



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Coimbatore-35
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DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION

ENGINEERING

19ECT221 – MICROPROCESSORS AND MICROCONTROLLERS

II YEAR - IV SEM

UNIT 3– 8051 MICROCONTROLLER



INSTRUCTION FORMAT OF 8051:



An **instruction** is a command to the microprocessor to perform a given task on a specified data. Each instruction has two parts: one is task to be performed, called the **operation code** (opcode), and the second is the data to be operated on, called the **operand**.

Instruction word size

The 8051 instruction set is classified into the following three groups according to word size:

- ü One-word or 1-byte instructions
- ü Two-word or 2-byte instructions
- ü Three-word or 3-byte instructions



Arithmetic Instruction of 8051



ADC	add with 32-bit values and carry	$Rd = Rn + N + \text{carry}$
ADD	add two 32-bit values	$Rd = Rn + N$
RSB	reverse subtract of two 32-bit values	$Rd = N - Rn$
RSC	reverse subtract with carry of two 32-bit values	$Rd = N - Rn - !(\text{Carry flag})$
SBC	subtract with carry of two 32-bit values	$Rd = Rn - N - !(\text{Carry flag})$
SUB	subtract two 32-bit values	$Rd = Rn - N$

N is the result of the shift operation.



Logical Instruction



Logical instructions perform bitwise logical operations on the two source registers.

Syntax: <instruction>{<cond>} {S} Rd, Rn, N

AND	logical bitwise AND of two 32-bit values	$Rd = Rn \& N$
ORR	logical bitwise OR of two 32-bit values	$Rd = Rn N$
EOR	logical exclusive OR of two 32-bit values	$Rd = Rn \wedge N$
BIC	logical bit clear (AND NOT)	$Rd = Rn \& \sim N$



Multiply Instruction



The multiply instructions multiply the contents of a pair of registers depending upon the instruction, and accumulate the result along with another register. The long multiplies accumulate onto a pair of registers representing a 64-bit value. The final result is placed on a destination register or pair of registers.

Syntax – `MLA{<cond>}{S} Rd, Rm, Rs, Rn`

`MUL{<cond>}{S} Rd, Rm, Rs`

MLA	Multiply and accumulate	$Rd = (Rm * Rs) + Rn$
MUL	multiply	$Rd = Rm * Rs$

Syntax – `<instruction>{<cond>}{S} RdLo, RdHi, Rm, Rs`

SMLAL	signed multiply accumulate long	$[RdHi, RdLo] = [RdHi, RdLo] + (Rm * Rs)$
SMULL	signed multiply long	$[RdHi, RdLo] = Rm * Rs$
UMLAL	unsigned multiply accumulate long	$[RdHi, RdLo] = [RdHi, RdLo] + (Rm * Rs)$
UMULL	unsigned multiply long	$[RdHi, RdLo] = Rm * Rs$



Comparison Instruction



These instructions are used to compare or test a register with a 32-bit value. They update the cpsr flag bits according to the result, but do not affect other registers. After the bits have been set, the information can then be used to change program flow by using conditional execution.

Syntax – <instruction>{<cond>} Rn, N

CMN	compare negated	flags set as a result of $Rn + N$
CMP	compare	flags set as a result of $Rn - N$
TEQ	test for equality of two 32-bit values	flags set as a result of $Rn \wedge N$
TST	test bits of a 32-bit value	flags set as a result of $Rn \& N$

N is the result of the shifter operation.



References

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Thank You