

**Embedded C Programming**  
**Laboratory 6**  
**Programs on Timer/Counter**

**SOFTWARE TASKS:**

**TIMER**

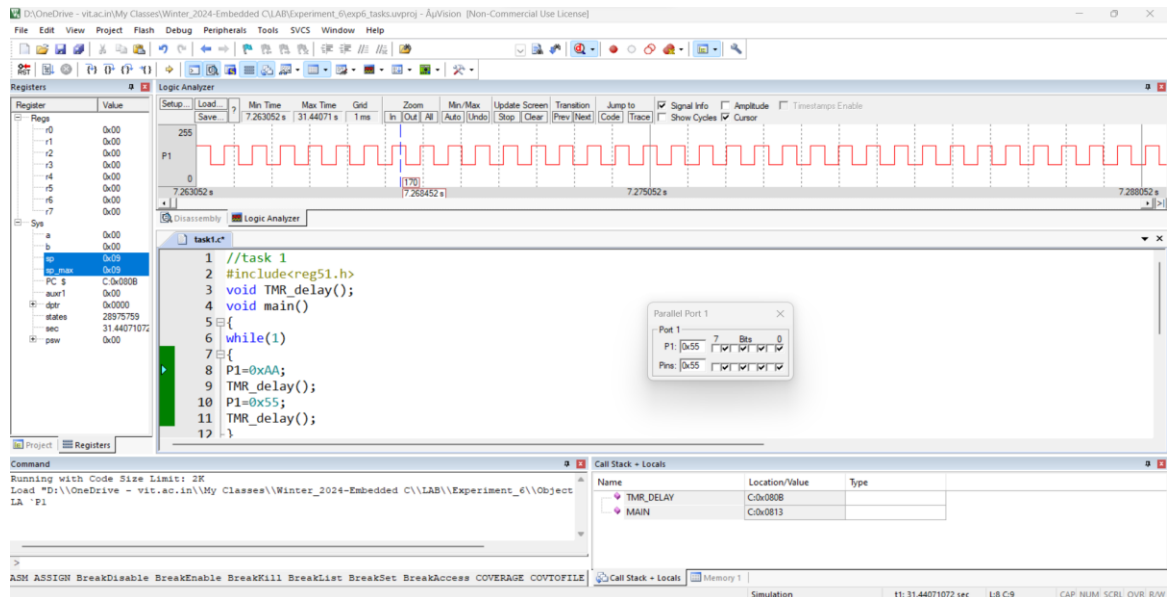
**Task 1:**

**Write a 8051 C program to toggle port P1 continuously with some delay. Use timer 0 16 bit mode for delay.**

```
//task 1
#include<reg51.h>
void TMR_delay();
void main()
{
while(1)
{
P1=0xAA;    //Set P1 to 0xAA (alternating 1s and 0s)
TMR_delay(); // Call delay function
P1=0x55;    // Set P1 to 0x55
TMR_delay(); // Call delay function
}
}

void TMR_delay()
{
    TMOD=0x01; // Set Timer 0 in 16-bit mode
    TH0=0xFE;  // Set Timer 0 high byte to create a specific delay
    TL0=0xBE;  // Set Timer 0 low byte
    TR0=1;    // Start Timer 0
    while(TF0==0) // Wait for Timer 0 overflow flag - TF
    TF0=0;      //Clear Timer 0 overflow flag
    TR0=0;      //stop Timer 0
}
```

**Output:**



## Task 2:

Write an 8051 C program to toggle all bits of P2 continuously every 500ms. Use Timer 1, mode 1 to create the delay.

