BECE204P-Microprocessors & Microcontrollers Lab

I/O PORT PROGRAMMING IN 8051

## CHALLENGING TASK

 Write an 8051 assembly language program to toggle the status of the LEDs connected at port 1 pins 0 for every "PQRS" ms, where "PQRS" is last 4-digits of your register number.
 Assume the crystal frequency as 11.0592 MHz. Verify the output using ESA 8051 Microcontroller kit.

# I/O PORTS

- > 8051 have 4 I/O ports each comprising 8 bits which can be configured as inputs or outputs. Hence, total 32 i/o pins allow the microcontroller to be connected with the peripheral devices.
- Except port 1 all other ports are used for dual purpose, all ports are bidirectional and they are constructed with a D type output latch.
- Pin configuration, i.e. whether it is to be configured as an input (1) or an output (0), depends on its logic state.
- All the ports upon RESET are configured as input, ready to be used as input ports.
- All ports are byte and bit accessible
  - Byte accessible : P0,P1,P2,P3
  - Bit-accessible: Px.y, where x represents port number ranging from 0 to 3, y represents bit number of the port ranging from 0 to 7

Write an 8051 assembly language program to toggle the status of the LEDs connected at port 1 pins 0 for every 1 seconds (1000 ms). Assume the crystal frequency as 11.0592 MHz. Verify the output using ESA 8051 Microcontroller kit.

**ORG 0000H** 

CLR P1.0

BACK:

SETB P1.0

**ACALL DELAY** 

CLR P1.0

**ACALL DELAY** 

SJMP BACK

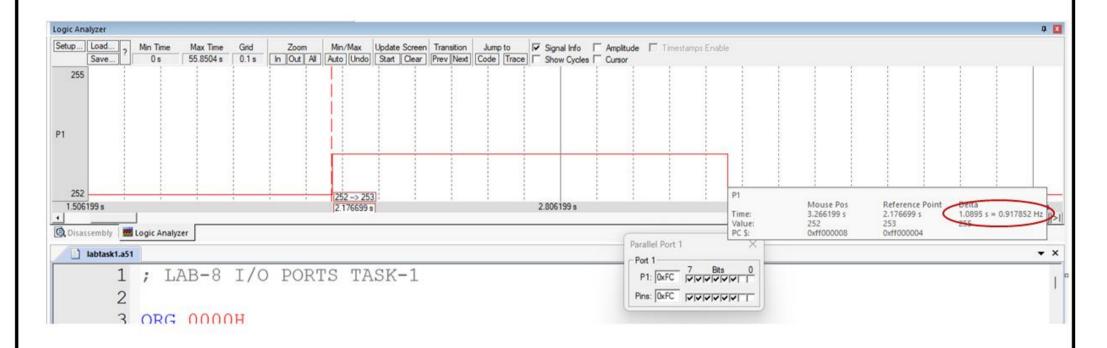
#### Delay calculation:

• LOOP3 Time delay:  $[250x(1+1+2)]x1.085=1085\mu s$ 

```
DELAY:
            MOV R1.#5
LOOP1:
           MOV R2, #200
                            : 1MC
            MOV R3, #250
LOOP2:
                            ; 1MC
LOOP3:
            NOP
                            ; 1MC
            NOP
                            ; 1MC
            DJNZ R3, LOOP3
                           : 2MC
            DJNZ R2,LOOP2
                            ; 2MC
            DJNZ R1, LOOP1
                           : 2MC
            RET
                           ; 2MC
```

- LOOP2, repeat LOOP3 for 200 times, so  $200x1085~\mu s=217000~\mu s$ . But, "MOV R3,#250" and "DJNZ R2, AGAIN" at the start and end of LOOP2 [200x(1+2)] $x1.085~\mu s=651~\mu s$ . As a result, total time delay of LOOP2 is  $217000+651=217651~\mu s$
- Then LOOP3, repeat LOOP2 for 5 times, so  $5x \ 217651 \ \mu s = 1088255 \ \mu s = 1088 \ ms$  or  $1.088 \ seconds$ . But, "MOV R2,#200" and "DJNZ R1, AGAIN" at the start and end of LOOP1  $[5x(1+2)]x1.085 \ \mu s = 16 \ \mu s$ . Also "MOV R1,#5" and RET instruction execute once,  $3x1.085 = 3 \ \mu s$ . Therefore total time delay generated by the entire delay loop program is  $1088255 \ \mu s + 16 \ \mu s + 3 \ \mu s = 1088274 \ \mu s$ .

