= 55H	(ACC)= 66H
<u>ADDC</u> A,@R1	0008H	(ACC)= BBH	(ACC)= EFH
DA <u>A</u>	0009H	(ACC)= 21H	(ACC)= 55H
MOV @R1,A	000AH	((R1))= 21H	((R1))= 55H
INC R0	000BH	(R0)= 41H	(R0)= 42H
INC R1	000CH	(R1)= 51H	(R1)= 52H
DJNZ R2, <u>LOOP</u>	000DH	(R2)= 01H	(R2)= 00H
CLR A	000FH	(ACC)= 00H	
ADDC A,#0	0010H	(ACC)= 01H	(CY)= 1
MOV @R1,A	0012H	((R1))= 01H	
NOP			
END			

Problem 5 (6 points)

Assuming XTAL = 12 MHz, write a 8051 program to generate a square wave on pin P1.3 using timer 0 in mode 2.

```

ORG 0000H
MAIN: MOV SP,#60H
      MOV TMOD,#02H (0.5point)
      MOV TL0,#E7H
      MOV TH0,#E7H
LOOP: SETB TR0 (0.5point)

```

```

LOOP1: JNB TF0, LOOP1 (1point)
      CLR TR0
      CPL P1.3 (0.5point)
      CLR TF0 (0.5point)
      SJMP LOOP (0.5point)
      END (0.5point)

```

The frequency of the square wave is: (2 points)

$$N = 25, f = 1/(50\mu s) = 20\text{KHz}$$

Problem 6 (5 points)

Program timer 1 to be an event counter. Set the initial count to 10. Use mode 1 and display the binary count on P1 and P2 continuously until the count reaches 0000H.

```

MOV TMOD, #50H (1point)
MOV TH1, 00H (0.5point)
MOV TL1, 0AH (0.5point)
SETB TR1 (1point)
LOOP: MOV A, TL1
      MOV P1, A
      MOV A, TH1
      MOV P2, A
      JNB TF1, LOOP (1point)
      CLR TR1 (0.5point)
      CLR TF1
      END (0.5point)

```

Problem 7 (4 points)

Calculate the total number of bits transferred if 100 pages of ASCII data are sent using asynchronous serial data transfer. Assume a data size of 8 bits, 1 stop bit, no parity. Assume each page has 48×20 of text characters. How long will the data transfer take if the baud rate is 9600?

Solution:

$$100 \times 48 \times 20 \times (8+2) = 960000 \text{ bits (2 points)}$$

$$T = 960000/9600 = 100\text{s (2 points)}$$

Problem 8 (10 points)

The following program is written for the 8051 to get data from P1 and send it to P2 continuously while incoming data from the serial port is send to P0. Assume crystal frequency to be 11.0592MHz and SMOD = 1. Set the baud rate at 4800. Calculate the initial value in TH1. Fill in the following blanks. (Hint: SMOD = 0, baud rate at 9600, then TH1 = FD).

ORG 0000H	
<u>LJMP MAIN</u>	1 point
ORG 0023H	
<u>LJMP SP_ISR</u>	1 point
ORG 0030H	
MAIN: MOV IE, #10010000B	0.5 point
MOV P1, #0FFH	0.5 point
MOV TMOD, #20H	0.5 point
MOV TH1, #0F4H	
MOV SCON, #50H	0.5 point
SETB TR1	0.5 point
HERE: MOV P2, P1	
SJMP HERE	
SP_ISR: <u>JB TI</u>, TRANS	0.5 point
MOV P0, <u>SBUF</u>	0.5 point
CLR <u>RI</u>	0.5 point
RETI	
TRANS: CLR <u>TI</u>	0.5 point
<u>RETI</u>	0.5 point
END	

The initial value in TH1 should be: (3 points)

$TH1 = -12 = F4H$

Problem 9 (10 points):

Answer the following questions:

- (1) In the 8051 which port provides the A0 – A7 address bits? (1 points)
- (2) In the 8051 which port provides the A8 – A15 address bits? (1 points)
- (3) In the 8051 which port provides the D0 – D7 data bits? (1 points)
- (4) Which signal must be used in fetching data from external RAM? (a) RD (b) WR (c) PSEN (1 points)

(5) Write a program to transfer 100 bytes of data from external data ROM to external data RAM. The external data ROM address is 3000H, and the external data RAM starts at 8000H. (Hint: the address of DPL is 82H) (6 points)

Solution:

- (1) P0 provides the A0 – A7 address bits.
- (2) P2 provides the A8 – A15 address bits.
- (3) provides the D0 – D7 data bits.
- (4) It's RD
- (5)

	ORG 0000H	
	MOV R0, #00H	
LOOP:	MOV DPH, #30H	
	MOV 82H, R0	; the address of DPL is 82H
	CLR A	
	MOVX A, @DPTR	
	MOV DPH, #80H	
	MOVX @DPTR, A	
	INC R0	
	CJNE R0, #100, LOOP	
	END	