19BEC0358

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School of Electronics Engineering ,VIT, Vellore

Reg.No	19BEC0358		
Student Name	ARPIT PATAWAT		
Course Code	ECE3003	**Slot & Semester**	L35+L36 FALL -- 2021-22
Course Name	Microcontroller and its applications		
Program Title	PORTS AND TIMERS		
Date of Exp.	20-09-2021	**Date of Submission**	23-10-2021
Faculty	A.Karthikeyan		

Question

1. Write and assemble a program to toggle all the bits of P0, P1, and P2 continuously by sending 55H and AAH to these ports. Put a time delay between the "on" and "off" states.

   Then using the simulator, single-step through the program and examine the ports. Do not single-step through the time delay call.

2. Write and assemble a program to Get the Data From Port P1 and Send it to Port P2, Note:P1 as input Port and P2 as Output Port

3. Write a program using timer 1 mode 1 to generate a 1 kHz square wave frequency on one of the pins of P1. Then examine the frequency using the oscilloscope.

4. Write a program using timer 1 mode 1 to generate a 500Hz square wave frequency on one of the pins of P1. Then examine the frequency using the oscilloscope.

5. Assuming that clock pulses are fed into pin T1, write a program for counter 1 in mode 2 to count the pulses and display the state of the TL1 count on P2, which connects to 8 LEDs.

TASK 1) -

Aim: To write an 8051 ALP to perform to toggle all the bits of p0, p1 and p2 using keil software and to verify the result manually.

Tools Required: Keil Micro vision Software

Algorithm:

1. 55 is 0101 0101 and AA is 1010 1010
2. load 55 to the ports P0, P1 and P2
3. make a delay by using ACALL to move to subroutine
4. in delay programme, we are first decrementing R2 20 times and repeating this process 10 times (total 200 times)
5. after delay function execution, we are again moving back to our main function
6. load AA to ports P0, P1 and P2 (basically complementing)
7. again delaying and repeating this process from step 2

Program:

Label	Mnemonics	Operands	addressing mode used	Machine cycle Required	Memory Byte Required	Type of Instruction	Comments	Flags getting affected by the Instruction.
	ORG	0000H					Defining origin of the program	NONE
HERE	MOV	P0, #55H	Immediate	1	2	Data Transfer	Load 55 to port 0	NONE
	MOV	P1, #55H	Immediate	1	2	Data Transfer	Load 55 to port 1	NONE
	MOV	P2, #55H	Immediate	1	2	Data Transfer	Load 55 to port 2	NONE
	ACALL	DELAY		2	2	Program branching	Absolute delay subroutine is called	NONE

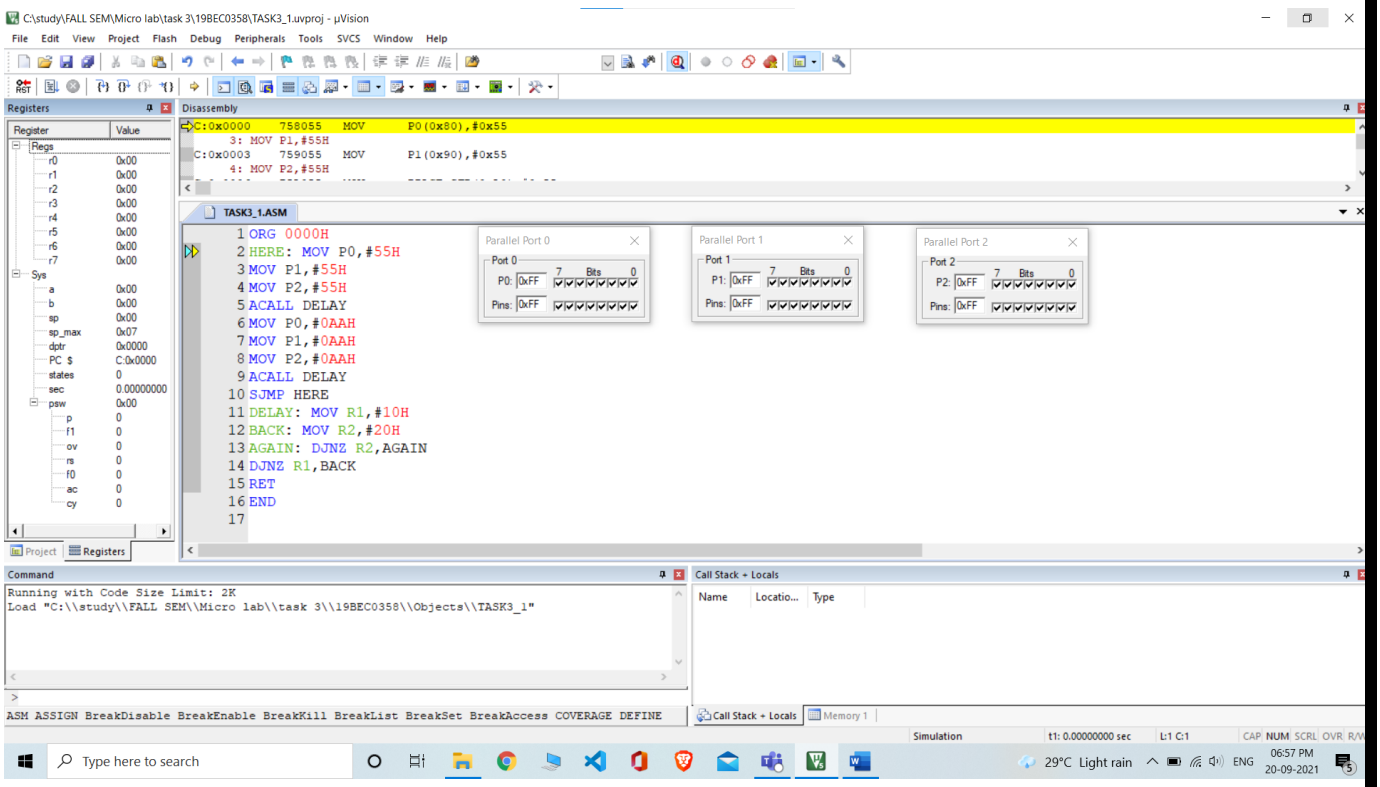
	MOV	P0, #0AAH	Immediate	1	2	Data Transfer	Load AA to port 0	NONE
	MOV	P1, #0AAH	Immediate	1	2	Data Transfer	Load AA to port 1	NONE
	MOV	P2, #0AAH	Immediate	1	2	Data Transfer	Load AA to port 2	NONE
	ACALL	DELAY		2	2	Program branching	Absolute delay subroutine is called	NONE
	SJMP	HERE		2	2	Program branching	Make an unconditional jump to HERE label	NONE
DELAY	MOV	R1, #10H	Immediate	1	2	Data Transfer	Load 10 to port R1	NONE
BACK	MOV	R2, #20H	Immediate	1	2	Data Transfer	Load 20 to port R2	NONE
AGAIN	DJNZ	R2, AGAIN	Direct	2	2	Program branching	Decrement R2 and jump to label if non zero	NONE
	DJNZ	R1, BACK	direct	2	2	Program branching	Decrement R2 and jump to label if non zero	NONE
	RET					Program branching	Return to instruction after ACALL	NONE
	END						End of the program	NONE

