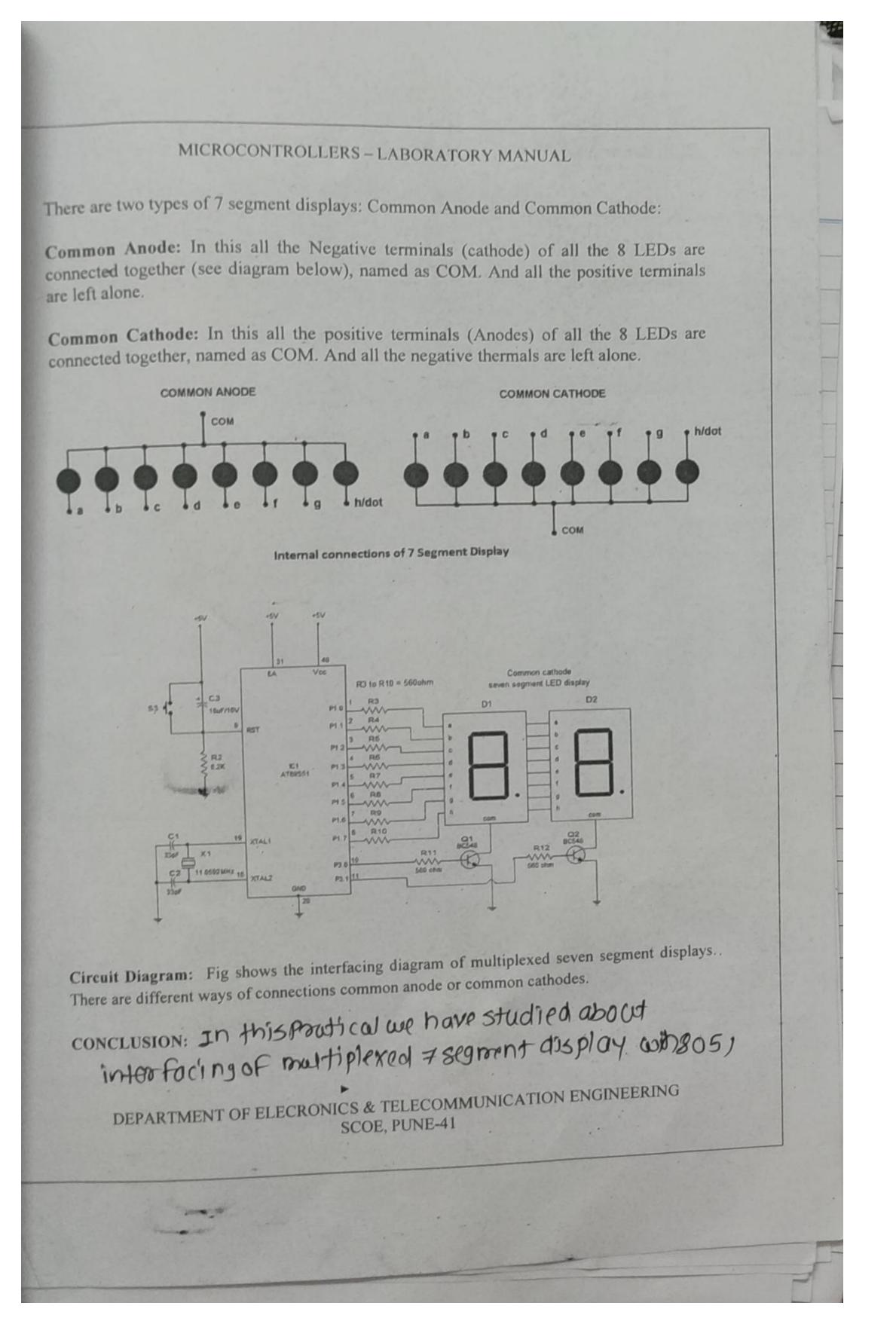
MICROCONTROLLERS - LABORATORY MANUAL Expt. No. 2: Interfacing of Multiplexed 7-segment display TITLE Interfacing of Multiplexed 7-segment display with 8051 Write an Embedded C program for interfacing multiplexed seven segment display and show patterns on seven segment displays. 1. To understand the concept of interfacing of 7 segment display with port of 8051 OBJECTIVE: microcontrollers. 2. To understand concept of multiplexed display. Seven segment displays are important display units in Electronics and widely used to display numbers from 0 to 9. It can also display some character alphabets like A,B,C,H,F,E etc. In this tutorial, we are going to learn how to interface a 7 segment display with 8051 microcontroller. We are using AT89S52 microcontroller from 8051 Before interfacing, we should learn about 7 segment display. It's the simplest unit to display numbers and characters. It just consists 8 LEDs, each LED used to illuminate one segment of unit and the 8th LED used to illuminate DOT in 7 segment display. We can refer each segment as a LINE, as we can see there are 7 lines in the unit, which are used to display a number/character. We can refer each line/segment "a,b,c,d,e,f,g" and for dot character we will use "h". There are 10 pins, in which 8 pins are used to refer a,b,c,d,e,f,g and h/dp, the two middle pins are common anode/cathode of all he LEDs. These common anode/cathode are internally shorted so we need to connect only one COM pin. DEPARTMENT OF ELECRONICS & TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERING SCOE, PUNE-41



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```
Experiment no: 2
           // Roll no.304C068
          // Name- Sanket Adsule
          //Sevan segment display
        /HEX Counter on PORT 1
        #include<reg51.h>
        #define Del 2000
       void delay(unsigned int x)
                                                                                                                                                                                           // delay function
                               unsigned int i,j;
                               for(i=0;i\leq x;i++)
                                                                                 for(j=0;j<=100;j++);
    void main(void)
                            unsigned char
  count[16] = \{0xc0, 0xf9, 0xa4, 0xb0, 0x99, 0x92, 0x82, 0xf8, 0x80, 0x90, 0x88, 0x80, 0x8
  0x83,0xc6,0xa1,0x86,0x8e};
                            unsigned int x;
                           P1=0x00;
Make P1 as output port
                          while(1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   // do
it continuosly
                                                                           for(x=0;x<16;x++)
                                                                                                                              P1=count[x];
                                                                                                                              delay(Del);
```

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