Making TH and TL both zero means that the timer will count from 0000 to FFFF, and then roll over to raise the TF flag. As a result, it goes through a total Of 65536 states. Therefore, we have delay =

$$(65536 - 0) \times 1.085 \text{ us} = 71.1065\text{ms}.$$

$$71.1065\text{ms} * X = 500\text{ms}$$

$$X = 500/71.1065 = 7$$

```
#include<reg51.h>
void T1M1Delay(void);
void main(void)
{
    unsigned char x;
    P2=0X55;
    while(1)
    {
        P2=~P2; // all bits of P2
        for(x=0;x<7;x++)
            T1M1Delay();
    }
}

void T1M1Delay(void)
{
    TMOD=0x10;//Timer 1 Mode 1
    TH1=0x00;//Set Timer 1 high byte to 0
    TL1=0x00;//Set Timer 0 high byte to 0
    TR1=1;//Start timer 1
}
```

}



```
#include <reg51.h>
void T1M1Delay(void);
void main(void){
    unsigned char x;
    P2=0x55;
    while (1) {
        P2=~P2;
        for (x=0;x<20;x++)
            T1M1Delay();
    }
}

void T1M1Delay(void){
    TMOD=0x10;
    TL1=0xFE;
    TH1=0xA5;
    TR1=1;
    while (TF1==0);
    TR1=0;
    TF1=0;
}
```

## COUNTER

### Task 4:

Assume that a 1-Hz external clock is being fed into pin T1(P3.5). Write a C program for counter 1 in mode 2 (8-bit auto reload) to count up and display the state of the TL1 count on P1. Start the count at 0H.

```
#include <reg51.h>
```

```
void main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    T1=1;
```

```
    TMOD = 0X60;
```

```
    TH1 = 0;
```

```
    while(1)
```

```
{
```

```
    do
```

```
    {
```

```
        TR1=1;
```

```
        P1=TL1;
```

```
    }
```

```
    while(TF1==0)
```