Output : Ports containing the Result: P0= P1= P2 = 55 or AA

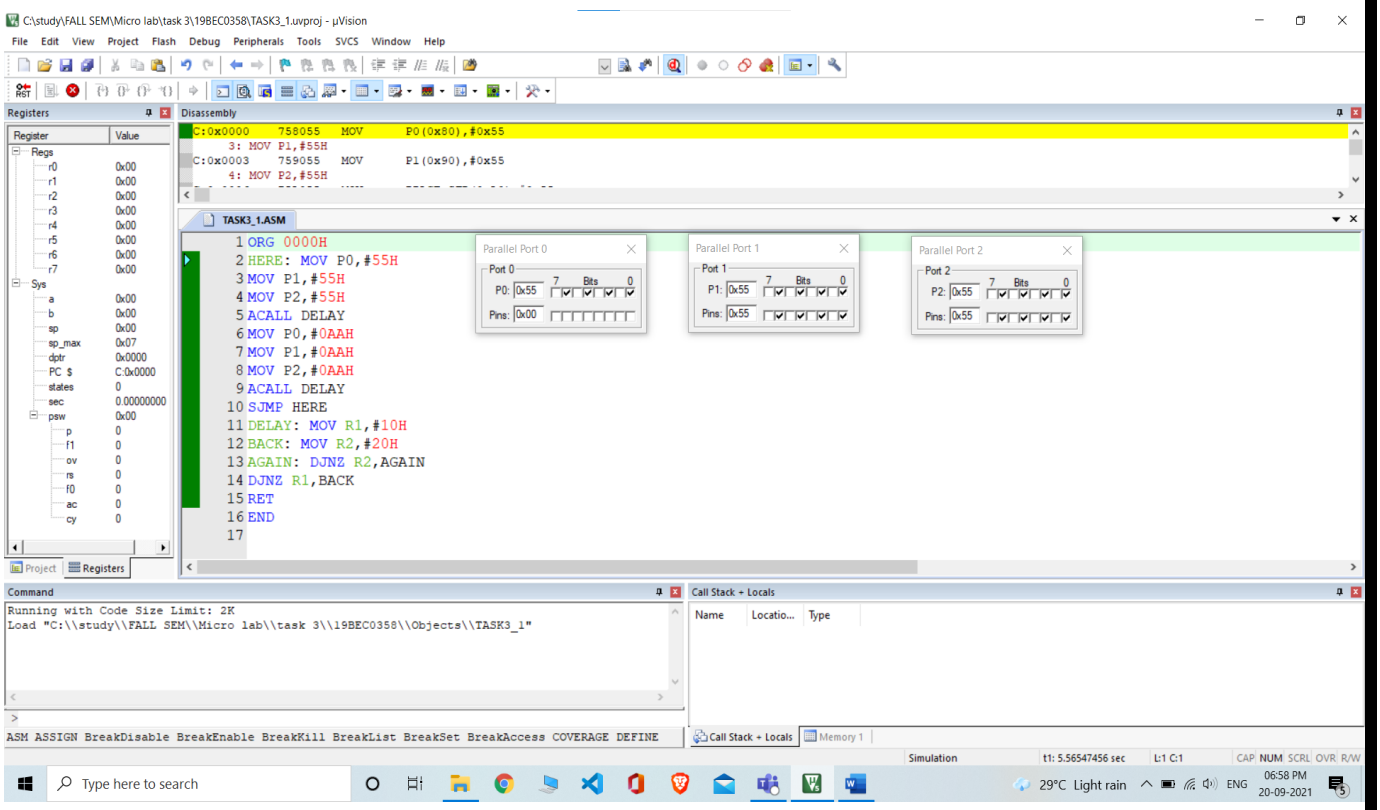
Manual Calculation : NONE

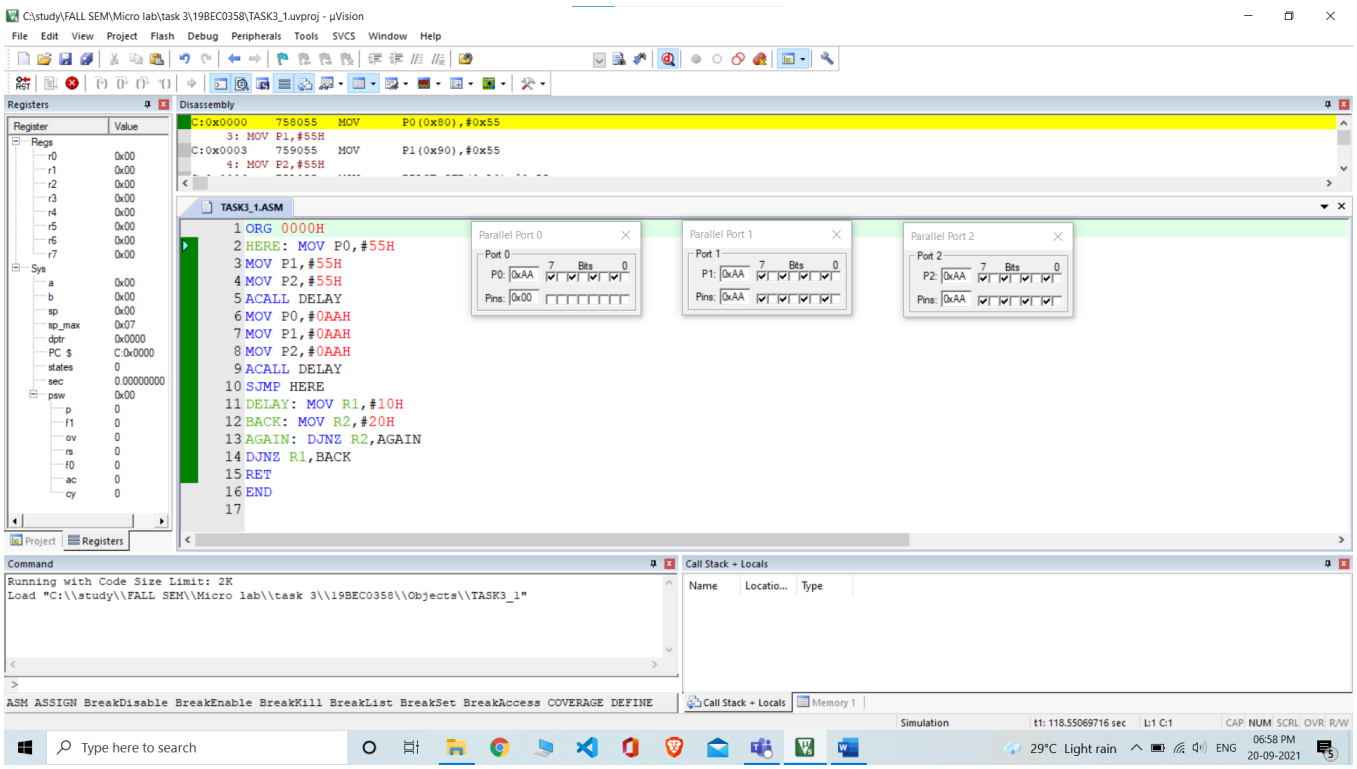
Results and Observations

Program and registers before execution:



Program and registers after execution: FINAL STEP





Inferences:

1. About PSW VALUES – they remain unchanged

2. ABOUT THE OUTPUT VALUES IN REGISTERS – registers need to be change for delay, the final

Result is in ports which is toggling

Result: the 8051 ALP to perform toggling of ports is executed using Keil software and the results are verified Manually.

TASK 2) -

Aim: To write an 8051 ALP to Get data from Port 1 and send to port 2 using keil software and to verify the result manually.

Tools Required : Keil Microvision Software

Algorithm:

1. make port 1 as input by sending FF (1111 1111)
