

P <sub>3</sub>	0x00	IP	0x00
P <sub>2</sub>	0x00	IE	0x00
P <sub>1</sub>	0x33	ROW	0x00
P <sub>0</sub>	0x00	DPH	0x00
		DPL	0x03
		SP	0x00

Pins	bits
0x05	0x05 B
0xFF	0xFF P <sub>2</sub>
0x00	0x00 R
0xFF	0xFF P <sub>0</sub>

1 PSW 10 0 1 0 0 0 0 1

Date: 2.01.2023

Experiment No.:

Aim: Program to interface stepper motor

Description: A stepper motor is an electromechanical device it converts electrical power into mechanical power. Also it is synchronous electric motor

Program

```

MOV TMOD, #150;          MOV P2.0;
SETB TRI;                MOV ACC.0;
MOV DPL, #LOW(LEDcode);  MOV C, F0;
MOV DPH, #HIGH(LEDcode); MOV 0, C;

CLR P3.4; 1              CJNE A, 20H, changeDir;
CLR P3.3; 1              JMP finish; changeDir;
again:                   CLR P3.0; 1 CLR P3.1; 1
CALL setDirection;      CALL clearTimer; MOV C, P2.0;
MOV A, TL1;             MOV F0, C; (PLC);
CJNE A, #10, skip;      MOV P3.1, C;
CALL clearTimer;        finish;
skip;                   POP 20H;
MOV C, A @A+DPTR;        POP ACC;
MOV C, F0;              RET;
MOV ACC.7, C;           clearTimer;
MOV P, A;               CLR A; CLR TRI;
JMP again;              MOV TL1, #0; SETB TRI;
SETDIRECTION;           RET
PUSH ACC;               LEDCode;
PUSH 20H;               DB 11000000B, 11110010B, 10100100B,
CLR A;                  10110000B, 10010010B, 10000010B,
MOV 20H, #0;            11110000B, 10000000B, 10010000B

```

**Aim:** To simulate a basic elevator system using 8051 controller with LED's. where LED's represent different floors. The elevator moves up and down between 4 floors and each floor is indicated by an LED connected to port 1.

**Hardware requirements:** 8051 microcontroller, 4 LED's connected to port 1.0 to 1.3

**Software requirements:** Keiluvision 5, proteus for graphical simulation

**Working principle:** Elevator starts at floor '0'. Elevator moves upto the above floors P1.3 LED will on, when elevator reaches top floor. It changes its direction downwards. Changing the direction of the elevator continues in infinite loop.

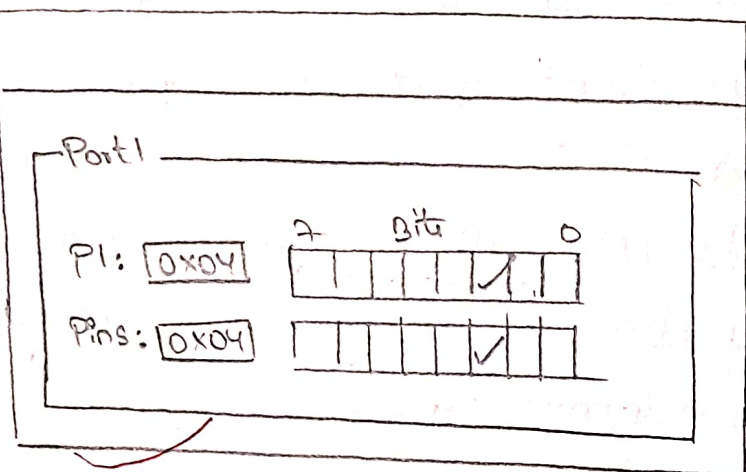
**Code:**

```
#include <Reg51.h>

void delay_ms(unsigned int ms)
{
    unsigned int i, j;
    for (i = 0; i = ms; i++)
        for (j = 0; j = 1275; j++)
            ;
}

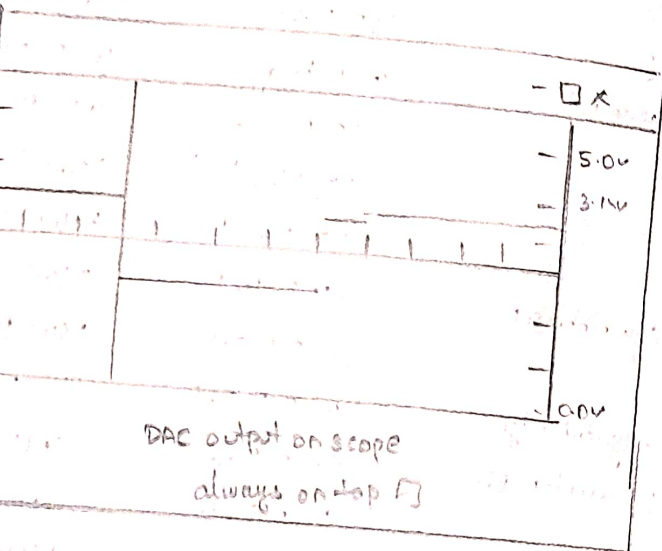
main()
{
    unsigned char floors = 0;
    bit direction = 0;

    while(1)
    {
        P1 = 0x00;
        P1 << floors;
        delay_ms(1000);
        if (floors == 3)
```



```
direction = 0;
if (floor == 0)
    direction = 1;
else if (direction)
    floor++;
else (direction)
    floor--;
}
```