#### OUTPUT:



A switch is connected to pin P1.0 and an LED to pin P1.1. Write an 8051 program to continuously get the status of the switch and send it to the LED.

SETB P1.0 ; Configure P1.0 as input port pin

CLR P1.1 ; Configure P1.1 as output port pin

HERE: MOV C, P1.0 ; Read the Switch status

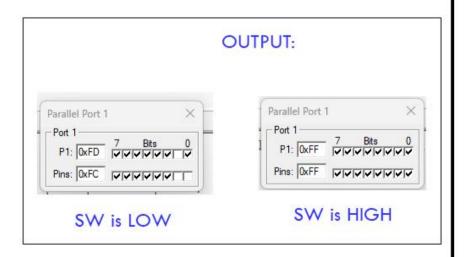
JC LEDON ; Check switch status

CLR P1.1 ;set LED pin to LOW

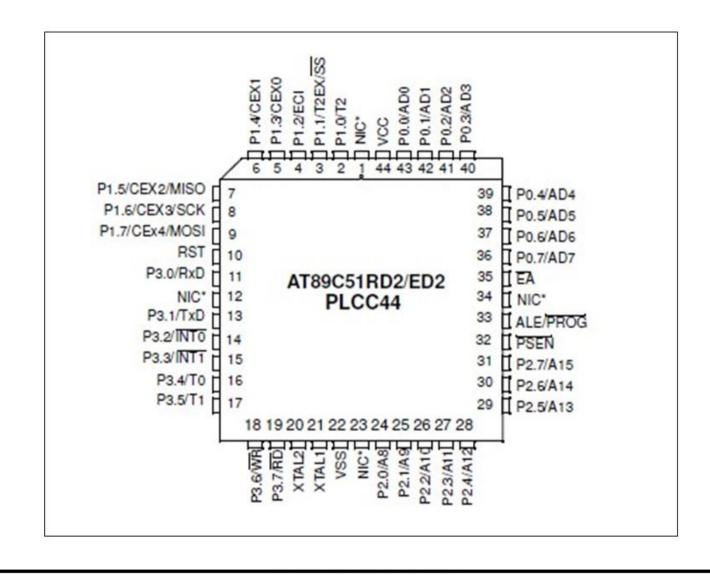
SJMP HERE ;keep repeating

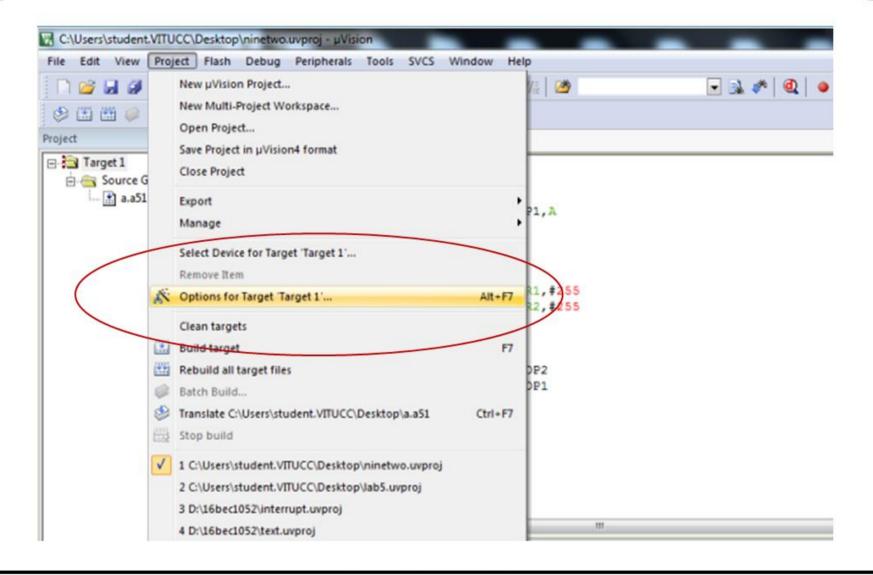
SETB P1.1 ;set LED pin to HIGH

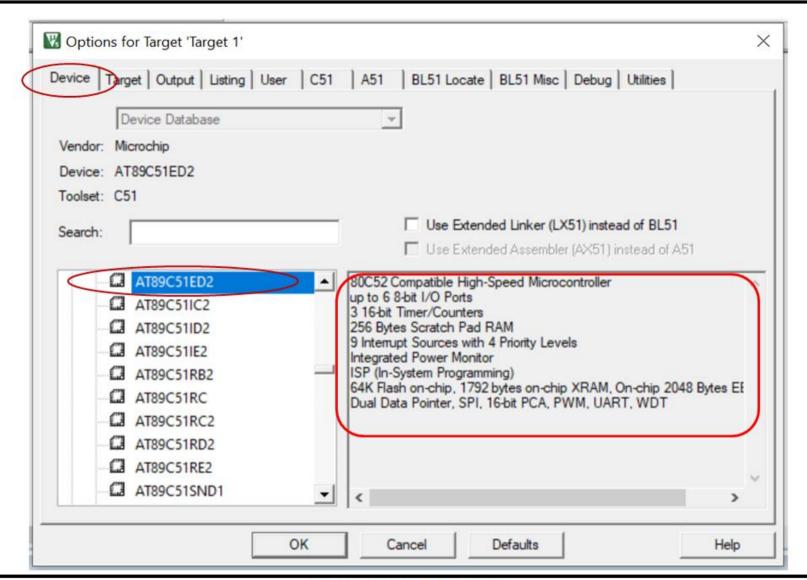
SJMP HERE ;keep repeating

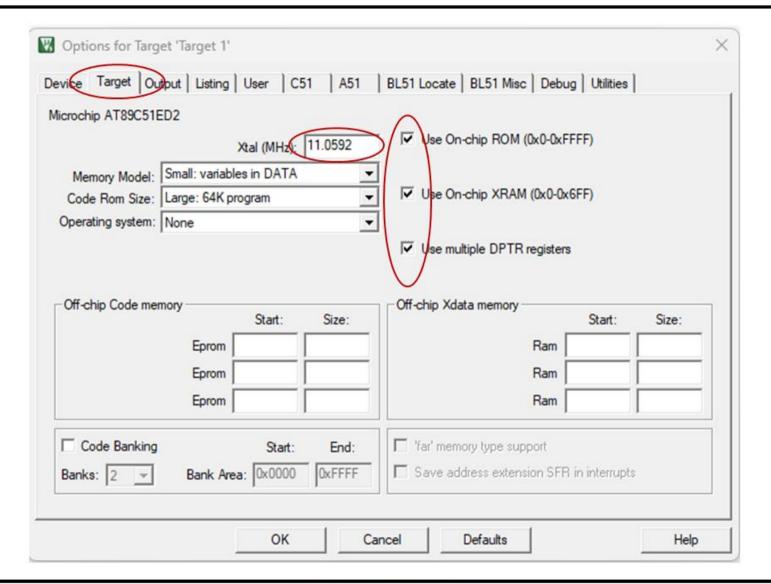


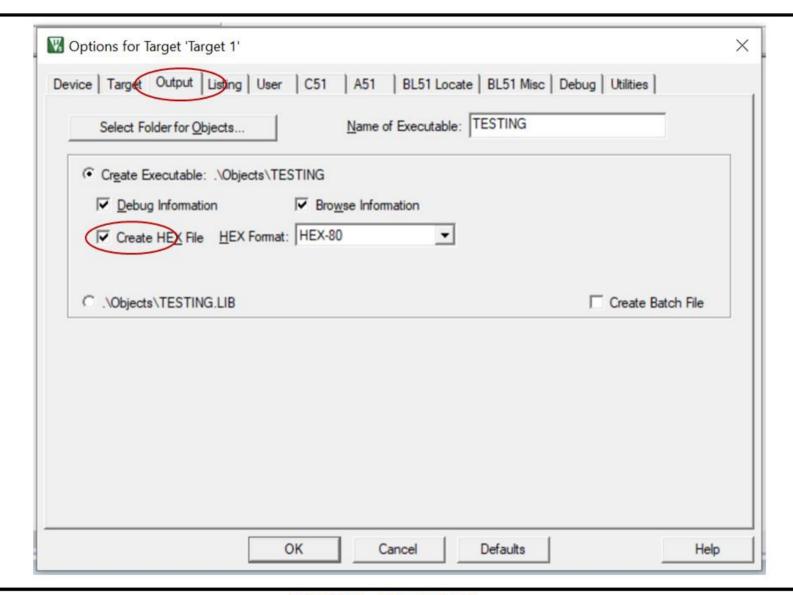
# CONFIGURATION SETTINGS TO INTERFACE ESA 8051 KIT WITH KEIL IDE

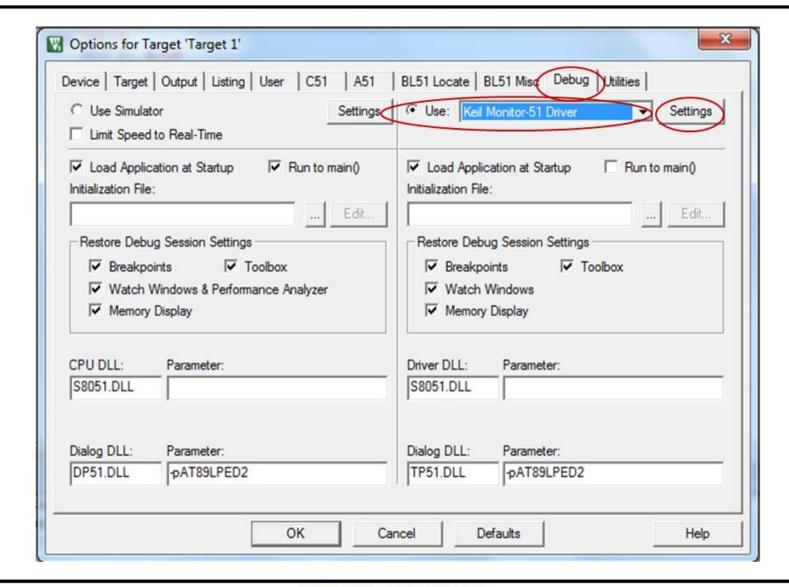