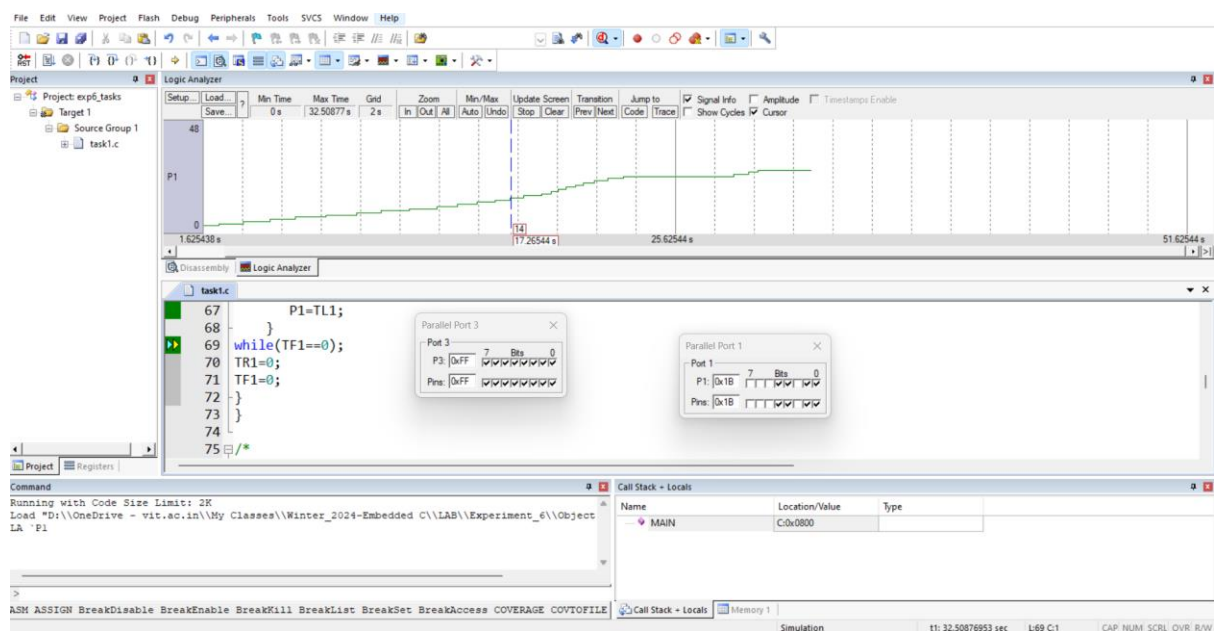
```
    TR1=0;
```

```
    TF1=0;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

**Output:**



#### Task 4:

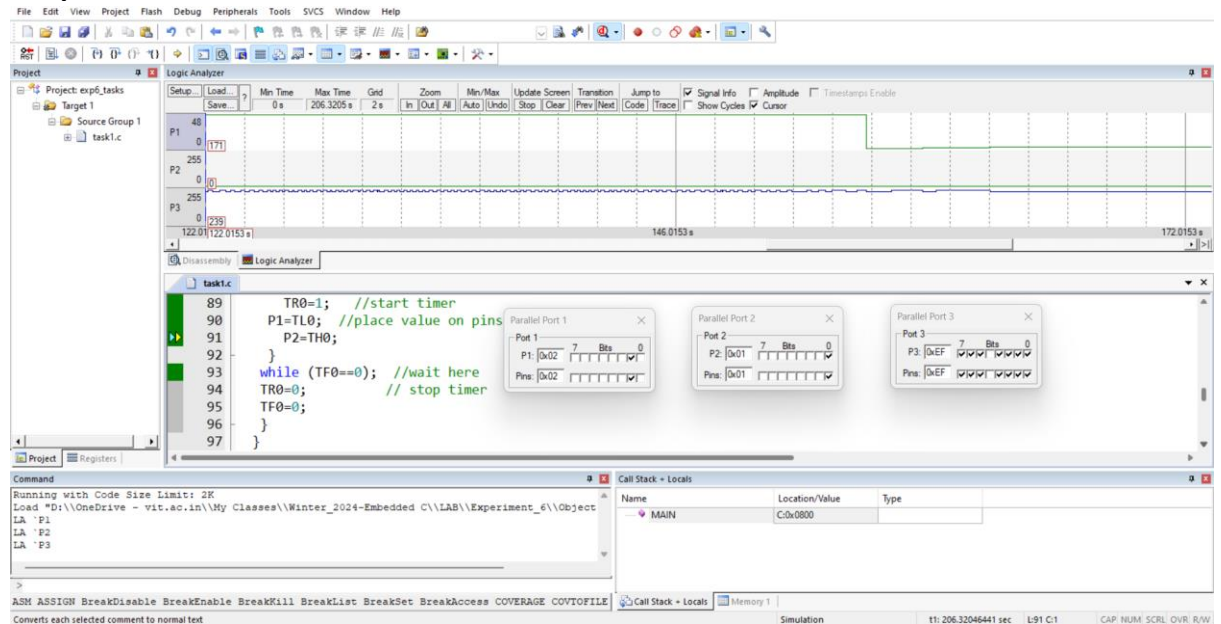
Assume that a 1-Hz external clock is being fed into pin T0(P3.4). Write a C program for counter 0 in mode 1 to count up and display the state of the TL0 and TH0 registers on P2 and P1 respectively. Start the count at 0H.

```
#include <reg51.h>
void main(void)
{
    T0=1; //make T0 an input
    TMOD=0x05;
    TL0=0; //set count to 0
    TH0=0; //set count to 0

    while(1) //repeat forever
    {
        do
        {
            TR0=1; //start timer
            P1=TL0; //place value on pins
            P2=TH0;

        }
        while (TF0==0) //wait here
        TR0=0; // stop timer
        TF0=0;
    }
}
```

#### Output:



#### HARDWARE

## TIMER

### Task 5:

Write an 8051 C program to toggle port only bit p1.5 continuously every 50ms.

```
#include<reg51.h>
void T0M1Delay(void);
sbit mybit=P1^5;
void main(void)
{
while(1)
{
    mybit=~mybit;
    T0M1Delay();
}
}
void T0M1Delay(void)
{
    TMOD=0x01;
    TH0=0x4B;
    TL0=0XFD;
    TR0=1;
    while(TF0==0);
    TF0=0;
    TR0=0;
}
```