Date: 12/01/23

Aim: Program to Interface ADC (Analog to Digital Converter)

```

AP ORG 0;          extOISR
JMP main;          CLR P3.7;
ORG 3;             MOV P1, P2;
JMP extOISR;       SETB P3.7;
ORG 0BH;           RETI;
JMP -Hmed OISR;
ORG 30H;

```

```

main:
SETB IT0;
SET EX0;
CLR P0.7;
MOV TMOD, #12;
MOV TH0, #-50;
;1

```

```

MOV TLO, #-50;
SETB TR0;
SETB ET0;
SETB EA;
JMP $;
;

```

Hmed OISR: 1

```

CLR P3.6;
SETB P3.6;
RETI;

```

Aim: Program to interface LCD to display ABC

Program: ; put data in RAM

MOV 30H, # 'A'

MOV 31H, # 'B'

MOV 32H, # 'C'

MOV 33H, # 0;

CLR PI.3;; clear RS

CLR PI.7; 1

CLR PI.6; 1

SETB PI.5; 1

CLR PI.4; 1 high nibble set

SETB PI.2; 1

CLR PI.2; 1 negative edge

CALL delay;; wait for BF

SETB PI.2; 1

CLR PI.2; 1

; SETB PI.2;

CLR PI.2;; negative edge

CALL delay;;

CLR PI.7; 1

CLR PI.6; 1

CLR PI.5; 1

CLR PI.4; 1

SETB PI.2; 1

SETB PI.2; 1

SETB PI.2; 1

SETB PI.2; 1

CLR PI.2; 1

SETB PI.6; 1

SETB PI.5; 1

SETB PI.2; 1

CLR PI.2; 1

CALL delay;

CLR PI.7; 1

CLR PI.6; 1

CLR PI.5; 1

CLR PI.4; 1

SETB PI.2; 1

SETB PI.7; 1

SETB PI.6; 1

SETB PI.4; 1

CLR PI.2; 1

CALL delay;;

SETB PI.3;

MOV RI, #30H;

loop:

MOV A, @RI; 32 finish;

INC RI; JMP loop;

finish;

JMP \$

Send character;

MOV C, ACC.7; 1

MOV PI.7, C; 1

MOV C, ACC.6; 1

MOV PI.6, C; 1

MOV C, ACC.4; 1

MOV PI.4, C; 1

SETB PI.2; 1

CLR PI.2; 1

MOV C, ACC.3; 1

MOV PI.5, C; 1

MOV C, ACC.0; 1

MOV PI.4, C; 1

SETB PI.2; 1

CALL delay;

delay;

MOV R0, #50

DJNZ R0, \$

RET



O/p:

