

⇒ To design a 4×4 keypad interfacing device with an 8051 microcontroller involves ~~several~~ several steps:

→ Components Needed:

- i. 8051 microcontroller
- ii. 4×4 keypad
- iii. Pullup (or) pull down resistors.
- iv. Connecting wires
- v. Power supply for the microcontroller

→ Procedure:

i. Understanding the keypad:

- A 4×4 keypad has 16 keys arranged in a 4×4 Matrix.
- Each key represents a unique combination of rows & columns.
- When a key is pressed, it connects one row with one column, creating a unique electrical connection.

ii. Connections to the microcontroller:

- Connect the rows of the keypad to four GPIO pins on the 8051 M.C
- Connect the columns of the keypad to another four GPIO pins on the microcontroller.
- Use pullup (or) pull down resistors on the column lines to ensure a stable logic state when no key is pressed.

iii. Read keypad inputs: 2200081837

- To read a keypress, you'll need to scan the keypad by sequentially activating each row while reading the columns.

- The process involves setting one row to low(0) & reading the four column values.

- we may need to use a loop to iterate through all rows & columns to detect a keypress.

- Once a keypress is detected, you can identify the pressed key by its row and column coordinates.

iv. Coding in 8051 Assembly (87) C:

- write code for the 8051 M.C. to scan the keypad.

- Use appropriate I/O instructions (87) library functions to set the row pins & read the column pins.

- when a keypress is detected, store (or) process the key data as needed.

v. Display (or) process the key Data:

- Depending on your application, you can use the key data to control other devices, display on an LCD, (87) send data to a computer (87) another microcontroller.

- Implement the specific functionality you need for your project using the key data.

vi. Testing and Debugging: 2200081837

- After writing the code & connecting the hardware, thoroughly test the keypad interfacing.
- Check for any issues with keypress detection, debouncing & data processing.
- Debug and make necessary adjustments as required.

vii. Power Supply and Ground:

- Ensure that the microcontroller & keypad are properly powered & grounded.
- Connect the Vcc & GND pins of both the microcontroller & the keypad to the appropriate power supply and ground connections.

viii. External components if needed:

- Depending on your application, you may need additional components like LCD displays, (or) relays to interact with the outside world.
- Connect them to the microcontroller as required.

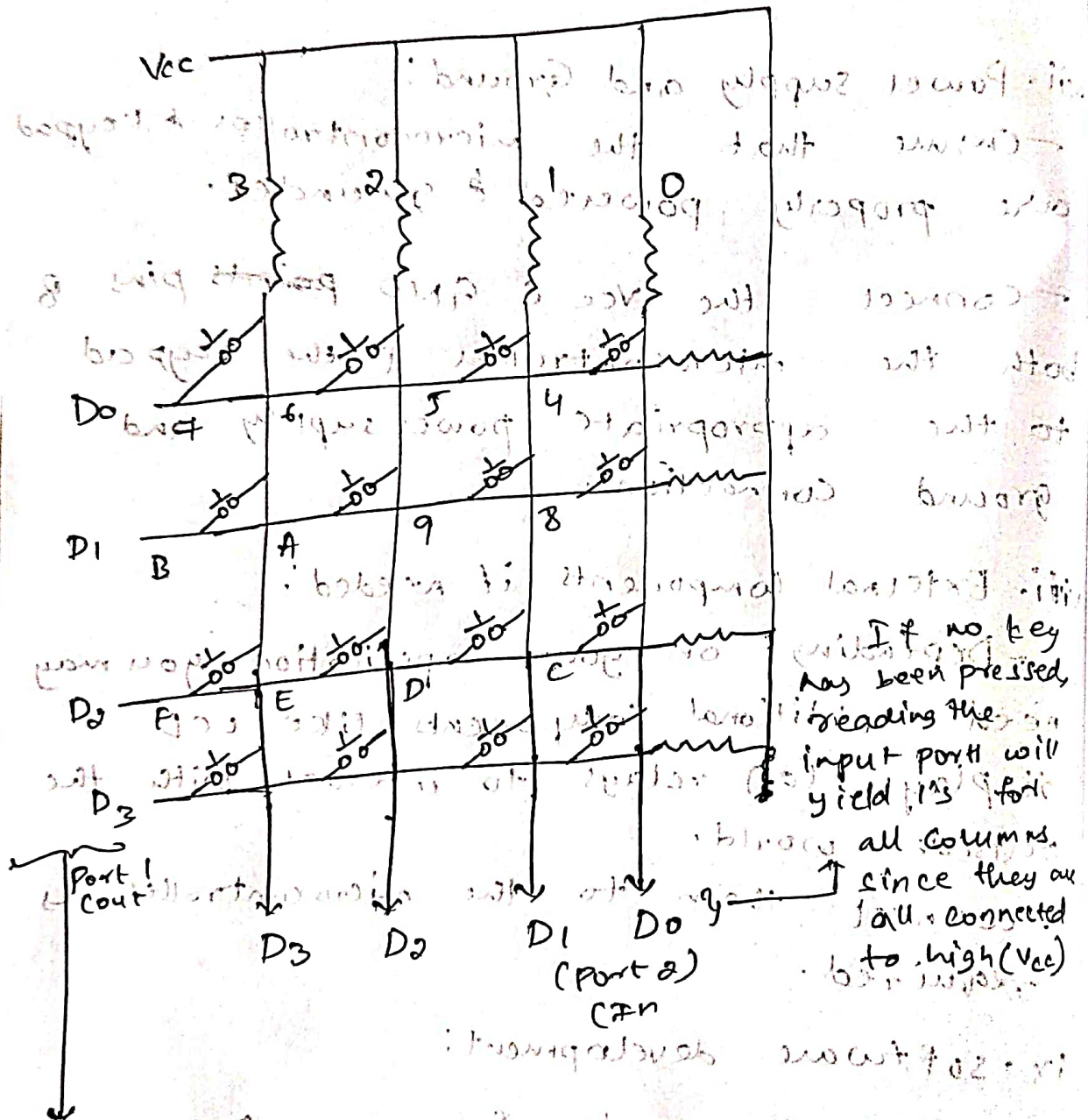
ix. Software development:

- Write the code for your 8051 microcontroller to handle keypad input, process the keypresses & perform the desired actions.

xx. Testing and integration: 2200081837

-Test the entire system to ensure the keyboard interface works as expected within your larger project (or) application.

Matrix keyboard Connection to port 1 interface



If all the rows are grounded & a key is pressed, one of the columns will have 0 since the key pressed provides the path to the ground.

Flowchart: