MICROPROCESSOR BASED SYSTEM DESIGN

TASK 4



Spring 2021 CSE307 MBSD

Submitted by: Shah Raza

Registration No.: 18PWCSE1658

Class Section: **B**

"On my honor, as student of University of Engineering and Technology, I have neither given nor received unauthorized assistance on this academic work."

Student Signature:

Submitted to:

Dr. Bilal Habib

Sunday, May 9, 2021

Department of Computer Systems Engineering
University of Engineering and Technology, Peshawar

Task:

- A. Generate a signal on pin P1.1 having frequency equal to 80 Hz with a duty cycle of 10%.
- B. When a user presses a button at P1.2 then frequency changes to 40Hz with a 20% duty cycle.
- C. When a user again presses the same button then frequency changes to 20Hz with a duty cycle of 40%.
- D. When a user again presses the same button then frequency changes to 10Hz with a duty cycle of 80%.
- E. Show it on oscilloscope.
- F. Each time a user presses a button the signal toggles from case A to B, then B to C, then C to D and finally from D to A, on every subsequent button press.
- G. Program only in C

Create all Delays using timers.

Problem Analysis:

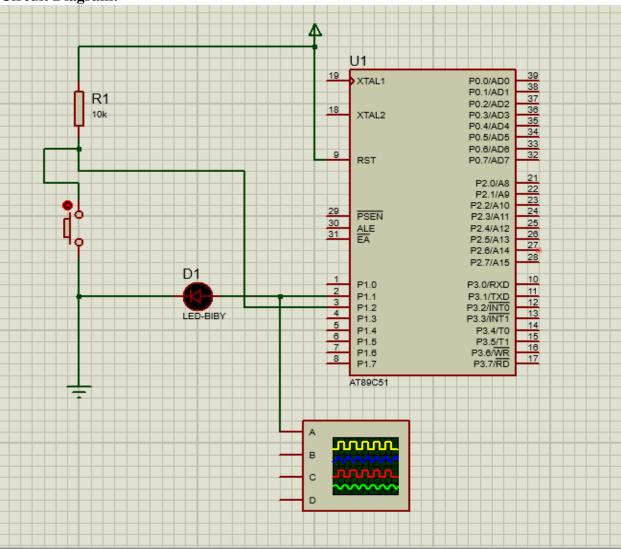
```
Case A: To generate a signal of frequency 80Hz we need a time period of 1/80 s
        So T = 1/f = 1/80 = 0.0125s
        T = 12.5 \text{ ms}
        As Duty Cycle is 10%, so
        P1.1 \rightarrow ON (1.25 ms)
        P1.1 \rightarrow OFF(11.25 ms)
        Delay using Timers:
        1.25ms = 1250us
                 65535(FFFF in hex)-1250 = 64285(FB1D)
        11.25ms = 11250us
                 65535-11250 = 54285(D40D)
Case B: To generate a signal of frequency 40Hz we need a time period of 1/40 s
        So T = 1/f = 1/40 = 0.025s
        T = 25 \text{ ms}
        As Duty Cycle is 20%, so
        P1.1 \rightarrow ON (5 ms)
        P1.1 \rightarrow OFF(20 \text{ ms})
        Delay using Timers:
        5ms = 5000us
                 65535-5000 = 60535(EC77)
        20ms = 20000us
                 65535-20000 = 45535(B1DF)
```

```
Case C: To generate a signal of frequency 20Hz we need a time period of 1/20 s
        So T = 1/f = 1/20 = 0.05s
       T = 50 \text{ ms}
        As Duty Cycle is 40%, so
        P1.1 \rightarrow ON (20 ms)
        P1.1 \rightarrow OFF(30 ms)
        Delay using Timers:
        20ms = 20000us
               65535-20000 = 45535(B1DF)
        30ms = 30000us
               65535-30000 = 35535(8ACF)
Case D: To generate a signal of frequency 10Hz we need a time period of 1/10 s
        So T = 1/f = 1/10 = 0.10s
       T = 100 \text{ ms}
        As Duty Cycle is 80%, so
        P1.1 \rightarrow ON (80 \text{ ms})
        P1.1 \rightarrow OFF(20 ms)
        Delay using Timers:
        80ms = 80000us
        65.535ms is the max delay we can create, so to attain a delay of 80ms, we should create a delay
        of 40ms and run it 2 times.
        40ms = 40000us
               65535-40000 = 25535(63BF)
        20ms = 20000us
                65535-20000 = 45535(B1DF)
Code:
#include <reg51.h>
#include <stdio.h>
sbit Signal = P1^1;
sbit Input = P1^2;
int check = 0;
int i;
void Timer0(int XX, int YY)
  TMOD = 0x01;
                       //Timer o, Mode 1
                       //High 8 bits
 TH0 = XX;
 TL0 = YY;
                       //Low 8 bits
 TR0 = 1;
                       //Start the Timer
  while(TF0 == 0); //Check Timer Flag
  TR0 = 0;
                       //Stop Timer
```

```
TF0 = 0;
                    //Reset Timer Flag
}
void main(void)
  Input = 1;
                    //Configure for input
 while (1)
 {
   if(Input==0)
                    //Button Pressed
       check++;
   switch(check%4)
       case 0:
         Signal = 1;
         Timer0(0xFB,0x1D);
                                          //Delay of 1.25ms
         Signal = 0;
         Timer0(0xD4,0x0D);
                                          //Delay of 11.25ms
         break;
       case 1:
         Signal = 1;
         Timer0(0xEC,0x77);
                                          //Delay of 5ms
         Signal = 0;
         Timer0(0xB1,0xDF);
                                          //Delay of 20ms
         break;
       case 2:
         Signal = 1;
         Timer0(0xB1,0xDF);
                                          //Delay of 20ms
         Signal = 0;
         Timer0(0x8A,0xCF);
                                          //Delay of 30ms
         break;
       case 3:
        Signal = 1;
                                          //40ms x 2 = 80ms
         for(i=0;i<2;i++)
           Timer0(0x63,0xBF);
                                          //Delay of 40ms
         Signal = 0;
         Timer0(0xB1,0xDF);
                                          //Delay of 20ms
         break;
   }
```

Output / Graphs / Plots / Results:

Circuit Diagram:



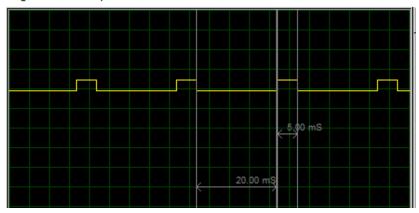
Oscilloscope Verification:

Case A (Without Pressing the Button):



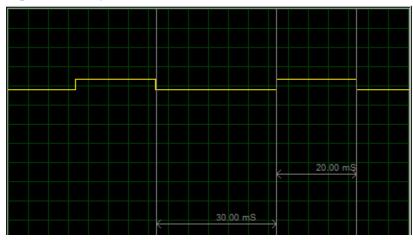
Case B (After Pressing the Button):

Digital Oscilloscope



Case C (Pressing the Button for the 2nd Time):

Digital Oscilloscope



Case D (Pressing the Button for the 3rd Time):

Digital Oscilloscope