2. load FF to Accumulator and then to port 1
3. now, move data from port 1 to accumulator
4. move data from accumulator to port 2
5. repeat from step 3.

Program:

Label	Mnemonics	Operands	addressing mode used	Machine cycle Required	Memory Byte Required	Type of Instruction	Comments	Flags getting affected by the Instruction.
	MOV	A, #0FFH	Immediate	1	2	Data transfer	Load FF to accumulator	NONE
	MOV	P1, A	Register	1	1	Data transfer	Load data from A to port 1 so that it can be used as input	NONE
HERE	MOV	A, P1	Register	1	1	Data transfer	Move data form port	NONE

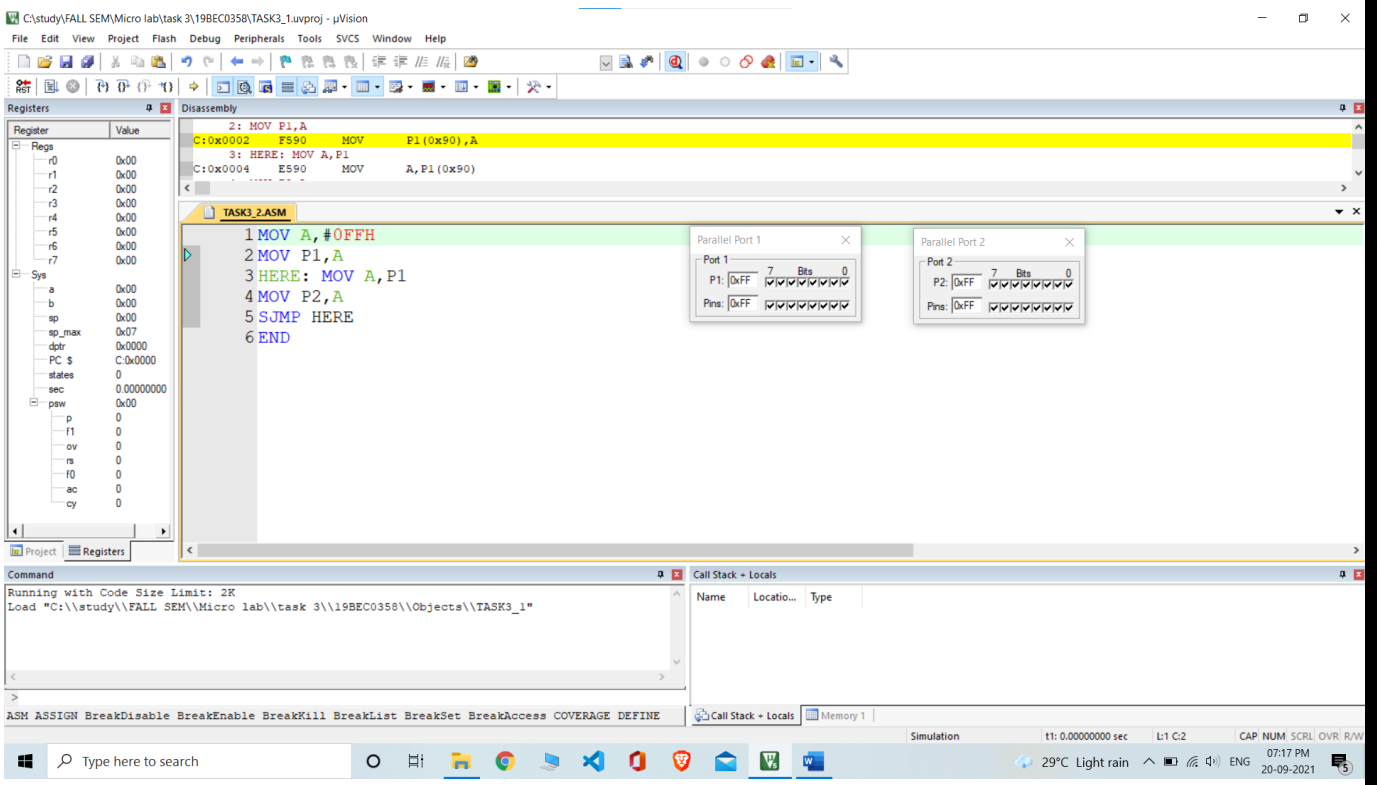
							1 to A	
	MOV	P2, A	Register	1	1	Data transfer	Move data from A to port 2	NONE
	SJMP	HERE		2	2	Program branching	Make unconditional jump to HERE label	NONE
	END						End of the program	NONE