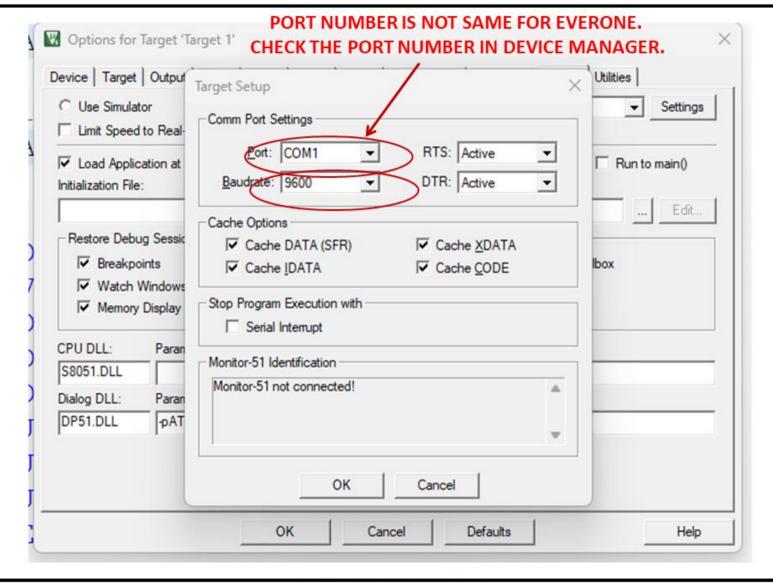












# ESA 8051 MICROCONTROLLER KIT PIN DETAILS

J7: 26-Pin Male Connector for Ports P0, P1 and P2



Pin No. on J7	PORT Line	Pin No. on J7	PORT Line
1	P2.4	2	P2.5
3	P2.2	4	P2.3
5	P2.0	6	P2.1
7	P1.6	8	P1.7
9	P1.4	10	P1.5
11	P1.2	12	P1.3
13	P1.0	14	P1.1
15	P0.6	16	P0.7
17	P0.4	18	P0.5
19	P0.2	20	P0.3
21	P0.0	22	P0.1
23	P2.6	24	P2.7
25	Vcc	26	Gnd