

İTÜ



Department of Computer Engineering

BLG 351E Microcomputer Laboratory Experiment Report

Experiment No :

Experiment Date :

Group Number : -

Group Members :

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1 INTRODUCTION

This lab aims to help students to gain more experience in the MSP430 Education Board,, MSP430G2552 microcontroller and its assembly language.

2 EXPERIMENT

The general purpose input and output using the port of microcontroller can be performed by configuring and reading/setting the corresponding registers of the selected port.

2.1 PART I

In this part of the experiment, the task was controlling LED 2 on Port 1 using the push button on Port 2. Program toggles LED 2 whenever P2.2 is pressed. P1 is configured as output. P2 is configured as input. We are first reading the P2.2 if it is pressed we are going to ON layer. Within this layer, the output is reversed. So if it is 1 we change it to 0 or vice versa.

```

,
RESET      mov.w  #_STACK_END,SP      ; Initialize stackpointer
StopWDT     mov.w  #WDTPW|WDTHOLD,&WDCTL ; Stop watchdog timer

SetupP2          clr.b  &P2IN
                  clr.b  &P2OUT
                  clr.b  &P1OUT
                  bis.b  #11111111b, &P1DIR      ;P1 output for LED (second led is output)
                  bis.b  #00000000b, &P2DIR      ;P2 input for button (third button is input)

;-----
; Main loop here
;-----

Mainloop      bit.b  #00000100b, &P2IN      ; Read switch at P2.2
                  jnz   ON                    ; if it is pressed jmp to ON
                  jmp   Wait                  ; branch to a delay routine

ON             xor.b  #00000010b, &P1OUT      ; change P1.1
                  jmp   Wait                  ; branch to a delay routine

Wait          mov.w  #50000,R15              ; load R15 with value for delay
L1            dec.w  R15                      ; decrement R15
                  jnz   L1                    ; if R15 is not zero jump to L1
                  jmp   Mainloop              ; jump to the Mainloop label

;-----

```

Code for Part 1

2.2 PART II

In this part we wrote an assembly program that counts how many time P2.3 is pressed. To do that we used a counter and for counter we created a variable in memory. After that result is printed to Port 1.

To create a variable we added following line before .text part.

```
var1      .byte      0
```

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```
RESET      mov.w  #_STACK_END,SP      ; Initialize stackpointer
StopWDT    mov.w  #WDTPW|WDTHOLD,&WDTCTL ; Stop watchdog timer

SetupP2
           clr.b  &P2IN
           clr.b  &P2OUT
           clr.b  &P1OUT
           bis.b  #11111111b, &P1DIR    ;P1 output for LED (second led is output)
           bis.b  #00000000b, &P2DIR    ;P2 input for button (third button is input)

;-----
; Main loop here
;-----

Mainloop   bit.b  #00000100b, &P2IN      ;Read switch at P2.2
           jnz    ON                      ;If it is pressed go to ON
           jmp    Wait                    ;branch to a delay routine

ON          inc.w  var1                    ; inc counter var1
           mov.w  var1,&P1OUT              ; send var1 as output to P1
           jmp    Wait                    ; branch to a delay routine

Wait       mov.w  #50000,R15               ;load R15 with value for delay
L1          dec.w  R15                     ;decrement R15
           jnz    L1                     ;if R15 is not zero jump to L1
           jmp    Mainloop                ;jump to the Mainloop label
```

2.3 PART III

In this part of the experiment, the code in the second part was altered further to add an reset button to system. We used the P2.1 for this aim. Whenever P2.1 is pressed counter is cleared and 0 is pressed to screen as a result.

```
Mainloop   bit.b  #00000001b, &P2IN      ;If reset button is pressed
           jnz    CLEAR                  ;Jump to CLEAR

           bit.b  #00000100b, &P2IN      ;Read switch at P2.2
           jnz    ON                      ;If it is pressed go to ON
           jmp    Wait                    ;branch to a delay routine

ON          inc.w  var1                    ; inc counter var1
           mov.w  var1,&P1OUT              ; send var1 as output to P1
           jmp    Wait                    ; branch to a delay routine

CLEAR       clr.b  var1                    ; clear the counter
           clr.b  &P1OUT                  ; send empty counter to P1
           jmp    Mainloop

Wait       mov.w  #50000,R15               ;load R15 with value for delay
L1          dec.w  R15                     ;decrement R15
           jnz    L1                     ;if R15 is not zero jump to L1
           jmp    Mainloop                ;jump to the Mainloop label
```

Code for Part 3

3 CONCLUSION

The only difficulty we faced was an occasional initialization error, the cause of which could not be determined and which could easily be fixed by disconnecting and connecting the microcomputer. After solving the first question it was easy to understand but first part took a lot of time.