Output : Ports containing the Result: P0 & P1

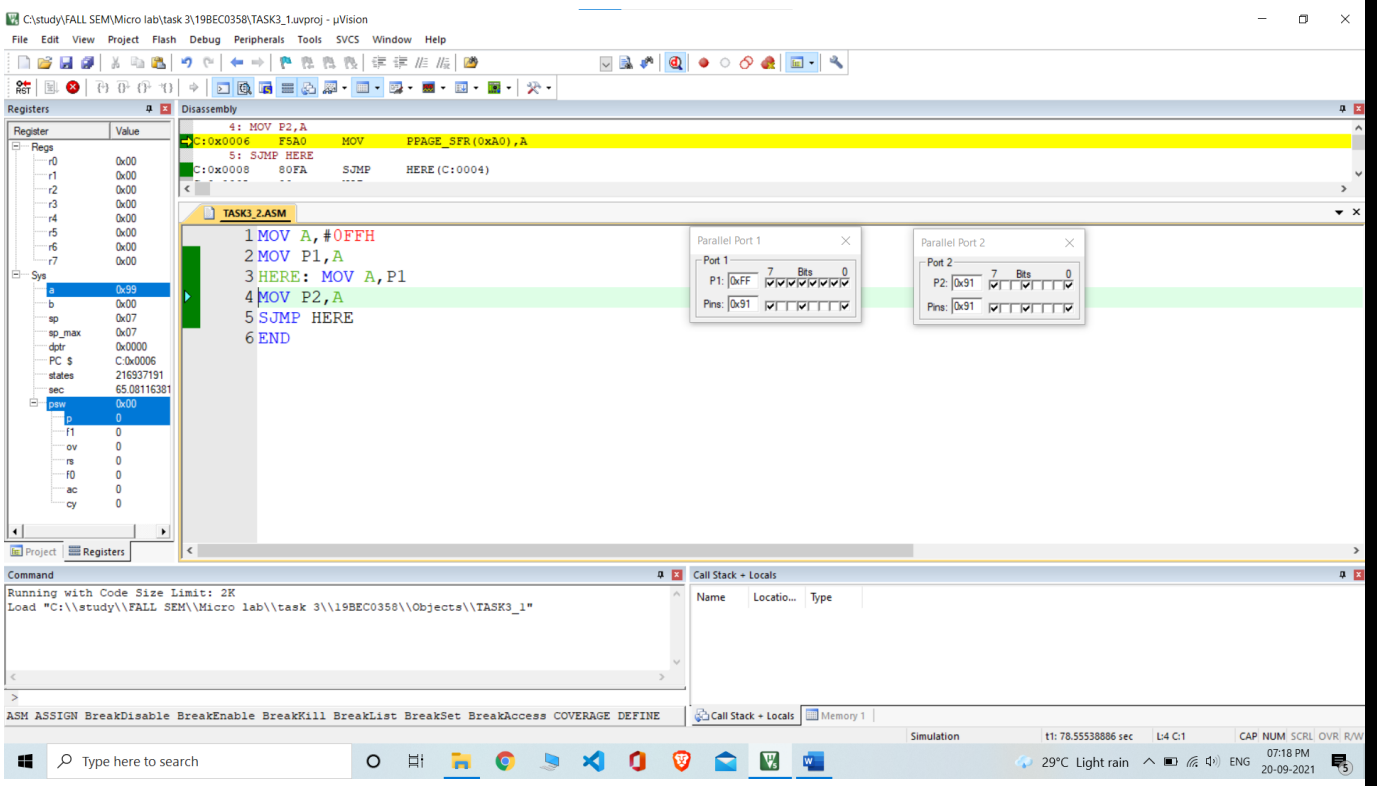
Manual Calculation : NONE

Results and Observations

Program and registers before execution:



Program and registers after execution: FINAL STEP



Inferences:

1. About PSW VALUES – they remain unchanged

2. ABOUT THE OUTPUT VALUES IN REGISTERS the final Result is in port 2 which is changed when port 1 is changed

Result: the 8051 ALP to data transfer from ports is executed using Keil software and the results are verified Manually.

TASK 3) -

Aim: To write an 8051 ALP using timer 1 mode 1 to generate a 1000Hz square wave frequency on one of the pins of P1 using keil software and to verify the result manually.

Tools Required : Keil Microvision Software

Algorithm:

1.calculate the time period from given frequency

2.using time period, calculate the value of count

3. subtract the count value from FFFF and load into timer 1

4. now compliment port 1 by using timer 1

Program:

Label	Mnemonics	Operands	addressing mode used	Machine cycle Required	Memory Byte Required	Type of Instruction	Comments	Flags getting affected by the Instruction.
	ORG	000H					Starting of program	none
	MOV	TMOD, #10H	Immediate	1	2	Data transfer	Timer 1 mode 1 is selected (0001 0000)	None
HERE	MOV	TL1, #33H	Immediate	1	2	Data transfer	Lower bit of timer = 33	None
	MOV	TH1, #0FEH	Immediate	1	2	Data transfer	Higher bit of timer = FE	None
	CPL P1.0		Direct addressing	1	1	logical	Compliment value of port 1	none
	ACALL	DELAY		2	2	branching	Call delay subroutine	None

	SJMP	HERE		2	2	branching	Short jump to here label	None
DELAY	SETB	TR1	Direct	1	2	Boolean	Start timer	none
AGAIN	JNB	TF1, AGAIN	Direct	1	2	Boolean	Monitor timer flag, if it is 0, then go to again label	Timer flag
	CLR	TR1	Direct	1	1	Boolean	Stop timer	None
	CLR	TF1	Direct	1	1	Boolean	Reset timer flag	None
	RET		Assembler directive	1	1	Program Branching	Return	None
	END		Assembler directive				end	None

Output : Ports containing the Result: P1, in the form of waveform

Manual Calculation : Frequency = 1000Hz

T = 1/F = 1mS

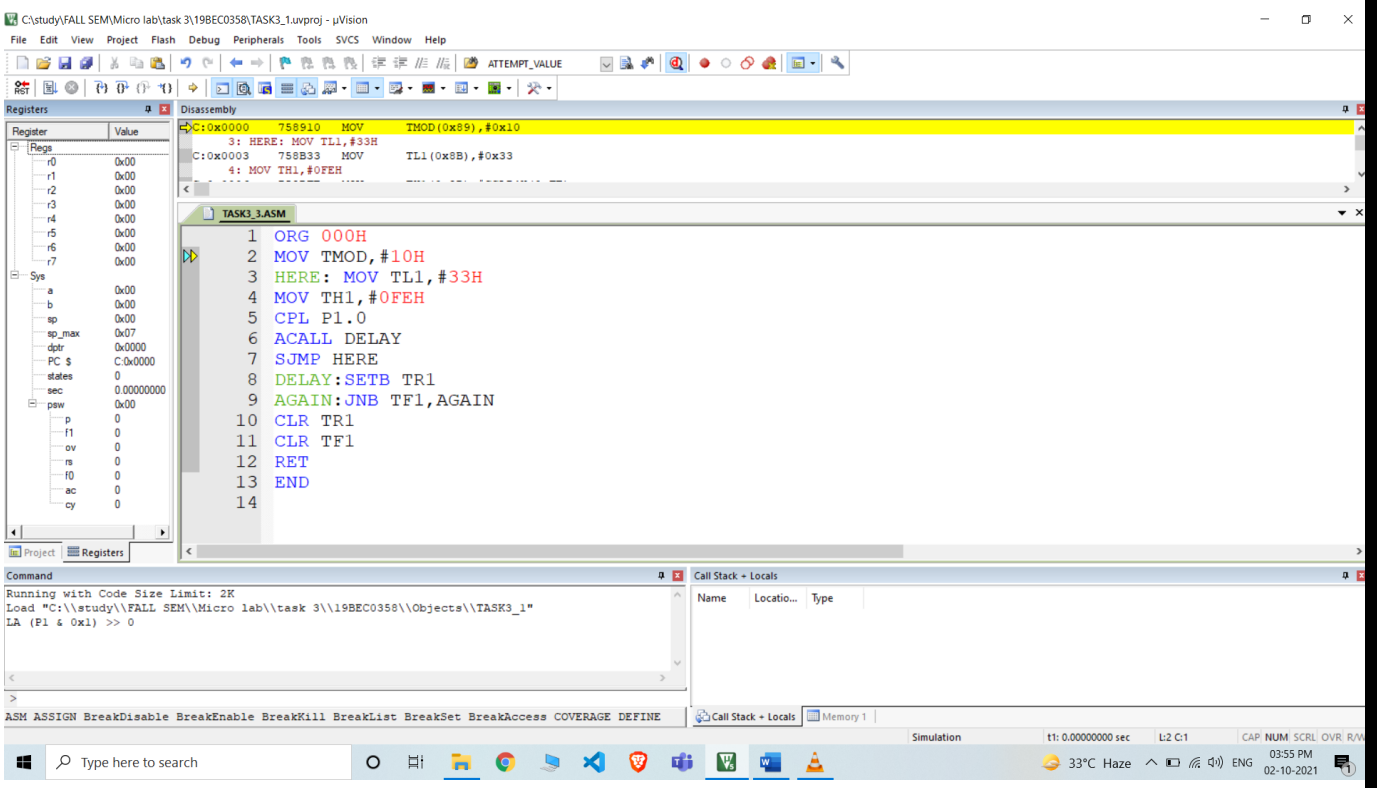
For half cycle = T/2 = 0.5mS

Count = 0.5mS / 1.085uS = 460.82 → 461

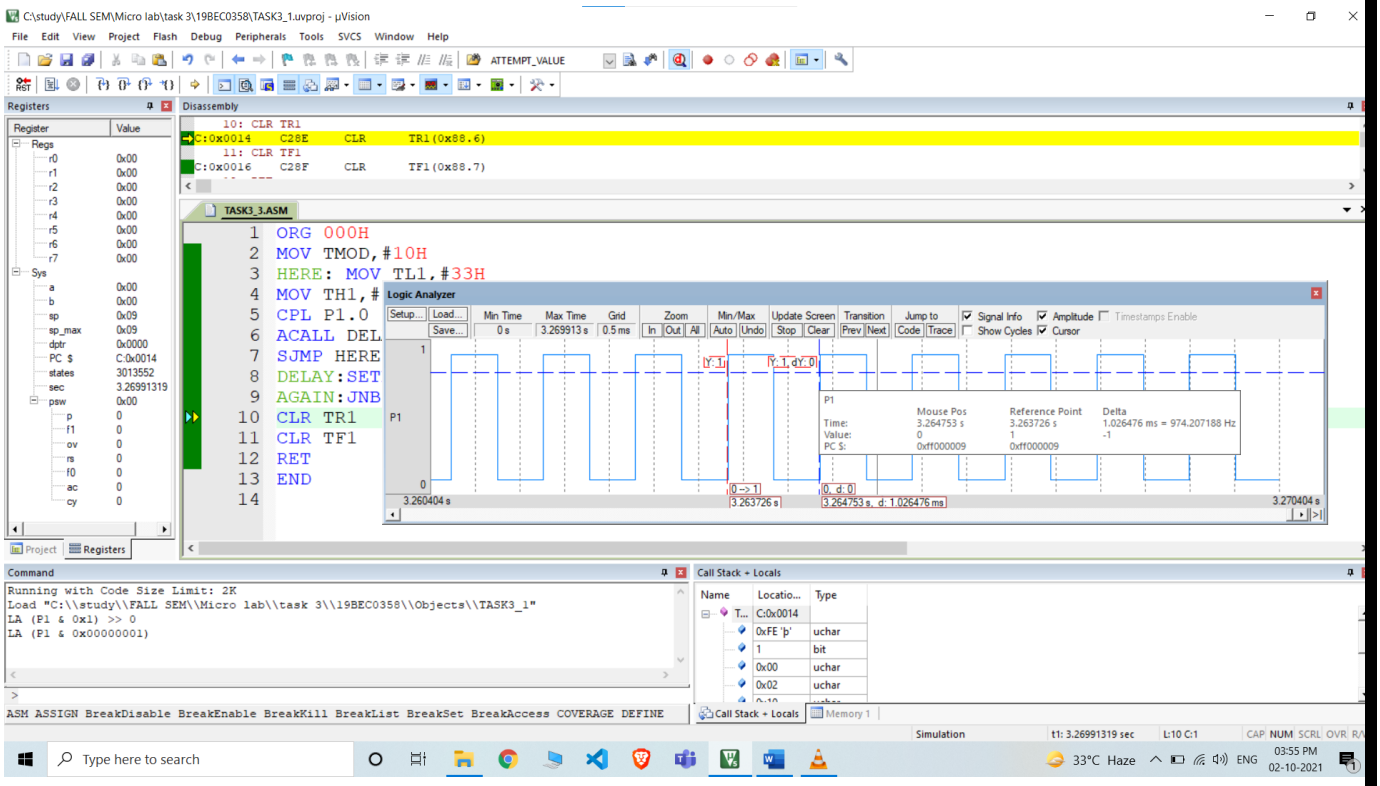
Timer bits = 65536- 461 = FE33H

Results and Observations

Program and registers before execution:



Program and registers after execution: FINAL STEP



Inferences:

1. About PSW VALUES – they remain unchanged

2. ABOUT THE OUTPUT VALUES IN REGISTERS the final Result is in port1 which is complimented

Continuously with frequency = 974.20Hz

Result: the 8051 ALP to to generate a 1000Hz square wave frequency on one of the pins of P1 is executed using Keil software and the results are verified Manually.

TASK 4) -

Aim: To write an 8051 ALP using timer 1 mode 1 to generate a 500Hz square wave frequency on one of the pins of P1 using keil software and to verify the result manually.

Tools Required : Keil Microvision Software

Algorithm:

1.calculate the time period from given frequency

2.using time period, calculate the value of count

3. subtract the count value from FFFF and load into timer 1

4. now compliment port 1 by using timer 1

Program:

Label	Mnemonics	Operands	addressing mode used	Machine cycle Required	Memory Byte Required	Type of Instruction	Comments	Flags getting affected by the Instruction.
	ORG	000H					Starting of program	none
	MOV	TMOD, #10H	Immediate	1	2	Data transfer	Timer 1 mode 1 is selected	None

HERE	MOV	TL1, #66H	Immediate	1	2	Data transfer	Lower bit of timer = 66	None
	MOV	TH1, #0FCH	Immediate	1	2	Data transfer	Higher bit of timer = FC	None
	CPL P1.0		Direct addressing	1	1	logical	Complime nt value of port 1	none
	ACALL	DELAY		2	2	branchin g	Call delay subroutine	None
	SJMP	HERE		2	2	branchin g	Short jump to here label	None
DEL AY	SETB	TR1	Direct	1	2	Boolean	Start timer	none
AGAI N	JNB	TF1, AGAIN	Direct	1	2	Boolean	Monitor timer flag, if it is 0, then go to again loop	Timer flag
	CLR	TR1	Direct	1	1	Boolean	Stop timer	None
	CLR	TF1	Direct	1	1	Boolean	Reset timer flag	None
	RET		Assembler directive	1	1	Program branchin g	Return	None
	END		Assembler directive				end	None

Output : Ports containing the Result: P1, in the form of waveform

Manual Calculation : Frequency = 500Hz

T = 1/F = 2mS

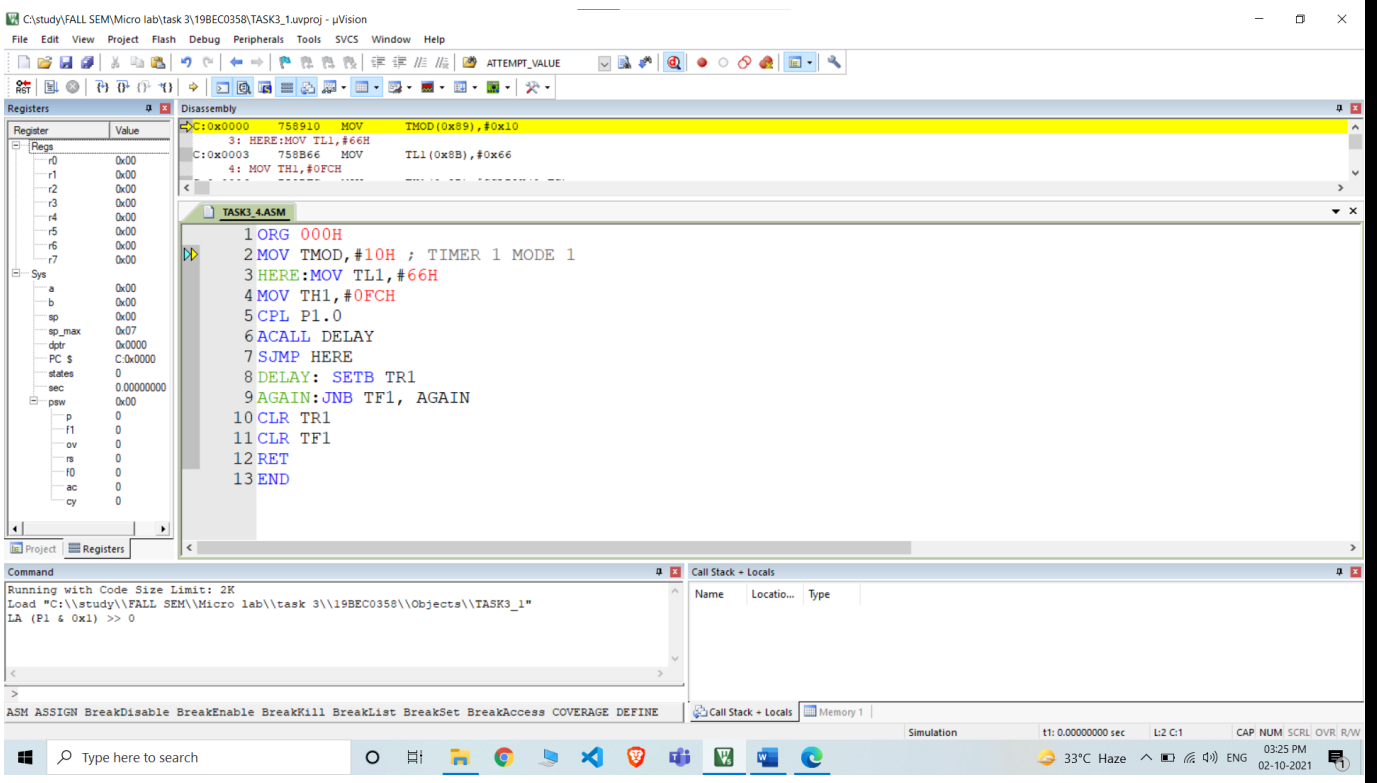
For half cycle = T/2 = 1mS

Count = 1mS / 1.085uS = 921.86 → 922

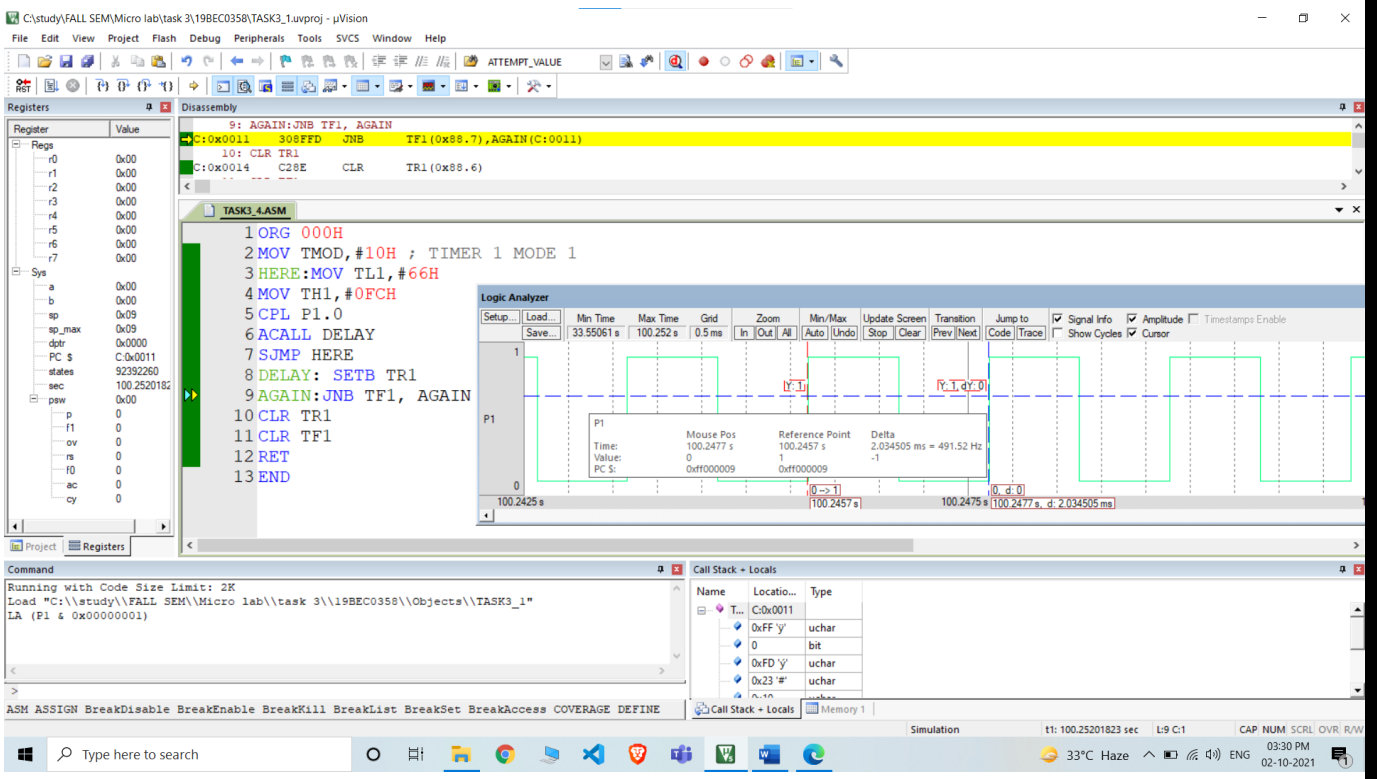
Timer bits = 65536- 922 = FC66H

Results and Observations

Program and registers before execution:



Program and registers after execution: FINAL STEP



Inferences:

1. About PSW VALUES – they remain unchanged

2. ABOUT THE OUTPUT VALUES IN REGISTERS the final Result is in port1 which is changed

Continuously and the frequency = 491.52Hz

Result: the 8051 ALP to to generate a 500Hz square wave frequency on one of the pins of P1 is executed using Keil software and the results are verified Manually.

TASK 5) -

Aim: To write an 8051 ALP to count the pulses and display the state of the TL1 count on P2 using keil software and to verify the result manually.

Tools Required : Keil Microvision Software

Algorithm:

1.Select couter 1 mode 2 in TMOD register

2.send high to low signal to port 3.5

3.whenever we send a signal , copy the count value to accumulator and load it to port 2

Program:

Label	Mnemonics	Operands	addressing mode used	Machine cycle Required	Memory Byte Required	Type of Instruction	Comments	Flags getting affected by the Instruction.
	MOV	TMOD, #01100000B	Immediate	1	2	Data transfer	counter 1 mode 2 is selected	None
	MOV	TH1, #0H	Immediate	1	2	Data transfer	Higher bit of timer = 0	None
	SETB	P3.5	Direct	1	1	Boolean	Make P 3.5 input	None
AGAIN	SETB	TR1	Direct	1	1	Boolean	Start Counter	none
BACK	MOV	A, TL1	Direct	1	2	Data transfer	Move data from TL1 to A	P flag
	MOV	P2, A	Direct	1	2	Data transfer	Move dat from A to port 2	None
	JNB	TF1, BACK	Direct	2	1	Branching	Monitor the flag	None

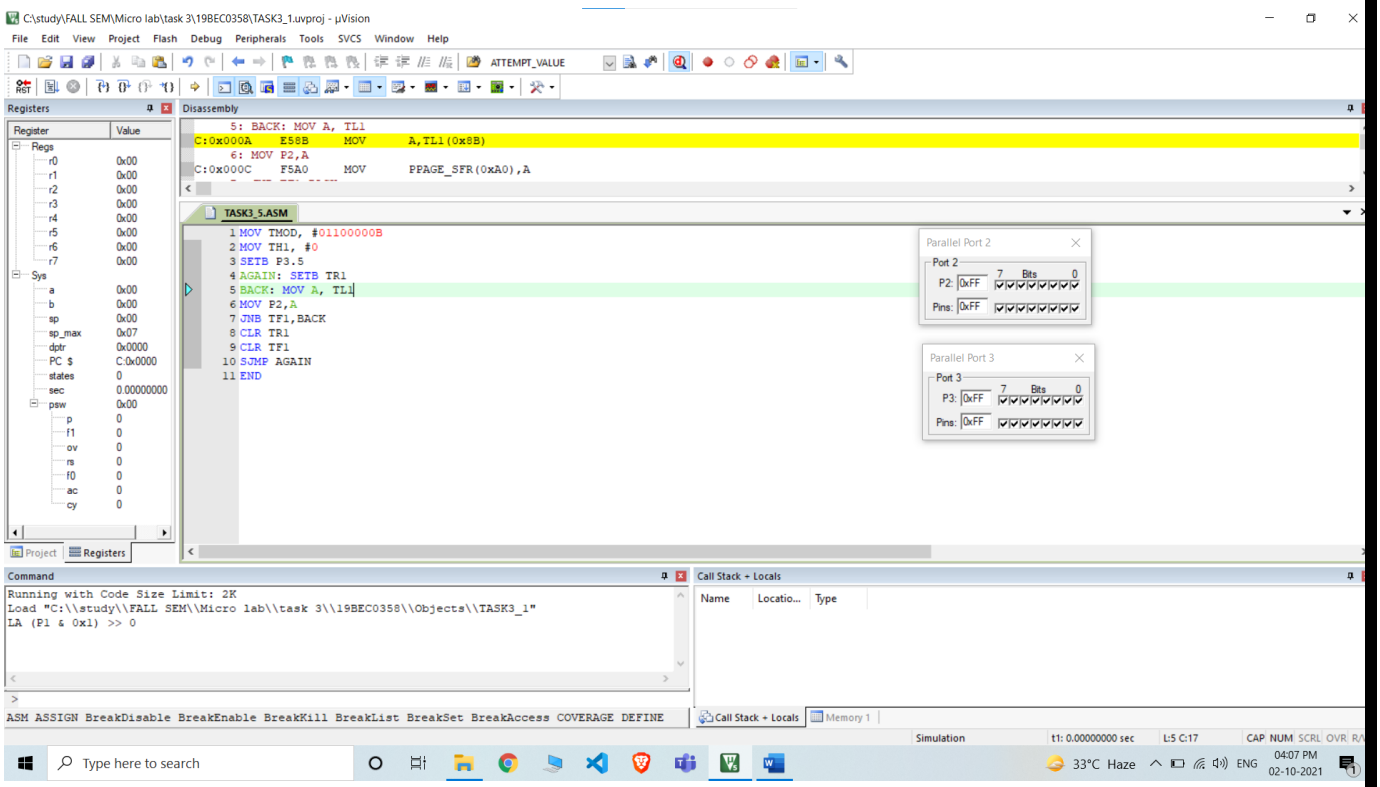
	CLR	TR1	Direct	1	1	Boolean	Stop counter	None
	CLR	TF1	Direct	1	1	Boolean	Clear flag	None
	SJMP	AGAIN		2	2	Branching	Move to again label	none
	END							

Output : Ports containing the Result: P2, tells about count value

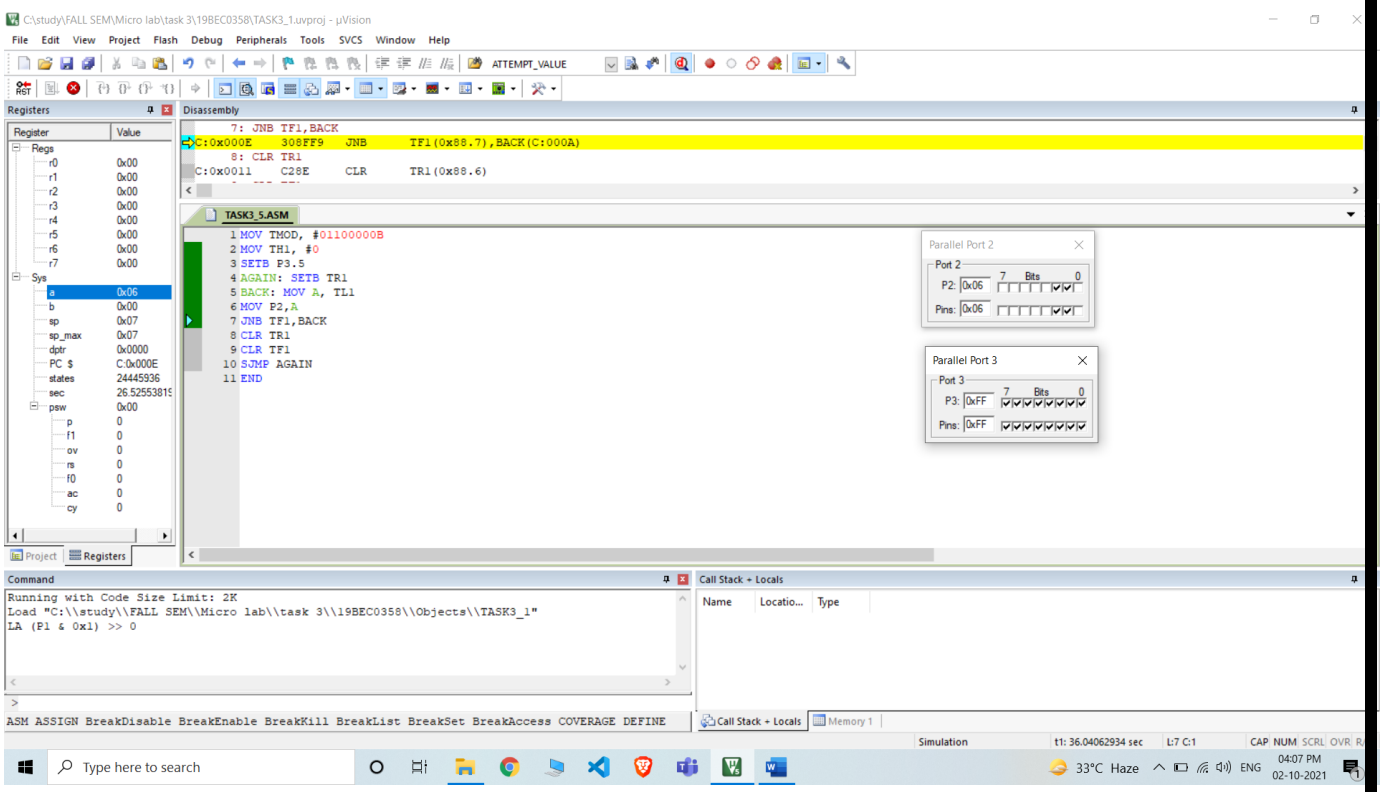
Manual Calculation : None

Results and Observations

Program and registers before execution:



Program and registers after execution: FINAL STEP



Inferences:

1. About PSW VALUES – they remain unchanged

2. ABOUT THE OUTPUT VALUES IN REGISTERS the final Result is in port 2 which is changed

Continuously as we give a signal to port 3.5

Result: the 8051 ALP to count the pulses and display the state of the TL1 count on P2 is executed using Keil software and the results are verified Manually.

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